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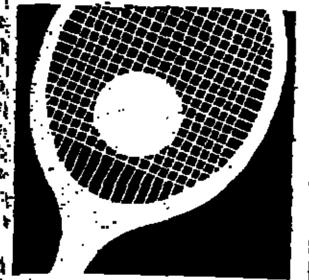
FRIDAY JUNE 29 1984

20p



The first weekly £20,000 prize

Anyone for . . . Martin Amis on the American way of tennis



. . . Wimbledon Henley and the Second Test at Lord's

Night hunter The mysterious life of the British owl

£4,000 win for Times reader

[A] man who says he is not at all [k]nowledgeable about stocks and [sh]ares has won £4,000 in The [T]imes Portfolio competition. [R]eport, rules and how to play [b]ack page. Portfolio list, page 16

[C]ourt finds [B]ritain guilty

[T]he European Court of Human [R]ights in Strasbourg has found [th]e Government guilty of [v]iolating the European Convention on Human Rights by [d]enying prisoners access to their [la]wyers for internal disciplinary [he]arings Page 2

[G]erman truce

[S]trike-crippled West Germany [c]ould be back to normal [w]orking early next week. Stuttgart's metal union chiefs [a]ccepted the 38.5hr compromise and voting over the [w]eekend could settle it nationwide Page 6

[T]odd chosen

[M]r Ron Todd was elected last [n]ight as the successor to Mr [M]oss (Moss) Evans as general [s]ecretary of the Transport and [G]eneral Workers' UnionPage 2

[R]eagan recipe

[P]resident Reagan's proposals [f]or closer ties with the Soviet [U]nion were combined with [t]ough talking that reflects the [c]ontinuing battle between [h]ardliners and pragmatists in [h]is Administration Page 6

[B]onn wrangle

[A]s West German Chancellor [K]ohl's new Economics Minister, Herr Martin Bangemann, [w]as sworn in yesterday, criticism of the choice mounted [w]ithin the coalition and from [b]usinessmen Page 5

[T]urner sale on

[T]he sale of a £2m Turner [p]ainting is to go ahead after the [s]ettlement of a High Court [s]quabble between members of [t]he Clark family, children of [L]ord Clark of Saltwood, the art [h]istorian who died last year.

Marchais stays

[G]eorges Marchais is to continue [a]s leader of the French Communist Party despite severe set[b]acks suffered in the European [e]lections Page 7

Bullet ballot

[L]ists of dead and missing are as [c]ommonplace in a Guatemalan [n]ewspaper as horoscopes. The [c]ountry where bullets shape [e]vents is going to the polls Page 6

Lords inflict savage defeat on Bill to scrap GLC election

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The House of Lords inflicted a savage blow last night to the Government's proposals to cancel May's elections to the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan counties in preparation for their abolition in 1986.

The proposal was defeated at the start of the committee stage debate on the "paving" Bill when an all-party amendment whose effect would be to allow the elections to go ahead was carried by 191 votes to 143.

The scale of the defeat astonished the Government's supporters and opponents, and shattered the Conservative whips, who this month mounted a massive operation to stave off defeat on the second reading.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, who watched much of the debate, was discussing with his colleagues last night how to react.

The amendment ripped the heart out of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, although the committee stage continued last night.

The Government can abandon the Bill, which would mean that the election would go ahead and almost certainly turn into the referendum on abolition of the councils which ministers have been determined to avoid, or reverse the defeat in the Commons and ask the Lords to think again.

The latter is the more likely, but the opposition parties made it clear last night that on such an important constitutional issue they would be prepared to insist on the change and if necessary precipitate a confrontation with the Commons.

The successful amendment, moved by Lord Elwyn-Jones, former Lord Chancellor, would stop the elections being cancelled until the main Bill abolishing the authorities had been passed by both Houses. That will be next June or July, two months after elections are due.

The Bill, as drafted, had allowed for the cancellation of the elections after the main Bill's second reading in the Commons.

Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, pleading for peers to reject the amendment, announced that it was planned to introduce the abolition Bill in November, with a Commons second reading in December. Allowing for full consideration it was unlikely to reach the House of Lords for second reading before April.

He admitted that it would be impossible to complete detailed consideration of the Bill with the thoroughness it deserved in time to cancel the elections.

It is clear that if the Government is to salvage anything it will have to make major concessions. But it cannot be certain that any concession, short of allowing the elections to proceed, will be sufficient to get it through the Lords.

Lord Ponsonby, the Labour Chief Whip in the Lords, said: "The vote against the Government was so substantial that they would be very unwise to defy the decision of this House and try to reverse it in the Commons."

The Government had a majority of 237 to 217 at the second reading stage. It accepted that reproducing anything like that turnout for the committee would be difficult and had offered a concession to discourage Conservative and crossbench peers from backing the all-party amendment.

That would have satisfied some of the constitutional objections by giving both Houses the opportunity to vote again on the cancellation of the elections after the main Bill was given a commons second reading.

It was not enough. Last night, Conservative peers, whose enthusiasm for the measure was never thought to be greater than that of many senior Conservative opponents in the Commons, were not prepared to turn up again in sufficient numbers to guarantee its passage.

Mr Ken Livingstone, the leader of the GLC, described the vote as an overwhelming victory for democracy. "The message to the Government could not be clearer.

Mr Jenkin said last night that the "paving" Bill would not be withdrawn.

Parliament, page 4

Broad, surviving his Test (Photograph: Norman Lomax)

Broad leads on day of British success

By Our Sports Staff

The British were at play in earnest yesterday, enjoying unexpected success in the Lord's Test match and at Wimbledon. Meanwhile, the royal regatta at Henley began, and Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett were living up to their reputations in Oslo.

Christopher Broad scored 55 in his debut Test innings as England reached 167-2 at the close of the first day's play against West Indies at Lord's.

Broad, Nottinghamshire's opening batsmen, put on a first wicket stand of 101 with Fowler, who is 70 not out, before being caught by Dujon off a ball from Marshall.

Virginia Wade, ever Britain's best loved player at Wimbledon, gained a remarkable victory over the No 5 seed, Zina Garrison, of the United States. At 38, Miss Wade seemed grateful for the rain which interrupted the match, recovering her strength to win 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Sue Barker, at one time expected to take over Miss Wade's mantle, disappointed her followers again, losing 7-6, 6-3 to a 15-year-old German, Steffi Graf. However, Jo Durie reached the third round with a convincing 6-1, 6-3 win over an American, Elise Burgin, and Annabel Croft beat Michelle Torres, of the United States, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

At the Bislet athletics meeting in Oslo last night, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett ran the third fastest times in the world this year over 800 metres and 1500 metres respectively.

Coe won has race in 1min 43.84sec, and then Ovett secured victory in the longer event with a time of 3min 34.49sec.

Sport, pages 24-27

'Star Chamber' move could split miners

By Barrie Clements, Labour Reporter

Mr Arthur Scargill is to tighten his grip on the National Union of Mineworkers with new measures to order working miners to join the 16-week-old strike.

Under a proposed rule change, a national and area network of disciplinary committees would have the power to expel any miners or sections of the union who commit "any act wich may be detrimental to the interests of the union".

It looks certain to be passed at a shortened annual conference of the union at Sheffield University on July 11 and 12.

The resolution will immeasurably strengthen the militants, and will allow the committees to define the "interests of the union" and – according to moderates – will hasten the break-up of the union.

The seven-strong national disciplinary committee will be presided over by Mr Mick McGahey, the Communist vice-president of the union, who will have a casting vote. A national appeals body will have the final word in such cases. There the president, Mr Scargill, will also have a casting vote.

A motion, drawn up by the national executive, which briefly discussed the matter at its fortnightly meeting in Sheffield yesterday, will also clamp down on members who leak internal documents to the press. The committees will seek to suppress information provided by NUM members such as that on which this article is based.

The annual conference, which will be attended by about 250 delegates, is likely to vote by a majority of about 80 per cent in favour of the new measures.

The moves are seen by moderates as an attempt to stop court actions such as those recently taken by working miners which have resulted in rulings that the leadership cannot claim that the present strike is an official stoppage. The national executive is promoting a "catch-all" clause in the rules which will allow for the stong central control of the union. It could be argued by militants that the current calls for a national ballot on the strike could be overruled by the committees.

The local miners' leader, who supplied *The Times* with part of the preliminary agenda for the conference – and would be disciplined under the new rules – said it was now inevitable that the union would break apart.

"Arthur Scargill has set up a Star Chamber. I am for the strike personally, but my members have voted against it, and they will not come out until there is a national ballot."

The motion will be discussed at a pre-conference executive meeting, and there will be considerable pressure on the leadership to change its mind. But executive sources said yesterday that the resolution was unlikely to be materially changed.

The new disciplinary committees, which would be formed within six weeks of the annual conference, would have the power to expel members, branches or areas who have committed "any act (which included any omission), which may be detrimental to the interests of the union".

The body could also, subject to appeal, discipline miners for disclosing "any union document to any outside body or person without authorization from the national officials or area officials of the union".

Under the new rules members or areas could be expelled or suspended. Officials could be removed from office or disqualified.

Coal-steel rift, page 2
Parliament, page 4

Anger as Cabinet blocks oil 'coup'

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government has taken a calculated gamble with the future of its stock market privatization programme by blocking the international mining group Rio Tinto-Zinc's attempt to take control of Enterprise Oil, the North Sea oil company.

The decision to stop RTZ's bid for 49 per cent of Enterprise during the company's otherwise disastrous stock market launch on Wednesday was taken by the Cabinet yesterday and announced in the Commons by Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary.

He and other ministers were said to be furious at what they regarded as a manoeuvre by RTZ to defy the Government's stated wishes to see the oil group survive as an independent concern.

But the decision to block RTZ's move caused equal fury and a string of protests from professional investment institutions in the City. They complained that the Government had reneged on the terms of the Enterprise share sale adding that the Government would find it much harder to bring off the series of other big denationalization issues, such as British Telecom, planned for the next three years.

RTZ launched its attempted coup on Wednesday when it submitted applications to buy 49 per cent of the shares in Enterprise while the rest of the City was turning its back on the government-sponsored offer. As the issue proved to be undersubscribed, RTZ could have expected under normal City practice to have received all the shares it had bid for, giving it effective – though not absolute – control of the business.

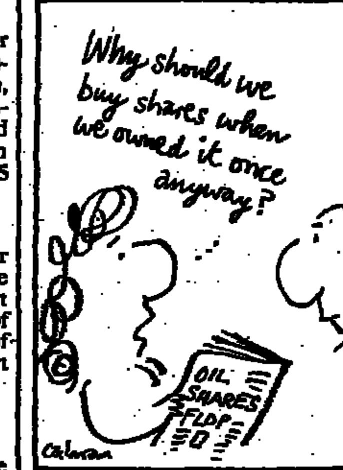
The Government's decision yesterday, however, was that RTZ's allocation of shares should be cut from 49 per cent to 10 per cent, which would give it little influence over Enterprise's affairs.

The move leaves the professional City institutions, which had agreed to guarantee the proceeds of the flotation a week ago by underwriting the issue, with a much larger chunk of the Enterprise shares than they would have had.

The feeling among many institutions was that the Government had unilaterally decided to change the rules simply because it did not like RTZ's legitimate but provocative coup.

Mr Tom Heyes, chairman of the National Association of Pension Funds, said last night: "If as a matter of expediency

Continued on back page, col 2



S American debt fears hit the Midland

By Wayne Lintott

The Third World debt crisis spilled over into London yesterday with City rumours that Midland Bank, one of Britain's four main clearing banks, may be forced to cut its dividend because of a drastic reduction in interest payments from Latin America.

More than a million Midland Bank shares were unexpectedly dumped on the stock market at lunchtime, sending the share price tumbling from 300p to 277p.

By the official close at 3.30pm, it had recovered to 287p, but selling over the telephone after hours sent it back to 280p.

Midland has freely admitted in the past that it is heavily exposed in Latin America: But City analysts have only just finished examining details of ducument F20, filed with the New York Securities and Exchange Commission by Crocker Bank, Midland's American subsidiary.

This shows that Crocker is owed £1.85 billion by Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Argentina and Venezuela. But the SEC also requires that American banks reveal the exposure of their parent. The document discloses that Midland itself is owed another £3 billion by the same group of countries, excluding Chile.

Midland, in common with other British banks, has also been hit at home by Budget changes in tax relief on leasing business.

Business news, page 17

Police shoot man at door of bank

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

A man was shot and seriously wounded by police yesterday at the door of a central London bank.

The man, apparently armed, was given several warnings before a police sergeant from the Diplomatic Patrol Group fired at him.

The man was later taken to hospital, where he had an emergency operation. His condition was described as stable.

Scotland Yard immediately began an inquiry – another is already under way into the shooting of two men in a north London post office a fortnight ago – but senior officers are confident that the regulations for the use of guns were carried out before the officer fired.

Miss Shenaz Muazzam, a secretary, was leaving the opticians when she saw a policeman in shirtsleeves darting in and out of the lobby of the bank. She heard him shout "Stephen get away" and then "he got a gun".

As officers arrived Miss Julia Baker, who works in a stationery shop near the bank, saw police clear the street and then heard them call a warning to the man to give up his gun.

TV-am out of Olympic coverage

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

Commercial television's £5m plans to cover the Olympic Games were in tatters last night after the surprise decision by the breakfast station TV-am to pull out of coverage of the Games.

TV-am had hoped that additional advertising from the games would ease its financial crisis, but said yesterday that overtime demands from the technicians union, the ACTT, made the company's participation impossible.

The company claimed that the union's demands would have given its 190 technicians at least £100,000 in overtime over the two weeks of the games, an average of £526 each. The conditions imposed by the ACTT would have barred the station from carrying commentaries, interviews; and special items, TV-am added.

TV-am took the decision in the knowledge that it will infuriate the rest of the ITV network. The BBC will now be able to use its breakfast programme for exclusive early morning Olympic coverage, and probably hold on to the lion's share of sports viewers for the rest of the day.

British Steel set to 'fight it out'

From a Correspondent, Harrogate

The vice chairman of the British Steel Corporation Mr Bob Scholey yesterday pledged to step up lorry deliveries of coal and iron ore to Ravenscraig, Scunthorpe and Llanwern, in defiance of attempts by supporters of the miners' strike to black supplies.

He also disclosed that operations to get coke to Orgreave had been a "diversion" designed to distract attention from another supply operation.

He told the steel stockholders' annual conference at Harrogate yesterday: "We intend to maintain our supplies of steel to the home market and we are going to fight this one out.

"We had decided from the word go to meet the demands of the home market, and in May BSC had a larger market share than for a very long time. Since last month, production overall had been cut by 8 per cent, but this has all been taken off exports."

Mr Scholey said the road operation to supply Ravenscraig was now working well and 30,000 tons of coal had been delivered from the Hunterston terminal to Ravenscraig in the last three days.

At Scunthorpe works the normal supply route through Immingham is jointly owned with the National Coal Board, so the BSC used the river Trent to bring boats of 2,000 ton capacity to three wharfs on the Trent.

Continued on back page, col 5

Emotional exchange for PoWs

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

In an emotional and at times macabre ceremony on the Golan Heights; Israel and Syria yesterday exchanged prisoners of war and the bodies of their fallen for the first time in 10 years.

The hand-over provided a much-needed boost for the election campaign of the ruling Likud coalition, but officials were at pains to deny that electoral considerations had played any part. "This was simply the first day on which it could have taken place," said Mr Shamuel Tamir, the chief Israeli negotiator.

The six-hour operation was supervised with precision by the International Red Cross which has been at the heart of the months of mostly written negotiations.

The numbers involved in exchange were as usual wildly disproportionate. Altogether, 291 Syrian POWs and 20 security detainees were set free for six Israelis, who included the three members of the Lebanon Liaison Office captured earlier this year.

The 72 Syrians whose bodies were returned were all killed in the early stages of the Lebanon war. The Israelis received five coffins from the Syrians.

Villagers seized, page 6

Lord Astor, former owner of The Times, dies

By Michael Horsnell

Lord Astor of Hever, former owner of *The Times*, died yesterday from cancer at his home in Scotland after a short illness. He was 66.

A director of Times Newspapers Holdings until his death, Lord Astor had been admitted to hospital in London about ten days ago when his condition was diagnosed but returned to his home in Tillypronie, Tarland, Aberdeenhire, when it was found to be impossible.

Mr Hugh Astor, his younger brother, said that Lord Astor, who succeeded his father as second baron in 1971, had suffered a peaceful and painless death. Lady Astor was with him when he died. The couple have five children.

Although Lord Astor held a number of City directorships from early post-war days his main interst was in *The Times*, of which his father had become the predominant owner in 1922.

Gavin Astor became a director of The Times Publishing Company in 1952 and succeeded his father as chairman in 1959. By this time he was the majority owner, his father having given him *The Times* in 1945. Later he bought the Walter shares also, thus becoming owner of virtually 100 per cent of the shareholding.

Anxious to safeguard the econimic future of the newspaper, Gavin Astor reached agreement in 1966 with the first Lord Thomson of Fleet to merge *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* in a new company, Times Newspapers Limited. Lord Thomson had 85 per cent and Gavin Astor, who became life president, 15 per cent interest.

When Times Newspapers Limited was taken over by News International in 1981 Lord Astor became a director of Times Newspapers Holding Limited.

Mr Hugh Astor told *The Times* last night: "My brother was not told he had cancer though I suspect he knew. When I last saw him last Friday he was very cheerful but weak, and surprised at his won weakness."

Tributes were paid to Lord Astor by Lord Thomson of Fleet, former owner of *The Times*, and Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman and chief executive of News International.

Lord Thomson said: "I am terribly saddened by the passing of Lord Astor. Gavin was a close friend and former associate for whom I had the greatest respect and admiration. A highly cultured man of great personal integrity and warmth, he committed himself completely to those causes in which he believed and to which he gave unstintingly. He was completely in a class by himself and will be sorely missed by his many friends and admirers."

Mr Murdoch said: "Gavin Astor was a man of outstanding integrity. Right up to his death he continued to make a real and significant contribution to the newspaper for which he had a profound love: *The Times*.

"Changes in ownership had made no difference to the dignity and enthusiasm that he brought to his work as a director. At his very last board meeting he had expressed, in the warmest terms, his delight that *The Times* was again moving forward.

"Not only has *The Times* and its staff lost a sincere friend, but the entire newspaper

Continued on back page, col 4

Law Lords condemn nine-month trial delay

Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The House of Lords yesterday condemned as "little short of scandalous" the case of a prisoner who has been in custody for more than nine months awaiting trial.

The predicament of Mr John Walsh, who is in Brixton Prison awaiting trial on charges of theft, criminal damage, and assault, "urgently demanded a solution". Lord Fraser of Tullybelton said in his judgement yesterday.

During his time in custody the prisoner had been serving a three-month prison sentence on other charges, Lord Fraser said, but had still not been brought to trial on two other sets of charges.

Mr Walsh must be brought to trial on the first set of charges "with the minimum possible delay," Lord Frasser said.

He also recommened action to overcome the deadlock created when a warrant for Mr Walsh's arrest was issued, after the prison authorities had twice failed to bring him to court, but could not be served because he was in custody.

However, the law lords unamimously dismissed the appeal against the governor of Brixton prison and against the Home Secretary, in which Mr Walsh alleging, breach of duty for failing to produce him at court.

The failure, a result of staff shortages, was regrettable, Lord Fraser said, but it was not the fault of the governor or Home Secretary.

● Home Office proposals for part-time prisons would be too expensive and increase the population of full-time jails the Prison Reform Trust said yesterday.

If about 8,000 offenders a year received part-time sentences as considered possible, there would be 2,000 in custody every weekend, which would cost £22.5m a year.

The plan would offer no relief to overcrowded local prisons, the trust says. The Magistrates' Association had welcomed the new sentence as a deterrent for rowdies and fare dodgers.

But the trust argues "It seems likely that the sentence would be used where non-custodial sanctions are now imposed, diverting few if any offenders from full-time prison".

IRA men win case against UK in Europe rights court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government was found guilty yesterday of violating the European Convention on Human Rights by denying prisoners facing mutiny charges access to lawyers for their internal disciplinary hearings.

In its tenth ruling against the Government, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg also held that there had been a breach of the convention because the decisions of the internal hearings a Albany prison seven years ago were not made public.

The court ordered the Government to pay £13,000 costs and legal expenses to the two former prisoners who brought the case, Mr John Campbell, aged 40 and Father Patrick Fell, aged 43. Their claim for damages was rejected.

The case, which stems from a fight between IRA prisoners and prison officers in September, 1976, is a landmark for prisoners' legal rights.

The Home Office has taken steps which will meet some of its obligations arising from the judgment as a result of a High Court case last November, brought by two other Albany prisoners ove exactly the same issue of legal representation.

But it will need to consider what, if any, other measures are needed to comply with the court's judgment, and in particular whether the findings of disciplinary hearings before prison boards of visitors should be made public routinely.

Since the Hight Court case, boards have a duty to consider providing legal advice for prisoners not only for "exceptionally grave" offences, such as mutiny, but also for the less serious categories

There are strict criteria by which they must make their decision, such as the gravity of the charge and potential penalty, wit the presumption that legal advice will be provided.

Yesterday' judgment came after the case wended its way first through the European Commission, which also found against the Government, and on to the court. It arose from a protest by six IRA prisoners.

Both Father Fell and Mr Campbell, neither of whom has admitted IRA membership, and several prison officers were injured when the latter intervened to end the protest. The board of visitors found them guilty of disciplinary offences and imposed heavy penalties including loss of remission which in the case of Mr Campbell was 570 days.

Both men, who were serving sentences of 10 to 12 years respectively, sought to get in touch with a lawyer in connexion with the incident but were not allowed to do so until after an internal investigation of their complaints.

Both complained to the European Court they had in effect been convicted of offences amounting to "criminal charges" with the right to a fair hearing as enshrined in the European Convention.

The court ruled by five to two that Mr Campbell's inability to obtain legal advice or representation at the disciplinary proceedings and the board's failure to make public its decision had vindicated the convention.

It held unanimously that restrictions on both men's access to legal advice in respect of their personal injuries claims were a breach: and unanimously that restrictions of the conditions for lawers' visits to Father Fell and on his correspondence were a breach.

Challenge over recall

● The Home Secretary's right to recall prisoners released on licence is also being challenged before the European Commission on Human Rights.

The case, which has been declared admissible by the commission, or meriting further consideration, is being brought by a former prisoner with the backing of Justice, the influential law reform group.

The Home Secretary is already facing a challenge over the legality of his new tougher parole policy and the 20-year minimum sentence for certain kinds of murder in a test case brought by four prisoners in the Court of Appeal.

Bank robber shot by a camera jailed again

Cash demand: One hour after robbing the Clydesdale Bank of £23,767, William Varey was astonished to be arrested on the M6, complete with money and loaded shotgun.

But a hidden security camera in the bank in Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway, had recorded Varey's every move.

Yesterday, Varey, aged 35, was jailed for 14 years by the High Court in Edinburgh after admitting assault and robbery on May 23.

Lord Wheatley was shown a book of 29 black and white photographs showing a step-by-step account of the hold-up.

In 1976, Varey was jailed for 14 years for taking part in armed raids on two Edinburgh banks. At the time he was a deserter from the Scots Guards.

He was released on licence in March, 1980, after which he joined the French Foreign Legion.

Anatomy of RTZ's Enterprise Oil bid

The shares coup that stunned ministers

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Rio Tinto Zinc's coup in bidding for half of Enterprise Oil was planned in great secrecy and at great speed. The decision to commit about £200m to buying shares in the newly-privatized company was first discussed only 48 hours before Wednesday's share issue.

The credit for plotting the move that was widely praised for its boldness, even after the Commons statement by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, appears to lie mainly with the merchant bank, N. M. Rothschild.

It was Rothschild which suggested to RTZ's management on Monday morning that a raid on Enterprise's shares might have a chance of success. The final details of the strategy which depended on complete secrecy, were settled at a meeting between the bank and RTZ's chief executive, Sir Alastair Frame, on Tuesday afternoon.

By that time it had become clear that the Government's issue of shares in Enterprise was likey to prove a flop with City investment institutions. The fall in the stock market, coupled with renewed fears of a fall in oil prices, had led many institutions to conclude that there was little point in subscribing for the 212 million shares on offer at a minimum of 185p each.

Under the underwriting mechanism which is used in most big share issues of this kind, many institutions had already agreed a week earlier to take shares in Enterprise if the issue should flop, which at the time appeared unlikely.

In return, the pension funds and other underwriting bodies were in line to receive underwriting fees totalling about £6m. When oil share prices suddenly started to fall, most of these institutions decided there was

Sir Alastair Frame: Broke the news.

no point in applying for shares, when they were already booked to receive shares under the underwriting procedure.

The brilliance of RTZ's move was that it saw the opportunity to pick up a dominant stake in Enterprise more cheaply than it could have done with a conventional takeover approach after Enterprise had been privatized.

Acting on Rothschild's advice, RTZ arranged for a number of large but separate applications for shares by nominee companies whose links with RTZ could not be traced.

RTZ applied for no shares in its own name. The applications were all for different quantities at different prices. Because the Government had opted for a sale by tender – under which investors bid whatever price they think the shares are worth, rather than a price set by the vendor – RTZ was able to disguise its intentions.

It was only, according to most accounts, when RTZ owned up to having submitted applications for 49 per cent of the shares that the Government found out what was afoot. The message was conveyed personally to Mr Walker by Sir Alastair around lunchtime on Wednesday.

Mr Walker and his fellow ministers were clearly taken aback by the move, which they interpreted as a direct challenge to their repeated wishes that Enterprise should – for the first few years of its life – operate as an independent company. One MP described ministers as "shell-shocked".

Mr Walker's response yesterday follows a series of hasty meetings between him and his civil servants and the company. The decision to limit any single shareholder's holding in Enterprise to 10 per cent is clearly a rebuff to RTZ, but carries the risk of causing enormous upset in the City.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about RTZ's attemped coup was that it should quite patently throw itself against the spirit of Government policy. City analysts said yesterday that RTZ was one of few large companies which would have dared to take this step.

As an international mining group, RTZ has a reputation for taking a robust attitude to governments. It is said to have clashed with the Department of Energy over a number of issues in the past two years.

RTZ made an unsuccessful attempt to buy British Gas' half interest in an oilfield in Dorset, when the Government ordered the corporation to sell it to the private sector. RTZ is also said to have been one of several companies which tried to buy the assets which Enterprise Oil inherited from British Gas.

Sir Alastair is a Government-appointed director of Britoil, the former British National Oil Corporation, which itself was floated on the stock market in November 1982 – and flopped when investors decided to boycott the issue.

Mr Graham Hearne, the chief executive of Enterprise Oil, also happens to be a non-executive director of Rothchild's. Mr Hearne, who was given a five-year contract worth £90,000 a year to join Enterprise when it was established earlier this year, was said to be as stunned as anybody when he learned of RTZ's move.

Mies tower 'would rival bomb ruin'

By Charles Knevitt Architecture Correspondent

To build the 21-storey, 290ft Mies van der Rohe tower at Mansion House, in the City of London, would be the biggest disaster for the capital since its destruction by Hitler's bombs, the public inquiry at Guildhall was told yesterday.

Dr David Watkin, art history lecturer at Peterhouse, Cambridge University, was giving evidenee for the Georgian Group.

He said: "We would make ourselves the laughing stock of Europe if we were to lay waste an historic part of the City to create another section of the vandalistic scene.

"To throw away the lessons which have been learnt in favour of a reversion to the planning attitudes of the 1950s andi 1960s would be a disaster for the future unparalleled since the destruction of London by Hitler's bombs."

Mr Peter Carter, who worked closely with Mies on the design, said that no original drawings by the late architect existed. He was replying to a challenge from Mr John Harris, curator of the RIBA drawing collection.

He said: "I entirely reject any idea that the Mansion House Square project is the work of Mies' office rather than the work of Mies". The architect was personally involved in the design before his death in 1969.

Mr Peter Boydell, QC, for the developer, agreed with Mr Raymond Sears, QC, for the Greater London Council, tht Dr Ludwig Glaeser, former curator of the Mies archives at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, had gone beyond the scope of his instructions in asking Professor Henry Russell-Hitchcock to withdraw his written evidence against the scheme.

But he added: "There was nothing whatever improper in such an approach."

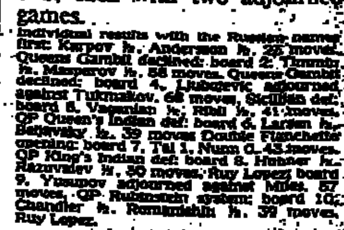
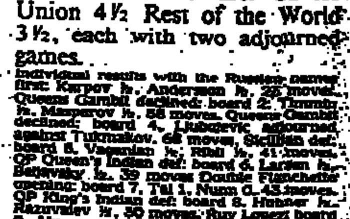
Mr Boydell circulated a staiment from Professor Hitchcock in which he asked for the word "preliminary" to be deleted from his written evidence which was given to the inquiry last week.

Russians hold overall lead in tournament

The four adjourned games from round three of the match between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world were played off yesterday in the Shell Northern Building in Docklands, London, and it was soon apparent that the Russian team held the overall advantage in these games.

The former world champion Mikhail Tal, who had adjourned with a considerable material advantago over John Nunn, was the first to finish, the British grandmaster resigning on the forth-third move.

The results of the matches in the third round are: Soviet Union 4½ Rest of the World 3½, each with two adjourned games.

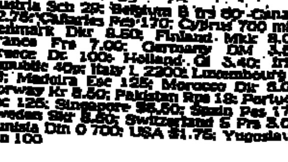


Individual results with the Russian names first: Karpov ½, Andersson ½, 25 moves, Queens Gambit declined; board 2: Timman ½, Kasparov ½, 58 moves, Queens Gambit declined; board 4, Ljubojevic adjourned against Tukmakov, 68 moves, Sicilian def; board 5, Vaganian ½, Ribli ½, 41 moves, QP Queen's Indian def; board 6, Larsen ½, Beliavsky ½, 39 moves Double Fianchetto opening; board 7, Tal 1, Nunn 0, 43 moves, QP King's Indian def; board 8, Hubner ½, Razuvaev ½, 50 moves, Ruy Lopez; board 9, Yusupov adjourned against Miles, 57 moves, QP Rubinstein system; board 10, Chandler ½, Romanishin ½, 39 moves, Ruy Lopez.

Ljubojevic drew his adjourned game with Tukmakov making the score of the match: Soviet Union 16, Rest of the World 13 with one game still adjourned.

Correction

The name of Mr Patrick C. G. Ballingall should have been included in the Prime Minister's list of MBEs in the Birthday Honours on June 16.

Overseas selling prices


Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

TGWU election

Tough left-winger to lead biggest union

By David Felton, labour correspondent

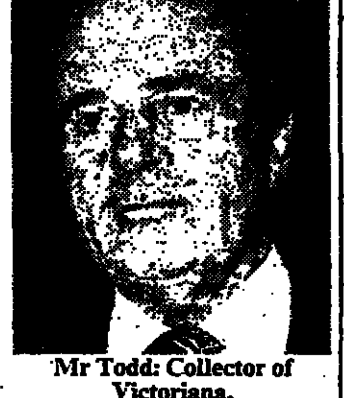
The election of Mr Ron Todd as general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union has ensured that Britain's largest union will continue to be the standard-bearer of the left in the labour movement.

Mr Todd, aged 57, will lead the union into the next decade in very much the same style as Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans whom he succeeds in July next year.

The union's present national organizer, in fourth place in the hierarchy, Mr Todd is best known as the chief negotiator at Ford. For the next year, as he works in tandem with Mr Evans, he will be drawn slowly into the highest echelons of the union movement.

His victory in winning the £20,000-a-year job is also a victory for the union machine, in which the Communist Party plays a significant role and which worked hard to secure a Todd victory.

Mr Todd is a passionate supporter of unilateral nuclear disarmament and has also said that he ntends to improve the union's organization and make the leadership more accessible to the 1,500,000 members through computerized information systems.


Mr Todd: Collector of Victoriana.

But his main task will be to try to reestablish the union's influence with the rest of the movement. It has lost 500,000 members in five years, and some of the stature that flowed from Mr Jack Jones's forceful personality.

In attempting organizational reforms he can expect the support of the left-controlled executive council and will continue to see his role as being a servant of the executive rather than a dominating influence.

He is an avid collector of fossils and Victoriana and his tough exterior conceals a man of strong emotions.

Duplication by NHS 'wasteful'

Health authorites should collaborate with the private sector to avoid wasteful duplication of facilities, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, told a conference organized by the Royal Institute of Public Administration yesterday.

Allocations were made as though the private sector did not exist.

Earlier he had criticized Worthing District Health Authority for arguing that it was desperately short of facilities for old people when the district had 1,000 beds in private nursing homes and hospitals.

Mr Clarke said that Worthing could not expect to duplicate every part of the private sector. To do that would mean more facilities were provided than were needed. The distribution of NHS funds should be determined by patient needs.

An estimated 1,500 people die each year from kidney failure because of a shortage of kidney units, and staff a delegation of rural specialists and MPs told Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health, yesterday.

Mr Patten was told that the Government's target figure for kidney patients was nowhere near high enough. Only 1,846 of the 3,500 people who contracted renal failure last year were treated.

That represented 33 per million population. The Government's target for 1987/8 is 40 patients a million.

Researchers who have made "fundermental discoveries" into the cause of cot deaths have been told that their funds have been withdrawn.

Studies at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, are now threatened, Dr Colin Morley, leader of the unit, said yesterday.

The Medical Research Council has withdrawn its support because it has been told to save £3m by the Government, Dr Morley said.

● A new treatment using radioactive "magic bullets" targeted on tumours has been successfully used on patients at Hammersmith Hospital to kill off cancer cells. The "bullets" are antibodies extracted from mice which home in on cancer cells.

Rudder fault found in carriers

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

Fresh problems have emerged in Britain's two Invincible class aircraft carriers.

Bolts securing the twin rudders both on HMS Invincible and HMS Illustrious have had to be renewed after defects, had been found while Invincible was in dry-dock at Devonport, near Plymouth.

The Ministry of Defence, confirming that the repairs had been carried out, said it was possible that the defect arose from incorrect installation, and that there was no evidence of a design fault. The third ship in the Invincible class, HMS Ark Royal, which is now fitting out on Tyneside, had been examined, but without any problem being revealed.

After the discovery of the defect in Invincible it is understood that an under-water examination of Illustrious was carried out while she was at sea. As a result, she went to Portsmouth, where repairs were carried out. She sailed again last Monday and the ministry said she was now fully operational.

Last autumn Illustrious had to withdraw from a Nato exercise in the eastern Mediterranean with a defective lift. Invincible had to return home early this spring from a tour of the Far East when worn bearings produced problems in a propeller shaft.

Invincible entered dock at Devonport in April and is due to return to service next month with the damaged propeller shaft and the defective rudder bolts having been replaced

More conflict feared over coal-steel rift

By Our Labour Staff

On the eve of a meeting with steelmen's leaders, Mr Arthur Scargill said yesterday that he was prepared to allow sufficient coke and coal though to steel plants to ensure safety and maintenance.

But he will tell Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Condfederation, today that his union will not toleratre the production of finished steel.

Mr Scargill said that he wanted an agreement with the ISTC after a wide rift between the two unions.

The pitmen's leaders, said that in 1980 during a 13-week strike by steelworkers "not one bar of steel went into the pits".

Members of the NUM had been sent home and vital work in the collieries went uncompleted. He was now looking for similar support from them.

The meeting between Mr Sirs and Mr Scargill is scheduled to take place at TUC headquarters in London today and will be followed by another executive meeting of the mineworkers' union.

Today's talks are not expected to resolve the inter-union dispute and further conflict outside steel plants is expected to develop this weekend.

The road haulage operation through the miners' picket lines outside the Ravenscraig steelworks near Motherwell in Scotland was extended yesterday to include supplies of iron ore as well as coal.

The extension followed the decision by the train drivers of Aslef to support the miners' strike by refusing to drive the five or six trains a day loaded with ore into the works past picket lines.

As the divisions between steelworkers and miners widened yesterday, the Ravenscraig men told their management, the British Steel Corporation, that they were prepared to handle coal, coke or iron ore at the plant however it arrived in their efforts to safeguard the two coking ovens at Ravenscraig, and the steel plant's customers.

Mr Scargill said yesterday that ISTC members had brought the iron ore blockade upon themselves by accepting fuel driven into their plants by "blackleg" transport workers.

Mr Tom Brennan, union convenor at Ravenscraig, said he was extremely disappointed at the decision by Aslef.

British Rail confirmed last night that no ore trains had gone into Ravenscraig since noon yesterday following the appeal by the National Union of Mineworkers. Some men had been sent home for refusing to make deliveries to the steel plant.

The shortage of iron ore and fuel at British steel's Llanwern plant worsened yesterday as more rail crews refused to take deliveries across miners' picket lines.

Two early trainloads which should have left British Steel's plant at Port Talbot were cancelled and British Rail sent home the crews.

● The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday unanimously called for the immediate dismissal of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman of the National Coal Board.

College arts reprieve expected

A further round of cuts in student places for higher education is likely to be postponded until the mid-1990s, when the Government draws up its Green Paper on the future of universities and polytechnics later this year.

Department of Education and Science officials confirmed yesterday that ministers had just received revised statistics which show that student demand will fall much later than the department expected.

Rail pay claim

The National Union of Railwaymen, is to seek aa 31 per cent pay rise. The union's annual conference in Llandudno yesterday voted to seek a £100 minimum wage for a 35-hour week, five week's annual leave and better redundancy terms.

Ruling deferred

Judgement was received in the High Court yesterday in an action brought by workers at the Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham: Unions representing the workers want the Government's ban on union membership there ruled unlawful.

Prize design

A design by Andrew Birds, of Central London Polytechnic, for a huge electronics research laboratory set into the cliffs of Dover has won first prize of £1,500 in an international student competition sponsored by Sir Clive Sinclair and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Owen victory

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, yesterday told Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, that he is to be allowed to attend the Cenotaph rememberance Ceremony and lay a wreath along with other party leaders.

Youth pay rise

Teenagers on the Youth Training Scheme are to get a 5 per cent increase in their weekly "wage", to £26.25 a week. The first increase since the scheme was launched two years ago, it covers only half the rise in inflation.

Ministers ready to accept postal ballots

Ministers are now prepared to accept the need for postal ballots for union elections after last week's Lords defeat on the Trade Union Bill (our Political Correspondent writes).

However, they are considering ways of refining last week's amendment, successfully proposed by Lord Beloff, under which voting papers would be sent to all union members registered on a central union roll.

Ministers are agreed that wherever possible union members should be allowed to cast their votes away from the pressure and distractions of the workplace. Nevertheless, it is felt that some union leaders might attempt to frustrate the law if they were required to compile a central list of names and addresses of members eligible to vote in union ballots.

Sellafield alert on contaminated clothing

Police officers are questioning workers at Sellafield, the nuclear waste reprocessing plant in Cumbria, after clothing contaminated by radiation was found hidden in a changing room.

Overalls, said to be highly contaminated, were discovered behind pipes

British Nuclear Fuels said it had asked police officers from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to investigate. A union convener at the plant, Mr Bill Maxwell, described the incident as a "totally irresponsible act."

He believed that whoever hid the overalls must have known they were contaminated.

A BNF official said the discovery coincided with an incident on Friday when a process worker discovered that his overalls had been contaminated.

Sale room

Oates's regiment pays record for his medals

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

The Royal Inniskilling Dragoons yesterday acquired the medals of one of its most famous officers, Captain L. E. G. Oates, for its regimentl museum at Chester at £55,000.

The Polar medal awarded to Captain Oates posthumously for his journey to the South Pole with Captain Scott in 1910 was the great rarity. Only five were awarded, to Captain Scott and his four companions, who all perished.

Sotheby's had been estimating a price in the region of £5,000 to £10,000 on the medal. The £55,000 bid by Spink's, the London medal dealers, on behalf of the regiment set a new auction price record for a group of campaign medals.

As the expedition struggled to return from the Pole, Oates's feet were attacked by frostbite. Realizing that his condition was holding back his friends who still had a chance of survival, Captain Oates walked from his tent out into the snow, never to return.

Scott's diary revealed that "Oates's last thoughts were of his mother, but immediately before he took pride in thinking that his regiment would be pleased with the bold way in which he met his death".

By a quirk of fate the Polar Medal awarded to another member of the expedition, Lieutenant H. R. Bowers, came up for sale in the same auction. Together with Bowers' Royal Geographic Society medals, it sold for £13,200 (estimate £5,000 plus) to J. Hayward, a dealer and collector.

Child too upset to enter flat after burglary, survey of victims says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A child aged four who discovered a burglary when returning home alone from nursery school was so upset she would not reenter the flat, the National Association of Victims Support Scheme said in its annual report yesterday.

After another case of burglary, an older child refused to go to school. Insecurity can lead to children wishing to stay at home in case things go wrong while they are away, the report said.

Four months after leaving hospital after violent injuries a girl in St Albans was still unable to go out alone in caser her father needed help.

A volunteer found a woman, aged 21, was recovering from being robbed at knifepoint but her badly shaken mother became upset every time the victim left the house.

Miss Helen Reeves, the association's director, reports that schemes now provide a service in 194 areas. During 1983, 65,253 victims and their families were offered help. The number of people working voluntarily for victims has risen to 4,045, an increase of 39 per cent in the past year.

Miss Reeves says: "In human terms these studies are indicating a new dimension in the problems facing victims of crime. They are having to cope not only with the shock of the events but also with a belief that no one is concerned about their feelings.

A crime is an important event for most people but all too often they do not know the final outcome and do not feel able to let their worries be known. The crime has become public property and victims feel they are left to cope with the consequences alone. Some lose faith in all the agencies which exist to protect them."

The association has for the first time surveyed types of crime referred to local schemes. The sample shows that 75.5 per cent of the total is burglary, which includes all thefts from private dwellings; 12.4 per cent is other property offences, including theft from the person not involving violence, criminal damage and then of other private property; 9.8 per cent is violence, which includes robbery with violence, assault, sexual offence and homicide; and 2.3 per cent represents referrals other than crime which cover a wide range of personal distress including road traffic accidents, sudden deaths and other crimes.

The report said that the value of the volunteer as a stranger prepared to listen to any outburst is illustrated by the case of a couple in their early 30s with a six-month-old baby, who suffered distress after a burglary.

In addition to the property stolen the baby's clothes were strewn around the mother felt unable to touch or use them. The couple feared the burglars had their telephone number as they began to receive phantom calls

Vets urge a £5 fee for dog licences

By John Young

The dog licence fee should be raised to £5 from the present 37½p and the revenue used to finance a new local authority dog warden service, the British Veterinary Association said yesterday.

In a memorandum that could well form the basis for early legislation, the association says that the law relating to dogs should be consolidated into a single Act.

Apart from guide dogs for the blind and hearing dogs for the deaf, there should be no exemptions from the licence fee, it says. It should be a legal requirement to obtain a licence before owning a dog, and an offence to sell or give a dog to an unlicenced person. Children under 16 should not be issued with licences.

Every dog should be identified, either by a tatoo or a collar bearing a tag. Wardens would be empowered to obtain information on ownership and to inspect licences.

Mr Neal King, the association's senior vice-president, said yesterday that the annual licence amounted to £750,000, and cost £3,750,000 to collect.

Possible alternatives were to abandon licences altogether, which could lead to disaster if rabies ever got into Britain, or to set the licence fee at a new arbitrary figure with no commitment to use the money for improving controls. The association would oppose either step.

It favoured a moderate fee in return for a warden scheme.

Doubt over home sale package

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Solicitors have cast doubt at the claims of a cut-price conveyancing firm, Homex, that it can privide a full legal conveyancing package at about 40 per cent below average solicitors' charges.

Solicitors' charges vary considerably, but the Law Society, which represents about 44,000 practising solicitors, says that on average the cost of conveyancing is between .75 and 1 per cent of the price of the property.

In claiming that its charges substantially undercut those of solicitors, Homex offers comparative examples based on a 1 per cent charge by the solicitor, commmon in the London area.

For the sale of a £40,000 house, Homex says that the solicitor's charge would be £480, made up of £400 plus £60 VAT plus about £20 disbursements.

For house sellers, Homex charges an administration fee of £57.50 and 0.55 per cent of the sale price (with an extra 0.05 per cent for unregistered land). Their total on a £40,000 house would be £277.50.

For house buyers, Homex charges the registration fee of £57.50 plus 0.65 per cent of the house price (0.05 per cent extra for unregistered land), making £317.50. Homex's putative average for a solicitor is £515, made up of the same 1 per cent basic charge plus value added tax and slightly higher disboursements.

Mr Ian Jefferson, a solicitor who is a joint partner in Homex, admits: "I have no doubt at all that there are firms of solicitors that do not charge 1 per cent, but I can also produce a file of solicitors' bills which support the basis of the comparative costs".

An earlier report in the *The Times* provoked a flood of evidence from solicitors showing that they are cheaper than the average quoted, and in some cases cheaper than Homex. One solicitor in Gloucestershire charges, for the £40,000 house £350 for a sale and £375 for a purchase, both plus value added tax and disboursements, while another solicitor in the same area charges an extra £25 for a purchase.

The Law Society believes that solicitors' charges have in real terms been reduced by about 13 per cent because of increasing competition in the last 10 years.

● The public will suffer and many lawyers in private practice will be put out of business if the Government presses ahead with plans to end Scottish solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing.

Brave brother: Gareth Morgan, aged five, who rescued his sister Cara, aged 18 months, from their 2ft-deep garden swimming pool in Redditch, near Birmingham, on Wednesday, has been recommended for a life-saving award. Gareth, a pupil at St Luke's Primary School, hit Cara on the back until she was breathing again.

Police build riot training town

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Scoland Yard is building a five-acre mock-up of a section of city streets, complete with houses, shops, and offices, for riot training.

The complex is being built at one of the Metropolitan Police's training grounds, at Hounslow, west London near Heathrow airport. When it is completed late next year senior officers believe it will be the most advanced and largest practice ground of its kind.

Based on an idea developed by the army to train soldiers for the streets of Belfast and Londonerry, the complex will try to present al the types of problem officers might find in a riot.

At the centre of the complex is a main road of about 250 yeards. Along the road builders will construct three dimensional imitations of a bank and shops, interspersed with concrete facades portraying other buildings.

A row of terrace houses, garages, a railway arch, and other buildings, will be built on side roads. A sound system will simmulate the noise of a riot.

The layout will also include a "tactical training block" to provide specialist situations such as the holding of hostages or a siege.

Up to 5,000 London officers receive specialist riot training four days a year. The complex will be used to test them and their commanders. Television cameras will monitor exercises from a control tower.

The site will be used by mounted as well as by foot officers and it has been designed so that specialist groups such as the diplomatic patrol group can hold their training exercises.

It has taken builders nine months to lay the foundations of more than a dozen streets, alleys, and service areas for the complex. The building of the structures will start next month.

The last stage of the construction will involve building the two-storey control tower and the elaborate television system, with 32 closed-circuit cameras, which will allow the recording of exercises.

Car-price plan 'puts jobs at risk'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

European Economic Community proposals to force manufacturers to bring car prices into line throughout Europe could lead to a loss of up to three million jobs and do irrevocable damage to an already weakened car industry, it was claimed yesterday.

In the most controversial report yet published on the Commission's proposals, Professor Krish Bhaskar and his motor industry research unit at the University of East Anglia, said that Austin Rover could be devastated just when it was emerging from painful years of reorganization.

With car prices in Britain more than 20 per cent higher than in some EEC countries, they would have to be cut savagely to comply with the proposed 12 per cent maximum variation between countries. That is the ceiling on the difference in retail prices suggested by the commission.

On the basis of Professor Bhaskar's estimate that a 1 per cent cut in prices would cost BL £22m, a 5 per cent cut would send it into a deficit of more than £100m, compred with last year's profit of £2m.

The report said that the days of large profits appear to be over for European car companies. Falling revenues and a high cost base meant that manufacturers were relieved if they managed to break even.

Unless the regulation was amended, some manufacturers would choose to close plants in high-cost countries and switch production to more favourable sites, the report said.

Professor Bhaskar, a prolific author of motor industry reports, believed that there was a compromise. He wanted to see a nine-year transition period during which the Commission would redouble its efforts to harmonize the widely differing economic and fiscal policies of member states that made common pricing impossible today.

The Consumers' Association, which has taken a leading part in the campaign to end manufacturers' restrictions on fair pricing across boundaries, said last night: "It is time the Commission showed it is not just a manufacturers' club and enforced the free and fair competitive trading it is sworn to uphold.

Car Pricing in Europe (Ronald Sewell & Associates, 1 Queen's Square, Bath: £38).

Motoring, page 29

Gaming law charge over raffle of mansion

A millionaire gambler who raffled his Georgian Mansion home in the Irish Republic this year has been charged with contravening the republic's gaming laws.

Mr Barney Curley organized a lottery to dispose of his £1.5m mansion and 377 acres at Middleton Park, near Mullingar, Co Westmeath. The winning ticket was drawn on behalf of a syndicate of six, including a Tewsesbury man, who paid £175 for the ticket, one of 9,000 sold.

Mr Curley was charged yesterday at Kilbeggan District Court in Co Westmeath with unlawfully promoting a lottery contary to the Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1956.

Under that act it is illegal to promote a lottery for purposes other than a charity. Also charged was Mr Michael O'Hehir, Irish sports commentator, who pulled the winning ticket from the drum in the raffle. Three men were also charged with unlawfully selling tickets for use in the lottery. Legal sources say that despite the charges, the syndicate will be able to keep the estate.

Gold coin fraud sentences cut

Two men involved in a £3m gold coins fraud had their sentences reduced in the Court of Appeal yesterday because they had been charged under the wrong law.

Sentences on Gordon Campbell Turner, of Swiss Cottage, London, were cut from seven years to four, and one on Wilfred Haydn Rees, of Wembley, from 30 months to two years, after the court substituted convictions under the Customs and Excise Act for common law convictions of conspiracy to defraud.

Family of dead girl drunk

Nine relatives of Mary Brown, aged two, who was killed in a road accident on Saturday in Buckinghamshire, were given a three-month conditional discharge yesterdy by High Wycombe magistrates after admitting being drunk and disorderly.

Some of the gypsies, from High Heavens Camp, Booker, High Wycombe, were lying by the roadside on Tuesday, others were creating a disturbance at a shop and garage near by.

Oxford's old debt settled

The Treasury, after 775 years, has settled a debt for death and damage caused by Oxford people in 1209.

The Government has been paying £3.08 a year compensation to Oxford University after people in the city hanged the students for helping a student to murder his mistress. Now the university has accepted a one-off payment of £33.08 in settlement.

Poles undercut fruit growers

Britain's strawberry industry could go out of business, growers said yesterday. Mr Tom Bliss, chairman of Wisbech Strawberry Growers' Association, said that his members were being undercut by the Poles and that the whole trade was in turmoil.

As picking started on the crop, worth £2.5m, he said: "If we halved our prices tomorrow the Poles would still undercut us by £20 a ton. They have an immense foreign debt and must earn currency."

Medical record

Mr Joe Ascough, who has had 323 throat operations in 48 years, is set for a place in the *Guinness Book of Records*. Mr Ascough, aged 49, of Baslow Drive, Lenton Abbey, Nottingham, is due to go into hospital soon for more surgery. The present record holder is an American who underwent 112 operations in 64 years.

Telling jury face clash of evidence

The judge in the headless corpse trial yesterday told jurors they might see in the bizarre story of the killing a "variation on a not unknown theme". They might think it was a story of an ill-matched couple, of love alternating with intense hatred, and of killing, Mr Justice Sheldon said at Exeter Crown Court.

In his summing up to the jury he said that they must put aside their emotions and dispassionately consider the evidence. It was part of their task to decide between the conflicting views of leading psychiatrists in considering whether Michael Telling's defence of diminished responsibility should succeed or not.

The judge began his summing up at the start of the eighth day of the trial of Telling, aged 34, of Lambourne House, Radnage Lane, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Telling denies murdering his bisexual wife Monika, aged 27, in March last year.

The crown has rejected his plea of guilty of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility. Telling is alleged to have shot his bride of 17 months three times in the dining room of their home.

The judge said there had been evidence from three distinguished psychiatrists but he reminded the jury that psychiatric medicine was not a precise science and there were conflicting views. It was for a jury to decide which view it preferred.

There was no dispute that Telling killed his wife nor – but for the defence that he put up – that he would be guilty of murder.

The hearing continues today.

Lord Soper: "jollying it along".

Soper plan for joint ministry

Lord Soper, aged 81, the doyen of Methodist preachers, said yesterday that he had once sought ordination as an Anglican priest while continuing as a Methodist minister (Clifford Longley writes).

The scheme foundered on the unwillingness of the Bishop of London, then Dr Robert Stopford, to give it his blessing.

It was 20 years ago, but "the great disappointment of my life", Lord Soper said. "At that time Anglican-Methodist unity was a real possibility, and the idea of his operating as a clergyman of both denominations at once was devised "to jolly it along". The scheme is to be discussed in a book on the history of Methodism to be published shortly.

By-pass opens

A by-pass for the A47 trunk road on the Cambridgeshire-Norfolk boundery at Wisbech and West Walton Highway was opened yesterday, three months ahead of schedule. The six miles of carriageway cost £4.5m.

Winter toll worries insurers

By Our Property Correspondent

The British Insurance Association is to investigate whether premiums on property should be increased because of increasing claims for weather damage.

Property damage last winter resulted in an extra £175m in payments of claims, mainly after storm damage in Scotland and the north of England. By the end of January, damage was estimated at £70m, but severe conditions later in the winter and in early spring more than doubled the total.

The previous winter was not so severe, and weather damage claims did not feature separately in costs for 1982-83, but in 1981-82, the bad winter cost insurers £250m,

SAS inquiry to reopen

The Department of the Environment is to reopen a public inquiry into a plan by the Special Air Service Regiment (SAS) to extend its training area near Hereford after a complaint was made to the National Council for Civil Liberties.

The inquiry had been closed early because of a misinderstanding, the department said.

Downtown tops the ratings

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Belfast's Downtown Radio is the most popular of Bitain's commercial radio stations, according to listening figures just released.

The eight-year-old Northern Ireland station has consistently topped commercial radio audience charts, and the most recent figures say that 57 per cent of the population in its area tune into Downtown each week.

A measure of Downtown's popularity can be gauged by comparing figures from London's two commercial stations, Capital and LBC, which between them reach 49 per cent of the capital's population.

Downtown has won a loyal audience against strong competition by its insistence on putting hard news among its priorities.

Mr Ivan Tinman, Downtown's managing director, said: "We have very much developed on the basis of music, news, and information services.

The station's news policy has given it several scoops and the province's troubles have in consequene, made it the automatic listening choice of local residents and visiting journalists who want to know what is happening.

Warning over 'virus' of cut-price air fares

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The new £49 air fare between London and Amsterdam, due to come into effect this weekend, could "spread like a virus throughout Europe", the 20-nation Association of European Airlines said yesterday.

But Mr Karl-Heinz Neumeister, its secretary-general, issued a warning that greater liberalization of air travel in Europe could end in a high-priced cartel with subsidization of unwanted capacity.

Free competition among airlines, as advocated by Britain and The Netherlands, while seeking to achieve liberalization within a common market, could result, like steel and agriculture, in a capacity cartel with less efficient producers subsidized by higher value-added tax charges, Mr Neumeister said.

● Suggestions that the Anglo-Dutch airline agreement, which approved the £49 fare between London and Amsterdam, would lead to a widespread reduction of European air fares were dismissed in Belfast yesterday by Mr Michael Bishop, executive of British Midland Airways (our Belfast correspondent writes).

Resort boom adds to record tourist year

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A record tourist year for Britain was forecast yesterday by the British Tourist Authority as overseas visitors in April leapt to 1.9 million, an increase of 16 per cent on last year' total.

At the same time, an English Tourist Board survey of resorts showed that almost all the main ones were expecting a better summer season than last year, which is known to have been a record for domestic tourism.

But the board's survey showed that cancellations are coming in from mining areas to resorts such as Scarborough, Skegness, Blackpool, and Great Yarmouth.

The board's monitoring of resorts showed Poole, Dorset, with summer self-catering accommodation almost totally booked.

Overseas visitors in the first months of this year numbered 3.4 million, an increase of 12 per cent on the corresponding period last year. They spent an estimated £990m.

PARLIAMENT June 28 1984

Government move keeps Enterprise Oil independent

COMMONS

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, defended in the Commons the under-subscribed flotation of Enterprise Oil, after Opposition MPs called the sale disastrous.

Following the attempted take-over by Rio Tinto-Zinc, the international mining group, he announced that the Government had exercised its power of rejection to ensure that no single body held more than 10 per cent of the equity. From tomorrow, he told MPs, there would be a new, independent and strong oil company in Britain.

Enterprise Oil was set up last year as a vehicle for privatizing North Sea assets formerly owned by the British Gas Corporation.

Mr Walker: The application list opened and closed yesterday for the sale of 212 million shares at a minimum tender price of 185p a share, payable in two instalments.

The issue was underwritten successfully and in full on June 19 by wide range of intitutions. The share market generally, and the oil market in particular, have substantially weakened between the underwriting of the issue and the opening of the list. Applications were received for 66.4 per cent of the ordinary shar capital. Rio Tinto Zinc have announced that they applied for 49 per cent of the sahres. All their appliations were made through nominees.

At the outset, the Government clearly stated its intention that Enterprise could be an independent oil exploration and production company. The board and the taff of the company were recruited on that basis.

The Government's intention to ensure the continued independence of Enterprise for an initial period was clearly stated in the prospectus. To secure this the Government took two special steps.

First, it retained complete discretion to reject in whole or in part any application for shares on flotation of the company; and second, it retained a special share which, in effect, gives the Government a majority of shareholders' votes in the event of a take-over or attempted take-over of the company, for as long as such a situation continues.

These steps were designed to enable the board and management to establish Enterprise as a new independent British oil company.

In keeping with this approach the Government has decided to exercise its power of rejection with a view to ensuring that no single individual or company, directly or through nominees, should hold beneficially more than 10 per cent of the equity as a result of the flotation.

On this basis applictions for over 56m ordinary shares from more than 13,000 applicants have been accepted as valid and allocations will be made at the minimum tender price of 185p per share. The remaining shares will be taken up by the underwriters and sub-underwriters at the minimum tender price.

Finally, the Government wishes to make it clear that it is its firm intention to use the powers available to it to ensure the *independence of Enterprise at this* stage of its development consistent with the objectives specified in the prospectus.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, said the sale of Enterprise Oil had been a disastrous flop. It had been a bigger flop than BritOil and a sell out for the real shareholders – the British taxpayer.

He aske when Mr Walker knew of RTZ's manoeuvres and what was magic about the figure of 10 per cent.

Is it not obvious (he added) that the solution is to cancel this issue and retain Enterprise Oil as a public corporation? After Amersham, after BritOil, after Wych Farm – now the Enterprise Oil scandal.

We call on the Government to abandon its policy of public asset stripping.

Mr Walker said from Mr Orme's comments there was no impression that from tomorrow (Friday) Britain would have in the private sector a new independent and strong oil company.

I was informed yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon by RTZ (he added), who phoned through to say they had made a particular approach. Then we decided, in the context of what was in the prospectus, the steps we have taken.

It would be a considerable advantage to have a company with the size and strength in management of this new one, in the private sector. It should make a great contribution to success in North Sea oil fields.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said the sale would not increase competition and asked Mr Walker to explain how it could be of benefit.

This disastrous sale of Enterprise Oil (he added) will considerably undermine the flotation of British Telecom later in the year.

Mr Walker: If Mr Wrigglesworth is really suggesting that a company of this size and ability will not add strength to our competition at home and abroad, he is mistaken.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab): We are awaiting some further explanation as to how he might block RTZ in terms of having a member on the board of the company. Is he happy to have such a large number of shares in their hands because of the Government's incompetence?

It is time he stopped this facade of selling public assets and abandoned plans for the sale of British Telecom.

Mr Walker said the underwriters made their estimation of the price and they were happy to underwrite. The fact that in that week the spot price of oil had considerably fallen was a risk the underwriters would have assessed.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet South, C). This problem would not have arisen if the Government's timing had not been dictated by commercal forces.

Mr Walker: In the nature of the market and the situation in the Middle East and Opec production, there is unlikely to be any time that guaranteed stability.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): It would have been better for the Government to have taken the advice from the Public



Walker: Oil market has substantially weakened

Accounts Committee which warned of this particular thing. The Government ignored that advice.

Mr Walker: *The committee suggested that an offer such as this should be done by tender and that is exactly what we did.*

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C): The sudden drop in the oil market in the few days preceeding this issue demonstrates the benefit of the underwriting system.

Mr Walker: With an issue of this nature, it is right to take underwriters.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab): How can the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, sit there without blushing to the roots of his akin? *Does he recall the long* lectures he used to give us on oil and gas upstairs in committee on the importance of timing?

What does he have to say now about this whole question of timing? Should not be admit that it is a rip off?

Mr Walker: Either you suggest that the fact that more people did not tender means the price was too high, in which case you can hardly call it a rip off, or alternatively you suggest the underwriters made a correct assessment as to the value of the company and therefore there is no problem in abiding by underwriting principles.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C): All experience proves the North Sea is best developed by private enterprise.

Mr Walker: There is no doubt private enterprise has had a considerable success story in the North Sea.

The basic financial strength and the prospects of this company, and the quality of the management, are such that it will make an important contribution to activities in the North Sea and abroad in the years to come.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne North, Lab): British Gas had a great deal of success in the North Sea. What is so wrong about a highly profitable enterprise being left in the hands of the British people?

Mr Walker: British Gas have never been operators in terms of oil in the North Sea. They have had interests and assets. We now have a highly skilled, high quality management who will be operating to the benefit of this country.

Mr Thomas Sackville (Bolton West, C): This underwriting has been a great success for the British taxpayer who will now be receiving a higher price for the shares than is now deemed to be the level.

Mr Walker: I believe the investments underwriters will be making through their underwriting responsibilities what will prove to be a perfectly sound investment.

In a week of considerable instability in the oil market the underwriting system has seen to it that this issue has taken place; the Chancellor will receive £392m and a new, successful, private enterprise *company will have been launched.*

Government defeat on paving Bill by 48 votes

HOUSE OF LORDS

The proposed cancellation of elections to the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils following second reading of the main local government Bill in the House of Commons was a negation of the proud parliamentary traditions of the country and would undermine the pillars on which the unwritten constitution stood, **Lord Elwyn-Jones**, a former Lord Chancellor, said when opeing the committee stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill in the House of Lords.

He was moving an all party *amendment that: This Act shall not* come into force until a decision by Parliament has been taken on the continued existence of the GLC and the metropolitan county councils, and such decision shall not be deemed to have taken place until Royal Assent has been given to an Act dealing with these matters.

The amendment was designed, he said, to prevent the Secretary of State from ordering the cancellation of the elections and the setting up of nominated interim councils until Parliament had approved, if it so wished, the main abolition Bill.

The aim of the amendment (he went on) is to ensure that the elections do not take place unless, and until, Parliament – and I say Parliament not one chanber – decides what is to take the place of the existing councils.

In doing so, the amendment would protect the proper constitutional position of the House of Lords and also ensure the proper parliamentary scrutiny needed on such controversial legislation.

If passed, the amendment would also protect democracy and the rights of the electors of the county councils. None of the later amendments proposed would prevent the cancellation of the elections. That was a crucial issue in regard to the running of their democracy.

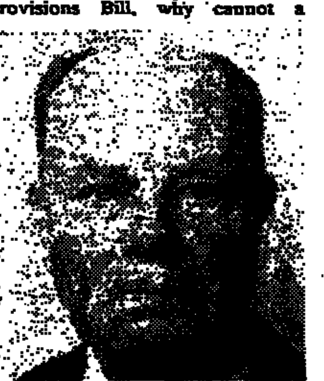
What the Secretary of State was proposing to do was based on wholly unacceptable assumptions.

No true parliamentarian (he said), no true believer in the parliamentary process, would take it for granted, as the Government apparently does, that both Houses of Parliament, whatever the majority of the government party may have, are necessarily going to pass a measure in the future on the strength only of a second reading in the House of Commons.

The Government proposal amounted to the rejection of the rights of millions of electors in county council areas to pronounce upon councillors seeking election and gave it power to impose on local government and their electors, nominees of different councils who had been elected for a different purpose and consequnetly of a different political persuasion.

Why is this being done (he asked)? Because the Government fears if these electors were allowed a genuine choice in elections freely held, their choice will be to reject the Government's policy.

If a Government of one party (he said) can suspend elections for great areas of Britain by an interim provisions Bill, why cannot a



Molsen: Government putting cart before the horse

government of any party suspend elections for Great Britain as a whole?

We are treading on dangerous ground (he continued). What the Government is trying to do is rendering a great disservice to Parilament at a time when fears are growing that the House of Commons and the House of Lords are beconing cyphers and the political power has wholly passed into the hands of the executive.

In a democracy a government must rule by consent and have regard to the limits of its own power. The amednment would reaffirm those limitations.

Lord Molson (C) said he was a supporter of the Government, but a discriminating one, and in this instance he favoured the amendment.

When it came to the main abolition Bill he would vote in favour of a second reading, but was deeply concerned as to what would take the place of the county councils. Fairly drastic amendments would be necessary.

The way the Government was acting was putting the cart before the horse. It was unprecedented and unconstitutional for the present Bill to come into operation to abolish democratic elections on the basis of a second reading in the House of Commons.

The fact that there was no written constitution imposed upon the House of Lords a special responaibility and duty which meant observing the self-denying conventions which had been laid down.

That duty we should discharge (he said) even against the majority of the House of Commons and particularly we should do so when that is Tory majority.

Viscount Mountgarret (C) in refferring to his amendment which would keep the councils in being until the aboliton Bill was passed, said his proposal would try to find a way by which some compromise to be reached.

If it was reasonbale to asume that the abolition Bill would take place, it could not make sense to hold elections due in May next year. It would be a waste of money for councillors to serve a mere eleven months.

It could not be right for any government arbitrarily to replace a body of elected councillors forming a majority of one political party with a nominated body forming a majority of another party.

He was concerned about the public image of the Lords. If things involving gerrymandering were brought before peers, they had a duty to require the Government to think again.

If the Government was prepared to suggest a scheme whereby the nominated councillors rom the boroughs might be appointed to interim GLC to reflect the same political representation as xisted now, the objections would not be quite so great. And that would be more reasonable. But if that was not possbile, he could not see how peers could allow the Bill to go through as it stood.

If the Government could give an assurance that it might be able to *adopt such an alternative route* as he was suggesting, he would withdraw his amendment.

Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, said some time would be needed in order to cancel the elections in May next year and the present timetable allowed for the introduction of the main abolition Bill into the Commons in November with the second reading in December.

Allowing for full consideration of such a substantial piece of legislation meant the Bill was unlikely to reach the House of Lords for its second reading before early April, less than a month before the elections were to be held.

The Government was fully entitled to establish a time scale within which the proposals, included in the Conservative manifesto, should be implemented. The timetable for abolition was sensible, practicable and justifiable.

It would be impossible to complete the detailed consideration of the Bill with the thoroughness it merried, in time to cancel the May 1985 elections. The only way in which the main abolition Bill could be enacted in time to allow a sensible decision to be taken on the May elections, would be to cut short consideration of the main Bill, which he was sure no one wanted to do.

There was nothing in the Bill before the House or the main Bill which would prevent both Houses scrutinising, debating and approving every clause, every line and every word before they received Royal Assent.

There was nothing in the paving Bill which was irreversible. The Government took the democratic process very seriously and nothing being proposed would weaken that.

The paving Bill contained within it the means of self-destruction if that was the will of Parliament. If Parliament decided that abolition should proceed, there was nothing to preclude both Houses from full and thorough debate of all the issues.

The amendment moved by Lord Elwyn-Jones was carried by 191 votes to 143, majority against Government, 48.

Concern over flow of explosives

SECURITY

An assurance that the Government would continue to use converted terrorists in pursuit of terrorists in Ulster was given by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, during Commons questions.

Sir John Farr (Harborough, C) while welcoming the relative stability Mr Prior had achieved in the Province, sought an assurance that he would not relax his pursuit of the terrorits, and would use every legitimate means, including the use of the supergrass system which had put so many behind bars.

Mr Prior: We shall use every method under the law that we can and that, of course, does include converted terrorists.

Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast East, DUP) said that far from the Province being relatively stable, for the first six months of this year the figures for violence were higher than the comparative figures for the last two years.

Did Mr Prior believe that the stinging rebuke given to Sinn Fein at the polls might force it into a more overt military stance? And what steps would Mr Prior take towards a security policy effectively to deal with that?

Mr Prior replied that the figures on actual deaths were worse this year than for the past two years. But the overall, general figures were much better than those for past years.

One had to bear in mind the *activities of the IRA, which was* connected with Provisional Sinn Fein. One good aspect of the European election results was the strong vote for constitutional politics on the part of the minority community and some check at least in votes obtained by Provisional Sinn Fein.

The Rev Ian Paisley (Antrim North, DUP): If more people were murdered by the IRA in the first six months of this year than the two previous years, does he feel the time has come for a change in his security *policy?*

Mr Prior: So far this year, of the 39 deaths, 31 may have been the responsibility of the Republican terrorists. That is serious. I do not think it calls for any changes in security policy which would help. If there were, changes would be made.

Mr James Molyneaux (Lagan Valley, DUP). Does he share mu concern and alarm that the flow of explosives from the Republic has more than doubled as compared *with last year? Will he act to reduce this flow?*

Mr Prior said last year 3,762 pounds of explosives were captured. That figure had been doubled this year already. It had been the biggest explosives find for some year.

The place from where they came was hard to define but there was evidence that sometimes it was from the Republic.

I am in contact with the Republic (he added) on this, bearing in mind the ease with which the explosives appear to be able to travel and the ease of being able to make explosives.

Labour attack on spending priorities

The extraordinary achievement of this Government was that it had spent more in the public sector but had nevertheless managed to increase poverty in Britain and widen the gap between rich and poor, **Mr Roy Hattersley**, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, said on opening a debate in the Commons. That was because the Government *preferred spending money on* airfields in the South Atlantic to spending it on houses in the north of England.

Mr Hattersley moved an Opposition motion depoing the widening gap between the incomes of the rich and poor resulting from the Government's taxation and social policies, noting that the promised tax reductions had only been made on annual incomes of over £18,000.

He said the Government clearly believed it could win the next election by a crud appeal to cynicism, asking those in work to *forget the old, the poor and the sick.*

Absconders presenting problem over bail

ULSTER

One of the problems about granting bail to suspects awaiting trail in Ulster was that a number of them has absconded, **Mr James Prior**, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questions. That (he added) is something that we cannot afford to have happen.

Ms Clare Short Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) had said that a large part of the Northern Ireland community was losing faith in the impartiality of the criminal justice system.

I have received a letter (she went on) from a man called Jimmy Brown who is on trail as part of the Kirkpatrick supergrass case.

He and three other accused have been *in jail for 29 months and are* now facing charges from their fifth supergrass. He recently applied for bail and was refused on the grounds that he might not answer for trial.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill): Order. She will bear in mind the sub judice principle.

Ms Short: I will. He tells me that he can produce evidence that at least 12 loyalist prisoners accused of murder have been given bail and no Nationalist prisoner has ever been granted bail.

Mr Prior: I have always felt that one of the best things in Northern Ireland is the utter impartiality of the judges.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab): They are immediately suspect when you say *things like that.*

Mr Prior: In some cases suspected criminals or alleged criminals who have been remanded in custody could subsequently hav been remanded on other charges and to some extent that is the cuase of considerable periods on remand.

While Sir George Baker makes further recommendations on bail, one of the problems about bail at the moment is that number of people who ahve been let our on bail have absconded. That is something we cannot afford to have happen.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland: *Has Mr Prior* been made aware of the deep alienation amongst the communities in both traditions arising from the supergrass trials?

Will he consider, in the interests of law and order, that alienation must be such a price to pay that it outweighs any benefits?

Mr Prior: I do consider these matters very carefully in all the circumstances. I believe the use of converted terrorists' evidence is perfectly in line with accepted practice in the United Kingdom.

Enormous job losses feared

COAL DISPUTE

If steel plants shut as a result of the coal dispute, there will be enormous job losses in the steel industry because of lost customers, **Mrs Margaret Thatcher**, the Prime Minister, said during question time in the Commons. She warned also of consequential job losses in the coal and railway industries, even if closed steel plants eventually reopened.

Mr Andrew Stewart (Sherwood, C) had asked Mrs Thatcher to help Mr Scargill to estimate the job losses in the steel industry if he carried on with his arrogant and incompetent actions.

Mrs Thatcher said that if the strike continued and they shut steel plants, there would be enormous job losses in steel because customers would go away and never return, even if plants reopened.

If the steel plants shut (she said) there will be job losses in the coal industry because four million tonnes of coal go to the steel industry; job losses on the railway because they carry coal from the source to the steel plants; and job losses in all industries which depend on steel and coal.

When **Mr Neil Kinnock**, Leader of the Opposition, complained to the Prime Minister about "real" cuts of £3m this year and £2m next year in Government allocations to the Medical Research Council, Mrs Thatcher urged that some of the £275m subsidy spent on the worst coal production should be released.

Mr Kinnock had reminded Mrs Thatcher that last Saturday at the Welsh Conservative Conference she had said that after the harrowing experience of Aberfan, it was possible to make things better with better equipment, better pits and safer and healthier conditions.

He said that as a consequence of cuts in funding fo the MRC, a pneumoconiosis research unit was to be closed, together with research into cot deaths and the horrendous Huntington's chores at the laboratories at Cambridge.

In the name of plain humanity and the instincts which moved her at the time of Aberfan disaster (he asked) will she see that those cuts do not take place?

Mrs Thatcher: The budget of the MRC this year is £117.2m; last year was £113m and in the years before that, £104m; £101m; £71m and in 1979-80, £54m. How it disperses that amoont of £117.2m and chooses projects is, and always has been, a matter for the MRC under every government.

About cot deaths, I understand that the current grant to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, to develop an artificial lung coating for premature babies come to an end in August.

It is not about cot deaths, as said by the press. The MRC is supporting research on cot deaths at Brompton Hospital and Sheffield University.

Mr Kinnock: Not even the MRC can distribute money it does not have, and there are real cuts: this year of £3m and next year of £2m in the money the Government proposes to allocate to the MRC.

Despite her claims, last year's MRC report said "There has been no significant growth in real terms in grants in the last four years".

Will she see to it that MRC, in essential areas, particularly, is provided with adequate funds so *that further suffering and deaths can* be prevented, thus not justifying the criticism of Portsmouth Tories in calling her "intractable and uncaring".

Mrs Thatcher: At the beginning, he linked the question to what I said about the coal industry. I respond in exactly the same way. The worst 12 per cent of coal production costs £275m in subsidies. Perhaps if we were able to spend less on subsidies to nationalized industries, we should have more to spend on medical research. (Conservative cheers and Labour protests)

Mr Kinnock: That was the most infamous and callous dodges, that even she is capable of. If she wishes to see proper investment in the pits of South Wales, perhaps fewer men would have pneumoconiosis. That is the way to fund research.

Mrs Thatcher: Then release some of the £275m.

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley, Central, Lab): After 17 weeks of overtime ban and 18 weeks of strike, and with no end in sight to this dispute, will the Prime Minister now become a promotor of conciliation between the NCB and the NUM instead of standing by and allowing the coal industry to fall into disrepair and gradual destruction?

Mrs Thatcher: I hope there will be conciliation between the miners *who are on strike, which is by no* means all of them, and the NBC.

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP: Many of usare not prepared to see or even to contemplate the steel industry being closed down.

Why is it that week after week she evades answering the question as to why the law of the land on secondary picketing is not being invoked.

Against all the documentary evidence, why does the Government continue to persuade the British Steel Corporation not to use that civil action?

Mrs Thatcher: I continually answered him. The trouble is he does not like the accurate and true answer. If BSC wish to use their civil powers to go for an injunction then they would be able to use it.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the problems and needs of the disabled.
Lords (11): Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill, second reading. Data Protection Bill, Commons amendments.

MP explains

Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton, Lab), in remarks addressed to the speaker, said he wished to clear up the impression that it was his intention, in the context of the matter he raised on Wednesday, to smear a member of the House. That was not the case.

I was endeavouring (he went on) to raise a legitimate matter of concern. I hope you will feel able to acknowledge this in due course.

Matters for consultation

Progress in solving problems in Northern Ireland must be slow and steady and the people of the province must play by far the most important part in that, **Mr James Prior**, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questions.

There could be no changes in Northern Ireland without the consent of the people of Northern Ireland and he was quite certain that their consent would not be forthcoming for any of the three suggestions made in the report of the New Ireland Forum.

But the report did suggest other ways and means which ought to be looked at in consultation and these matters require further investigation and consultation. It would be no good the British Government and the government of the Republic discussing these things unless there was a degree of consultation and acceptance by the political parties within Northern Ireland itself. That was the way a solution had to come.

He also agreed that *The Way Forward* document produced by the Official Unionist Party was well worthy of discussion.

It was essential to give support to the constitutional parties in Northern Ireland, on the unionist and nationalist sides.

The Assembly was of great importance and he hoped the leaders and members of the parties would discuss matters with each other because he believed there was a better chance of success and greater stability in Northern Ireland now than for some time past.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on the New Ireland Forum.

Tuesday: Debate on the 1984 CAP price fixing.

Wednesday: Debate on estimates on prisons and on central administration and environmental research.

Thursday: Debate on Opposition motion on the health service.

Friday: Private Members' Bills: Caravan and Tent Sites Bill and Hearing Aid Council Act 1968 (Amendment) Bill, second readings.

The main business in the House of Lords next week will be:

Monday: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, committee, second day.

Tuesday:* *Health and Social Security Bill, committee. Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, committee, second day.

Wednesday: Debate on the widening gap between rich and poor people in Britain.

Thursday: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, committee, third day.

Friday: Housing Defects Bill, second reading.

Britain's Rhine Army

Growing confidence in forces' ability boosts morale

How fighting fit are British troops if a Russian wave crosses Germany? Can the Russians be stopped without resorting to nuclear weapons? *Rodney Cowton*, Defence Correspondent, assesses Baor's strength before Exercise Lionheart in the autumn:

The gloom that has lain for years over the ability of West to defend Europe against an attack by the Soviet Union without resort to nuclear weapons is lifting.

Last week a new assessment published by Nato suggested that the gap between the Western alliance's conventional forces and the might of the Warsaw Pact was less horrifying than it had been painted and the mood in the British Army of the Rhine, which even 18 months ago was showing the first signs of optimism, is burgeoning into genuine buoyancy.

The new mood is made up of at least three insignificant factors:

1 There is a clear feeling that for the first time in years BAOR has stocks of ammunition and other war supplies that are broadly adequate for at least the first phase of containing an attack from the East;

2 It is perceived that the concept of forward defence does not have to be equated with a purely static posture in which the troops sit more or less with their noses on the inner German border and wait to be pounded to pieces. A more fluid approach is thought to be *compatible with the necessity of* giving up as little German ground as possible; and

3 New equipment for which the Army has been waiting for years is arriving or will clearly do so within the next few years.

That optimism should not, however, be overstated. In any attack the Russians would come in waves, or echelons.

There is some confidence that the first echelon, and possibly the second as well, could be contained without resort to nuclear weapons, but there remains apprehension about the third and fourth waves which would come rolling out of western Russia.

The optimism, therefore, is rather that of a man who feared he might die tomorrow, but *now reckons he is good for at* least another week.

Perhaps the most striking component of the new mood is the fact that for the first time in years senior officers are expressing satisfaction with the levels of war stocks. For years the Nato target of having 30 days' supply of those materials in position has been so far from attainment as to be not much more than a bad joke.

In the British case the improvement is the result of several years of rather humdrum expenditure, which continues. Not only have stocks been built up, but they have been brought forward into locations that have relevance to the needs of an actual battle. Tomorrow's supply of ammu*nition is no longer lying in a* siding near Brussels.

This autumn's huge British manoeuvre, Exercise Lionheart, which will involve more than 130,000 troops, nearly half of whom will be carried from the United Kingdom in a rapid reinforcement of BAOR, will be a practical test of some of those p)ositive factors in Britain's posture in Germany.

Some of the emerging tactical fluidity will be seen in the emphasis on counter-attack after initial containment of an assault.

Various kinds of new equipment will also be involved, including three new tanks, the British Challenger, the West German Leopard 2, and the American M1 Abrams.

The presence of three new main battle tanks, however, highlights one of Nato's key difficulties that too often member states duplicate each other's efforst in producing equipment, and in ways that mean that their equipment is not interchangeable.

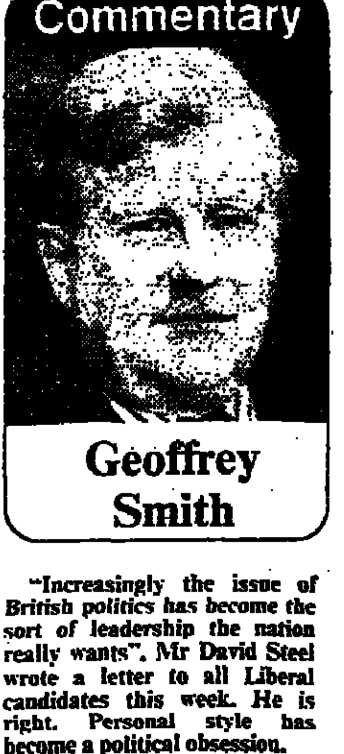
A striking example of that lies in the fact that the German tank has a smooth-bore gun, while the Challenger has a rifled barrel, which represents a different philosophy in gun design.

That lack of standardization of equipment is mirrored too in tactics, with each nation to a large extent pursuing its own concepts.

Thus, while there is rising optimism that Nato's target of increasing real defence spending by 3 per cent a year is bearing *fruit (even though most member states have not achieved the* target), there is also a strong feeling that the lack of standardization of equipment and tactics mean that full value is not achieved from the resources spent.

Tomorrow: The Equipment

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

"Increasingly the issue of British politics has become the sort of leadership the nation really wants", Mr David Steel wrote a letter to all Liberal candidates this week. He is right. Personal style has become a political obsession.

The most telling criticisms that Mr Francis Pym has to make of Mrs Thatcher in his book are of her leadership styles: "the public tone of the Government has often sounded unattractive and unsympathetic". Her "intractable, domineering, uncaring and strident" image has been blamed for the Portsmouth by-election defeat in a private report by Wessex Conservatives.

Mrs Thatcher is not however the only leader whose style has been brought into question. One of the principal reasons for Labour's shattering defeat in the general election was that Mr Foot simply did not look to the country like a potential Prime Minister. Nor is the current concentration upon style a purely British phenomenon. President Reagan is the supreme example of a leader whose political success rests upon the appeal of his personality rather than upon the achievements of his policies.

No style works all the time

There are a number of reasons for this trend. In the television age we all see so much of leading politicians face to face that it is easier to form a judgment of what kind of people they are than to recall precisely what each would do with interest rates, budget deficits, Polaris or cruise. A preoccupation with personality is also natural at a time when there is a dominant leader, and for five years now British politics has revolved around Mrs Thatcher.

But style matters above all because it is part of the art of government as well as the art of electoral politics. Harold Macmillan used to say that if people wanted a sense of purpose they should turn to their bishop not their politicians. Yet that was at best no more than a half truth. Much of what governments do is designed to encourage particular attitudes in the country, whether a spirit of ecomonic enterprise, or social harmony or a sense of confidence.

These purposes can be served by leadership style as well as by specific policies. Political style is the art of conveying a message to the country that is politically relevant. Mrs Thatcher has in fact been rather good at that. She has embodied a new realism and a new toughness, which were precisely what the country wanted when she became Prime Minister.

The British public were rather like football supporters desperate for a change of fortune after their team had been on a losing streak for years. They were looking for a Brian Clough of politics. Results, not finesse, were the requirement.

It was never a style that was likely to appeal to Mr Pym, or indeed to a good many others who have seen her at close quarters. Nonetheless, it has been pretty effective for most of the time. There is, however, no leadership style that is effective at all times under all conditions. The electorate was ready enough to exchange a Churchill for an Attlee after the war.

Double purpose in Kinnock style

The critical question now is what style will seem appropriate as the next election approaches. Will it be a modified form of Thatcherism, less hectoring, with a more evident social conscience, but still tough and assertive? In which case Dr Owen would seem to fit the specification. Or will the country prefer a sharper switch to the more open and responsive style of political leadership favoured by Mr Steel, which would appear more relaxed?

Will Mr Kinnock be able to maintain his more folksy approach, always ready for a song, without appearing too lightweight for a potential Prime Minister? Frivolous though it may appear, there would seem to me to be a double political purpose in this style: to dissociate Labour from the threatening Scargill-Benn image, and to divert attention from those policy issues which tear the party apart. The strategy may fail, but there is a point to it.

Yet I would not assume that the Thatcher style has run its course. So much depends on the circumstances. The greater the perils facing the country, the more the attraction of a leader who appears to have no doubts.

Arrest of revolutionary hero puts Portugal's security Bill in jeopardy

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The controversial detention of Lieutenant Colonel Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, still one of the popular figures of the April, 1974 revolution, has upset the Portuguese Government's aim to establish swiftly and quietly an intelligence agency to combat international and domestic terrorism.

No such agency has existed in Portugal since the Salazar regime's secret police, the Pide, was swept away by the revolution. Two acts of international terrorism last year brought home to the Portuguese the need for one – the assassination of a lending Palestine Liberation Organization official at the hotel where the Socialist International was meeting, and an Armenian assault on the Turkish Embassy – as well as a rash of bank robberies and left-wing killings of Portuguese businessmen.

The Government of Dr Mario Soares had to act, and Parliament last month agreed in principle to an agency responsible to the Prime Minister.

But now, with "Otelo", as everone still calls him, detained in Caxias outside Lisbon, the very jail the Pide once used, together with a group of alleged urban guerrillas which the police claim he leads, things have gone awry.

The Government's Internal Security and Civil Protection Bill faces tough treatment before Parliament rises for the summer recess. A leading socialist former minister has already promised to propose amendments to police powers to search homes, detain suspects and tap telephones without getting a magistrate's warrant beforehand.

Dr Soares, embarassingly on an official visit to Japan when the Justice Minister ordered the police to carry out a national-wide swoop, says he feels "personally hurt" by the arrest of the 47-year-old colonel with extreme left-wing views. But a democratic Government must respect the courts' moves, he said.

The man in the hot seat is Senhor *Rui Machete*, the 44-year-old Social Democrat Justice Minister and an expert in administrative law. He has both to defend the police action and answer the critics who argue that the swoop demonstrates that Portugal does not need more legislation but perhaps more efficient police.

"It is better to act first," the minister told *The Times*. A telephone tap on suspects, for instance, could become known by others if a magistrate's orders was required beforehand, instead of afterwards as the Bill proposed.

"This kind of legislation always has some risks. Intelligence gathering is a risky activity, but it is also a necessity," Senhor Machete said, indicating the Government's willingness to consider amendments to improve the text.

But he emphasized that Portugal's 1976 democratic constitution bore the scars of the Salazar experience, and that Portugal must catch up on the lessons of German and Italian answers to terrorism.

Meanwhile, as "Otelo" stays incumunicado for up to 20 days on a magistrate order, the head of Lisbon's Bar Council has protested to the Justice Minister that, when a lawyer went to see the colonel in Caxias, a police inspector was present throughout. That contravened the constitution, he said.

Even if the Bill gets through Parliament and is signed into law by President Eanes, its provisions can be contested before the Constitutional Court.

Expresso the weekly of Senhor Francisco into Balsemão, the former Social democrat Prime Minister, has weighed in with an editorial arguing that, if the courts do not convict those now arrested, the Government will have proved itself incapable of combating terrorism.

Spandau marked for destruction when Hess dies

Britain has secret plans to pull down Spandau Prison (above) within 48 hours of the death of its only prisoner, Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy.

Military sources in West Berlin say the bulldozers will destroy the crumbling prison as soon as the four doctors who attend the prisoner, who is now aged 90, confirm he has died.

The aim is to prevent any display of sympathy by neo-nazis. Hess will be cremated after his death and his ashes scattered, to leave no grave as a rallying point and a British forces Naafi complex will be built on the site.

Hess has been a prisoner of the Allies since he fled to Scotland in 1941. He has been the sole inmate at Spandau for the last 18 years

One observation post is said to be haunted. A British soldier has shot at a ghost he claimed he saw. One night a French guard inexplicably leapt to his death from the same post.

Hess, who is reported to be looking well, spends much of his time reading. All guards are instructed not to speak to him.

France presses for quick Lomé Convention deal

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

France is putting pressure on the 734 delegates attending negotiations between the 10 EEC countries and their 64 African, Caribbean and Pacific Convention.

A long, hard negotiating session was opened in Luxembourg yesterday by M Claude Cheysson, the French External Relations Minister who masterminded the original Lomé Convention in 1975.

M Cheysson was therefore particularly anxious to clear away as many as possible of the remaining difficulties still preventing agreement on the third convention, scheduled to come into force next February. He hoped this would be a last jewel in the crown of the current French EEC presidency, which comes to an end tomorrow.

Arguments to be settled include how much trade access the ACP countries should have to EEC markets.

Turner axe trims the Cabinet

From John Best, Ottawa

Sweeping Cabinet changes are being made as Mr John Turner prepares for his swearing-in as Canada's new Prime Minister tomorrow.

Mr Allan MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and veteran Minister for External Affairs, is one of four ministers who have already announced they are leaving.

A number of others will undoubtedly be nudged aside as Mr Turner seeks to reduce the Cabinet from 35 members – to which it grew under his predecessor, Mr Pierre Trudeau – to about 27. The new line-up will be made public tomorrow.

Mr MacEachen, aged 62, told a press conference in his home province of Nova Scotia on Wednesday that he had lost his taste for politics now that his long-time leader, Mr Trudeau, was leaving office.

He said he could have a job in Mr Turner's Cabinet if he had wished. But two other ministers, both unsuccessful contenders against Mr Turner in the recent Liberal Party leadership race, have been told there is no place for them in the new lineup. They are Mr John Munro, Minister of Northern Affairs, and Mr Eugene Whelen, Minister of Agriculture.

Much speculation surrounds the future of Mr Jean Chretien, Minister of Energy, who ran second to Mr Turner at the leadership convention and who the Prime Minister-designate would like to keep in the Cabinet.

Economics Minister sworn in

Kohl moves swiftly to mend coalition

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Martin Bangemann, The new minister of Economics was sworn in by Parliament yesterday morning as Chancellor Helmut Kohl moved swiftly to limit the damage to his coalition Government caused by the resignation of Count Otto Lamdsdorff.

The 49-year-old former Euro-MP was appointed officially on Herr Kohl's recommendation by President Carstens on Wednesday evening, less than 24 hours after Count Lambsdorff resigned after being been told he would be sent for trial on corruption charges.

The speed of the appointment was strongly criticized by the Chancellor's main coalition partner, The Bavarian-based Christian Social union, which said he should have waited until its leader, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, was available again after the death of his wife.

Herr Theo Waigel, the CSU parliamentary floor leader, said Herr Strauss had a claim to a Cabinet post himself, and the party has apparently accepted Herr Bangemann only on condition that there is a full-scale Cabinet reshuffle after the summer recess. Observers predict that Herr Strauss will renew his long-standing claim to be Foreign Minister in place of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose weakened position as leader of the Free Democrats (FDP) will make it very hard for Herr Kohl to resist any such claim by Herr Strauss.

Questions have been asked inside the Government and in Business circles about the competence of Herr Bangemann, who is not a familiar name to West German voters nor a member of the Bundestag – an unusual situation, possible under the constitution but with few precedents.

Herr Bangemann has admitted he knows little about ecomomics, but has said, in contrast to Count Lambsdorff, that he wants better cooperation with the unions. This will be important at the present time of industrial conflict.

However, Businessmen and commentators said the expertise of Count Lambsdorff, who was minister of Economics for seven years under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Herr Kohl, would be sorely missed.

Herr Bangemann was one of the first FDP members to advocate a coalition with the Christian Democrats when the party was still in government with the Social Democrats. There are strong indications that he will be named as party chairman when Herr Genscher steps down, and that this might come sooner than expected.

The FDP executive is meeting on July 9 to decide when Herr Genscher should go. Once he has lost his party post, it will be hard for him to remain Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor in view of the FDPs dwindling electoral support compared with the CSU.

Banda lifts death threat on couple



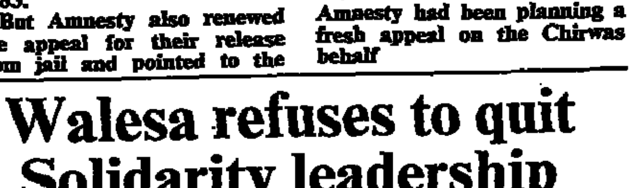
By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Last year's death sentences passed on Mr. Orton Chirwa Q.C. (right) and his wife Vera, leaders of the opposition in Malawi, have been commuted to life imprisonment on the orders of President Hastings Banda, it was learnt in London last night.

The news was immediately welcomed by the Foreign Office as a "humunitarian gesture" and by Amnesty International who have led a campaigning to free the veteran Politician and his lawyer wife since they were convicted of treason in May 1983.

But Amnesty also renewed the appeal for their release from jail and pointed to the solitary confinement, cramped conditions and bad food that their son Fumbani Chirwa endured for two years in Malawi, wthout being brought to trail, before his recent release.

Fumbani Chirwa and Amnesty had been planning a fresh appeal on the Chirwas behalf



Walesa refuses to quit Solidarity leadership

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland's leading Marxist philosopher was expelled yesterday from the Communist Party, accused of undermining its unity and breaking ranks on many key points of the ideological creed. Professor Adam Schaff, who is on record as saying that General Jaruzelski should receive the Nobel Peace Prize for declaring martial law, has been an outspoken critic of the way communism was imposed in Poland.

The Central Control Commission of the party announced yesterday that Professor Schaff, aged 71, had ignored a previous warning and violated fundamental party doctrine by publicizing internal disputes.

In an interview with a Western magazine, Professor Schaff said recently that the Communist Party should have been dissolved after the declaration of martial law and then gradually rebuilt.

The real Nobel Peace Prize winner, Mr Lech Walesa, told *The Times* yesterday that he would stand firm in his position as the *De Facto*, but officially ignored leader of Solidarity. Before local council elections, he stated that he might consider stepping down if the results showed a lack of support

Mr Walesa said yesterday: "I will keep my present position, and in fact will step up my efforts to put into practice the agreements of August, 1980 (which gave birth to Solidarity) . . . I will serve my homeland with all the peaceful means at my disposal. When the children of August, 1980, are free, then I will put my position at their disposal".

Compromise formula wins support

Peace near in German strike

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Leaders of the metalworkers' union in the Stuttgart region yesterday accepted peace proposals in the engineering dispute clearing the way for an end to West Germany's most costly strike since the war. It has lasted almost seven weeks and brought the car industry to virtual standstill.

The union voted after five hours heated debate to accept the formula announced on Wednesday by Herr Georg Leber, head of the eight-man arbitration panel. This proposed a general 90-minute cut in the 40-hour week starting next April. An immediate 3.3 per cent wage inrease with a futher 2 per cent in April, and a one-time payment of DM250 (about £70) to backdate the agreement to the e of the last wages contract.

The formula has already been accepted by both union and employers' representatives on the arbitration panel.

Final acceptance on Wednesday night by the Stuttgart branch of IG Metall, the engineering union, was held up when about 50 left-wingers interripted the debate of the ages committee with noisy protests and objections. They said the offer did not go far enough towards a 35-hour week. The union's original demand.

The compromise was stringly defended, however, by both Herr Hans Mayr, national chairman of IG Metall, and Herr Ernst Eisenmann, the Stuttgart regional leader, who said the employers' taboo on a general cut in the working week had now been broken.

The peace proposals give latitude to individual factories to negotiate house agreements r longer or shorter hours based on a 38.5-hour norm. They will be put to a general vote by the Stuttgart region's membership today and on Monday. Only 25 per cent of the total vote needs to be cast in favour of a resumption of work, compared with the 75 per cent needed for calling a strike.

The formula applies only to the Stuttgart region. But it is almost certain to be approved in the Frankfurt area, where metalworkers have also been on strike for more than a month. Work could resume throughout the country early next week.

Altogether the strike has made 453,000 people idle and led to production losses totalling an estimated 360,000 vehicles at a cost of DM 9.00m.

Economists have already said it has done lasting damage in slowing down the rate of Germany's economic recovery, and car manufacturers fear that foreign cars will have made inroads into the profitable German market. However, the strike at vital component plants has also led to production difficulties in foreign firms relying on German components.

There were hopes that the settlement might raise the chances of an end to the strikes in the printing industry which have crippled newspaper production throughout the country. On Wednesday some 17,000 printers in 200 plants were called out again to back their union's demand for a 35-hour week, and many newspapers did not appear or came out only in thin editions.



Hard hat: But President Reagan is mixing sweet words with the sour in his latest offer to the Soviet Union of a wider dialogue on a cross-section of issues.

Disqualified parties cleared to contest Israeli election

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv

The Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday cleared the controversial Kach and the "Progressive List for Peace" to stand in the July 23 parliamentary elections. This overrules the Central Elections Committee, which had voted by a majority to disqualify them and raises the number of parties competing for the 120 seats to 26.

The ruling was handed down by an extraordinary panel of five justices. They agreed unanimously that no grounds existed to disqualify the entries without explaining their decision. They reserved their judgment for a later date.

The Progressive List comprises Arab Palestinian nationalists and dovish Jews in alternate slots. It was disqualified by the elections committee because it was said to hold subversive opinions. It also maintained that key figures on the List were "identified with the enemies of Israel".

The party acknowledged that it recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, but said this applied only to Palestinians outside Israel. It denied it was subversive and said it wanted a Palestinian state

The committee decided that Kach, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, the Jewish Defence League leader, advocated racist and anti-democratic principles. It openly supported acts of terror, attempted to fan hatred and hostility between different Israeli communities, and offended the religious feelings of others, the committe added.

Kach competed unsuccessfully in three previous elections but surveys indicated it will make it this time.

Leading Jewish members of the recently formed Progressive List belong to Sheli, which has been represented in the past in Parliament but was defeated in 1981.

Arab factor, page 12

Storm over Jews sours Jackson's Cuba trip

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson, the black presidential candidate, accompanied by a motley collection of American and Cuban prisoners released from Cuban jails, was flying back to the US last night to face a new controversy caused by anti-semitic remarks by one of his leading supporters, Mr Louis Farrakhan.

The storm has completely overshadowed Mr Jackson's achievement in negotiating with President Castro the release of 22 Americans, most of whom had been held on drug convictions, and 26 Cuban political prisoners.

In a speech in Chicago last weekend Mr Farrakhan reportedly said that Judaism was a "gutter religion" and that the nations which helped create Israel and now support Israel were "criminals in the sight of Almighty God".

Mr Farrakhan, a major financial contributor to the Jackson campaign, has denied calling Judaism a "gutter religion".

Other outbursts by Mr Farrakhan have got Mr Jackson into trouble in the past. Mr Jackson has steadfastly refused to repudiate Mr Farrakhan's comments.

Pressure is now building up in the Democratic Party to deny Mr Jackson permission to address the party's national convention in San Francisco next month unless he publicly disassociates himself from the black Muslim leader.

Mr Walter Mondale described Mr Farrakhan's remarks as "utterly outrageous and unacceptable". Republican leaders, delighted at the embarrassment which Mr Farrakhan is causing their opponents, have urged the Democratic Party to repudiate Mr Jackson's key backer.

The row poses a dilemma for the Democratic leadership, which fears it could erupt into a nasty floor fight between Jews and blacks at the convention.

● DUBLIN: Mr Jesse Jackson called for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, saying they would "no more bring peace than US troops brought peace to Lebanon, Grenada or Vietnam," in an interview with *In Dublin* magazine published yesterday

Iraqi attack on tanker killed eight

By Our Foreign Staff

The Swiss owners of the tanker Tiburon, hit on Wednesday by an Iraqi missile off the Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf, said yesterday that eight members of the crew had been killed in the attack and three injured.

A spokesman for Suisse-Outremer Reederei AG said that of the dead men were Spaniards and one German. A salvage tug was also hit in the attack.

Yesterday salvage tugs fought to contain fire and explosions on the tanker which was carrying 250,000 tonnes of crude oil. The spokesman said: "The funnel has collapsed and the superstructure is burnt out. Explosions are still occurring on board and we do not know how long we can keep the fire away from the cargo."

Shipping sources said an Iraqi Exocet missile had hit the 125,000-ton tanker's engine room. Flames were leaping as high as 100ft over the accommodation section of the tanker. The ship was wallowing with only 3ft of hull above water. Survivors were on their way to Tehran.

The sources said they understood Iran was draining storage tanks at Kharg and has suspended berthing there. They speculated the move could be in anticipation of big Iraqi attacks on the terminal.

But diplomats in Tehran said yesterday that the terminal was operating normally. They said that after a brief shutdown on Wednesday, blamed by the authorities on bad weather, two tankers were loaded with crude and two waiting tankers would move into the terminal.

An Iranian Oil Ministry spokesman said he had heard nothing new from Kharg since Monday, when the terminal was working normally.

Shia prisoners released

Israelis seize 100 in Lebanon village

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The Israelis released 40 Shia Muslim prisoners from the Ansar Camp in southern Lebanon yesterday. But at the same time they moved their troops into the south Lebanese village of Maarakeh and reportedly arrested 100 people after the killing of an Israeli soldier.

The release of Ansar prisoners was deliberately set to coincide with the exchange of Syrian and Israeli prisoners on the Golan Heights. A further 20 men were freed in Lebanon by Israel's surrogate "South Lebanon Army" militia.

But the apparent attempt to placate Lebanon's Shia Muslim community was offset by the events at Maarakeh.

The Israeli military governor of Nabatea, who uses the *Nom-de-Guerre* of "Abu Yussef", had earlier announced to local reporters that "on the occasion of the blessed *Fitr* (marking the end of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan) and as a result of appeals from the Shia sect, we have decided to release 40 people from the Ansar prison..."

Not long afterwards an Israeli military convoy approached Maarakeh, six miles East of Tyre and one mile inside the United Nations area of operations, cordoning off the village and preventing UN troops from entering.

Reports from the area said that Israeli bulldozers smashed down the houses of several villagers and that three residents were wounded by Israeli gunfire. More curiously, UN soldiers later permitted to enter the township were told by villagers that an American major in US Army uniform, wearing jungle boots but without a name tag, accompanied the Israelis into Maarakeh and told questioners that he was "with the investigation".

The villagers told the UN that the Israelis detained 100 men and loaded them onto lorries with their hands tied behind their backs. The day before, an Israeli soldier had been killed a mile from the village

Cleared gunman faces retrial

Portugal's Supreme Court on Wednesday annulled a judgment which cleared a self-confessed Palestinian gunman of killing a moderate PLO politician, Issam Sartawi, Lisbon judicial sources said (Reuter reports). The state had appealed against the judgment in an Albufeira court last January in which Muhammad Husain Rashid, aged 23, was cleared of murder charges but sentenced to three years' jail for having a false passport.

Going home: American prisoners applauding Mr Jackson shortly before their release by Cuba. Some, however, may face charges on their return to the US.

Reagan tries carrot-and-stick tactics on Chernenko

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan's latest proposals for improving ties with the Soviet Union represent a classic carrot-and-stick approach to superpower diplomacy.

In a White House speech on Wednesday, Mr Reagan listed 16 American initiatives for widening contacts with the Soviet Union. They cover cultural, scientific, consular, economic and other non-nuclear issues.

However at the same time he attacked Moscow for invading Afghanistan, violating the Helsinki accords and engaging in intensified repression of dissidents.

Although the United States wanted to broaden the areas of cooperation with the Soviet Union, he said, "when Soviet actions threaten the peace or violate a solemn agreement or trample on standards fundamental to the civilized world, we cannot and will not be silent".

The President's speech was intended to offer a number of carrots to different audiences – to critics in the United States and West Europe, who blame him for the current frigidity in US-Soviet relations, as well as to the Kremlin leaders who have been stepping up criticism of President Reagan since the Soviet leader, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, took office earlier this year.

The stick element in his speech is designed to assuage hardliners in his Administration and his many conservative supporters who fear that President Reagan, heeding the advice of his reelection campaign tacticians, is becoming too concilatory in his approaches to Moscow.

It must also be said that the tough anti-Soviet rhetoric contained in the second part of his statement is very much in keeping with the President's own views about the Soviet Union. Although Mr Reagan suggested at a press conference earlier this month that he was more amenable to the idea of a summit with Mr Chernenko, such a meeting is not considered likely before the November election. The president is not expected to press any harder for one.

The speech, and the way it was handled by the White House, underscores the difficulties an ideologically conservative and profoundly anti-Soviet Administration faces in trying to change the emphasis – but not the content – of its policy towards Moscow.

At the beginning of this week, the speech was billed by Reagan aides as a major concilatory gesture, intened to continue the President's election year emphasis on peaceful relations

It was to have been delivered in the Rose Garden of the White House, the scene of many other presidential campaign initiatives. However, the venue was changed to the East Room, where coverage was limited to a small pool of reporters. No advance text was issued and officials tried to play down the significance of the speech.

Democratic line-up leaves the Kremlin cold

From Richard Owen, Moscow

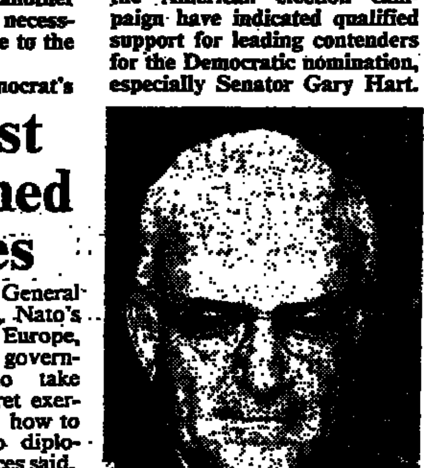
The Chernenko leadership is likely to maintain its icy hostility towards the United States beyond the American presidential election, judging by an attack in *Pravda* yesterday on the Democratic Party election progtamme.

Some observers believe Moscow will initiate a thaw with the United States if President Reagan is defeated in November. *Pravda* indicated, however, that the democrat alternative – whether Mr Walter Mondale or another candidate – would not necessarily be more acceptable to the Kremliln.

It said the Democrat's programme was full of "inconsistencies and half-measures" and failed to provide a "precise and clear alternative" to Mr Regan's "militaristic" line. It showed that pro-détente voices within the party had been silenced by those belligerence and commitment to arms spending were not very different from Mr Reagan's. The programme would "play into the hands of the present occupant of the White House."

Previous Soviet comments on the American election campaign have indicated *qualified* support for leading contenders for the Democratic nomination, especially Senator Gary Hart.

Nato test flop blamed on Allies



Brussels (Reuter) – General Bernard Rogers (right), Nato's supreme commander in Europe, has protested to allied governments for failing to take seriously enough a secret exercise earlier this year on how to manage a crisis, Nato diplomatic and military sources said.

General Rogers gave a strong verbal warning to Nato's Council of Ambassadors in Brussels during the "Hilex '84" exercise in March, and has since sent a letter pointing to the military dangers of failing to take a timely decision to mobilize in the face of an imaginary Soviet invasion of Iran, threats against Yugoslavia and unsusual troop movements in Eastern Europe.

The sources said *he* also complained that the low rank of officials delegated by most countries, except West Germany, to represent their political and military leaders in the exercise had rendered it virtually meaningless.

The twice-yearly command-post exercise, involving governments and military leaders but not troops, is to test Nato's procedures for managing East-West crises.

Soviet grain harvest 'far short of target'

Moscow – Western diplomats who follow Soviet agriculture closely say this year harvest will be far short of target and Moscow will have to import more than 30 million tonnes of grain.

Sources said Moscow would harvest about 190 million tonnes of grain this year. This will be equivalent to last year's good harvest, thanks to favourable conditions in the northern Caucasus. But it is still below the official target of 240 million tonnes.

Indian police arrest 200

Delhi (Reuter) – Security forces arrested more than 200 people, including two leading Sihks, in a crackdown on sectarian violence in the northern state of Punjab and the western city of Bombay.

Police detained the acting president of the Sikh Akali Dal Party, Uggar Singh Shekawan; and Atma Singh, acting president of a group which manages Sikh temples in Punjab.

CIA shuffles top officials

Washington (AP) – The CIA, facing mounting congressional resistance to covert aid for Nicaraguan rebels, is transferring four senior officials, including Mr John Stein, head of its clandestine operations and chief Capitol Hill lobbyist.

The changes, due to take effect on Sunday, were described by a CIA spokesman as a "routine rotation". Mr Stein, will become the agency's inspector-general. He will be replaced by Mr Clair George, now head of legislative liaison.

US puts cruise on submarines

Washington (AP) – The Defence Department has acknowledged that the Navy has begun arming its warships with nuclear cruise missiles.

The Pentagon did not identify the types of ships, but sources said the missiles were on four submarines and were to be installed on surface ships.

Bored boy tried to rob bank

Copenhagen (AP) – A bored boy aged 14 broke the monotony of the school holiday by phoning a bank and threatening to blow it up unless 1.5m kroner (£150,000) was delivered to him, the police said.

The police detained the boy near the delivery point. He confessed and was put in the care of welfare officers.

Giant icebreaker

Moscow (Reuter) – The Soviet Union is building an atomic-powered icebreaker which can carry 74 container barges to ease the problems of supplying isolated communities of northern Siberia, Tass said.

Mafia swoop

Cantanzaro, Italy (Reuter) – The police have arrested 51 people and are searching for 47 others in a big operation against the Mafia in northern Calabria.

Saudi amnesty

At least seven of the 27 British citizens detained in Saudi Arabia are expected to be released under a Ramadan amnesty, according to the Foreign Office in London.

Wall crumbling

Peking (Reuter) – The Great Wall of China, is falling down, the *Peking Evening News* reports. Only 16 per cent of the best preserved section of wall, north of Peking remains intact.

Congress backs missile sales to Kuwait

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The US has announced plans to sell oil rich Kuwait equipment to improve its US-built Hawk anti-aircraft missiles system in case of Iranian attacks.

The Pentagon notified Congress on Wednesday of the planned $82m (£59m) sale.

But the long-expected offer did not include the shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missile that Kuwait had requested after the controversial purchase last month of 200 missiles and launchers by neighbouring Saudi Arabia.

Israel and its supporters in Congress are opposed to any sale of the short-range Stingers to Kuwait, on the grounds that they could fall into the hands of terrorists.

While acknowledging that Kuwait is unhappy about not being sold Stinger, Administration officials claimed that the Kuwaitis at present lacked the technical expertise to make full use of such missiles quickly. An upgrading of the Hawk air defence system would be much more effective against any Iranian air attacks, they argued.

The Administration, however, has not totally ruled out the possible sale of Stingers, designed to hit low-flying aircraft, including helicopters, to Kuwait in the future.

The proposed sale includes a new fire control system for Kuwait's four Hawk batteries with about 200 missiles

Guatemala interrupts its daily violence for an election

Land where the assassins come cheap

From John Carlin
Guatemala City

If you want a political opponent murdered, a troublesome relative disposed of, an old score brutally settled, they say that in Guatemala it is cheaply done. The word is that $50 (£35) is the going rate to hire a professional assassin these days.

Others disagree and say it can cost up to $200. While it is obviously difficult to find out the exact price, no one in Guatemala disputes the existence or easy availability of professional killers.

The job is not considered particularly specialist. Supply is well up with demand.

To open the newspaper in Guatemala and find a list of names, sometimes with accompanying photographs of people murdered, their bodies dumped the night before, is as predictable as the horoscope a few pages on.

Monday's *Prensa Libre* daily for example, tells you quite low down on page eight that three young men were found on the side of a road strangled, with bullets through the head. Two others had been shot several times through the head. Several "disappearances" were reported as well as a series of machete attacks on people in one of which a 22-year-old man had his right hand amputated.

Not very spectacular, more a routine day's violence, compared to other days when you read of 20 or 30 murders.

How many were the victims of political violence, how many personal vendettasa, is not always clear. The figures the US Embassy provides for political killings – and they are eager to minimize the full horror in a country which is a Central American ally – stand at an average of 150 a month since General Oscar Mejia Victores came to power in a coup last August. "Disappearances" run at 50 a month.

In this climate of lawlessness – Guatemala's political violence is by far the worst in Latin America – Guatemalans go to the polls on Sunday to elect a constituent assembly disigned precisely to write the country's laws. Not surprisingly, Guatemala's 2.5 million registered voters do not place too much faith on the mechanisms of democracy, the letter of the law.

The party expected to pull in the biggest share of the votes is the National Liberation Movement (MLN), once described by its leader, Señor Mario Sandoval, as "the party of organized terror".

Senor Sandoval, the patriach of the extreme right, is motivated by a strong personal desire for power. His ideology is "anti-communist". His one policy is to launch an anti-communist crusade.

Señor Sandoval has explained that he would carry out his purge of communists with great humanity. He plans to imform the bereaved relatives, he says beatifically, where their dead are so they can greive in sight of the bodies and give them due Christian burial.

A clairvoyante, an astrologer, a stand-up comedian, a radio baseball commentator, and a television personality whose fame is founded on the outrageous flaunting of his homosexuality, are all putting themselves forward for a seat in the new assembly, their testimony to a generalized sense of the absurd.

Alfonsin forced to call for extra sacrifices

Buenos Aires (NYT) – President Raúl Alfonsin, in a turnaround from his insistence that Argentina has suffered enough, has called on his country's citizens for greater economic sacrifice. While he anounced few specific measures, the imploring tone of his nationally televised speech appeared to pave the way for what his advisers say is movement inside the Government to compromise with the international community on austerity measures.

Agentina wants to reach an agreement with its creditors to help refinance its $45,000m (£33,000m) foreign debt.

President Alfonsin said a new government economic and social policy would soon be detailed by Señor Bernardo Grinspun, the Economics Minister.

Señor Grinspun reported some progress in negotiations in the United States with the International Monetary Fund over the proposed austerity plans. An immediate deadline on Argentina's debt looms this weekend. Western Bankers here say a committee for the country's 320 creditor banks has refused to help Argentina pay off some $450m in overdrafts interests that threatens the country's creditor status if not paid by then. The banks are said to have demanded at first an implicit IMF agreement.

President Fonsin did not imply that the Government was caving in to the IMF, but said rather the sacrifices were needed to restructure the country's chaotic economy, which had an inflation rate of 568 per cent over the past year,

"No one can deny the gravity of the crisis that we are going through," he said. "Closing your eyes and clenching your fists is not going to achieve anything."



President Alfonsin: compromise on austerity measures.

Marchais continues as Communist leader despite election disaster

From Diana Geddes, Paris

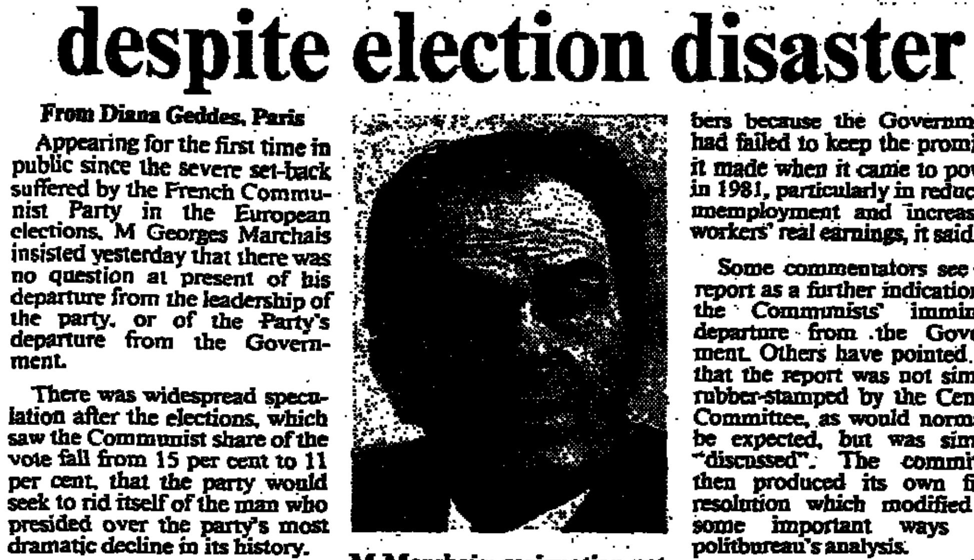
Appearing for the first time in public since the severe set-back suffered by the French Communist Party in the European elections, M Georges Marchais insisted yesterday that there was no question at present of his departure from the leadership of the party, or of the Party's departure from the Government.

There was widespread speculation after the elections, which saw the Communist share of the vote fall from 15 per cent to 11 per cent, that the party would seek to rid itself of the man who presided over the party's most dramatic decline in its history.

M Marchais said on television that the subject of his continued leadership had not even come up at the meeting of the Central Committee, whose two-day post European election results ended on Wednesday.

A report by M Claude Poperen, which was discussed by the committee, giving the politbureau's "first thoughts" on the same subject, denounced the "hate-filled campaign" against M Marchais, and emphasized the collective nature of all important decisions taken in the party's name, thereby appearing to exonerate M Marchais of direct personal responsibility for the defeat at the polls.

That does not mean that M Marchais will not ultimately be replaced, unprecedented though such a move would be. There is considerable criticism within the party of his style of leadership and public image.



M Marchais: resignation not discussed.

The subject could be brought up again at the party's next congress from February 6-10 next year. The normal three years after the last one.

The report lays the blame for the latest resounding defeat suffered by the left squarely at the Government's feet. Communist and Socialist supporters had abstained in record numbers because the Government had failed to keep the promises it made when it came to power in 1981, particularly in reducing unemployment and increasing workers' real earnings, it said.

Some commentators see the report as a further indication of the Communists' imminent departure from the Government. Others have pointed out that the report was not simply rubber-stamped by the Central Committee, as would normally be expected, but was simply "discussed". The committee then produced its own final resolution which modified in some important ways the politbureau's analysis.

The committee accepted, for example, that the main reason for the high abstention rate was the Government's failure to keep its promises. It nevertheless believed there were "more general reasons" for the party's decline, which had also been responsible for the party's electoral setback in 1981, and which were linked to its failure to adapt sufficiently to the profound changes in French society. In other words, the party itself was partly to blame.

The committee reaffirmed the party's determination to continue to participate in government. M Marchais said that the Communists "have no intention of leaving a boat which is in difficulties".

Judge defers release of accused priests

From Keith Dalton
Manila

Courtroom cheers and tears greeted a new government-supported motion yesterday to dismiss multiple murder charges against two foreign priests and six church workers. But the presiding judge deferred a decision until next week and the accused went back to jail.

Judge Emilio Legaspi told a packed courtroom in the central city of Bacolod that he needed time to "intelligently deliberate" on the motion, though he added: "this may be our last meeting."

The defence lawyers' motion to dismiss the case was backed by the chief prosecutor after an out-of-court agreement on Wednesday that the eight accused could go free if Father Brian Gore from Australia and Father Niall O'Brien of Ireland left the country within 30 days.

The lay workers would be given six months of "protective custody" under the court, church and military.

The two priests and six lay leaders are accused of the 1982 ambush killing of a town mayor and his four aides. Charges against a Filipino priest, Father Vicente Dangan, were dropped last month.

The agreement reached in the presence of the Justice Minister has the full support of President Marcos, who last month said he wanted the controversial case "done with" after the priests rejected his offer of a presidential pardon.



Free soon?: Father Niall O'Brien and Father Brian Gore confer in court.

They complained that this implied guilt and insisted instead on the outright dismissal of the case.

"I need a little time, so that before the eyes of the world it will not appear that the judiciary of the Philippines is just a mere rubber stamp. I am doing this to protect the name and the image of the judiciary", he said.

After congratulating the defence lawyers, the chief prosecutor, Mr Lindy Diola, apologized to the accused.

"I am very sorry for the inconvenience that has been done to you. There was nothing personal", he said, wiping tears from his eyes. Supporters of the priests and lay workers cheered and clapped as Mr Dila embraced the lawyers and the accused.

The trial began on February 23

Tamils in Britain deny aiding rebels

Bomb kills maid in Colombo hotel

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

Security forces cordoned off the fashionable five-star hotel Lanka Oberoi in Colombo yesterday afternoon after a bomb exploded, killing a maid and injuring two male employees.

The woman died after a mysterious object which she picked up on the eighth floor exploded.

● APPEAL TO THATCHER: The Eelam Solidarity Campaign, representing Tamils in Britain, has written to Mrs Thatcher denying that they have been giving aid to terrorists in Sri Lanka (Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent, writes).

The charge was made by President Jayewardene in London this week, shortly before a meeting with the Prime Minister at which he was expected to raise the issue.

The letter "categorically refutes" the allegations but asserts that Tamil groups in Britain and elsewhere have been campaigning against the "gross violations of human rights"

The President should be told that a precondition for aid to Sri Lanka should be "just and fair treatment" of the Tamil minority on the island, the letter says.

President Jayewardene spent 45 minutes in talks before dinner at Downing Street, but neither Whitehall nor the Sri Lankans would give details

Today the President flies to Delhi for what have been described as crucial talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi on the violence in Sri Lanka.

Relations between Delhi and Colombo have been strained after accusations by Sri Lanka that Tamil militants have been trained at base camps in southern India.

Rumasa banks returning to private hands

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A group of privately-owned banks, including Spain's top seven, will become the new owners of most of the banks of the confiscated Rumasa financial empire on July 31, according to a Cabinet decision

The delivery of 17 of the remaining 18 Rumasa banks into private hands is in keeping with the Government's promise to "reprivatize" the huge collection of frims which were controlled by Senor José Maria Ruiz-Mateos until they were seized by decree on February 23, 1983.

The state will use the money raised to extend long-term credit at no interest to Rumasa companies which are in debt to the "reprivatized" banks.

Treurnicht proves by-election appeal

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's extreme right-wing Conservative Party led by Dr Andries Treurnicht has shown it is still a force to be reckoned with and capable of embarrassing the Government, in the two by-elections to the Transvaal Provincial Council held on Wednesday.

In the rural, mainly Afrikaans-speaking Potgietersrus constituency, about 120 miles north east of Pretoria, the party's candidate, Mr Jan Homan, a retired school inspector, won comfortably with 7,515 votes against the 6,481 garnered by Mr Deon Swanepoel, the young businessman representing the ruling National Party.

Further south, in the middle-income Johannesburg suburb of Rosettenville, which is predominantly English-speaking, the NP's candidate, Mrs Sheila Camerer, fared better. She won 4,202 votes against 2,405 for the CP and 1,302 for the New Republic Party, whose policies scarcely differ from those of the Government.



Dr Treurnicht: Voters confirm his strength.

The by-election results do not change the party strenghts in the Provincial Council. Rosettenville was already in the hands of the NP, and Potgietersrus, though it was won by the NP at the last elections in 1981, switched to CP control after it was formed by a breakaway group within the governing party in 1982.

The cause of the breakaway was also the main issue in Wednesday's polls – the new constitution due to come into effect on September 3. This will give representation to the Indian and mixed-blood "Coloured" minorities in a segregated, three-chamber Parliament alongside whites, but will continue to exclude the 70 per cent or more of the population who are black.

The new system ensures that whites will still have the final say. The CP, nonetheless, sees it as a form of "creeping racial integration" that must eventually erode the basic principles of apartheid. The Government says the change is needed to give political rights to Indians and Coloureds. Blacks, Pretoria argues, have already been provided for in the tribal "homelands".

Potgietersrus is located in the one area of the country which returned a "no" vote in last November's all-white referendum on the new constitution. In a by-election last February the CP also won the *Parliamentary* seat of Soutpansberg to the north of Potgietersrus.

Wednesday's result thus largely confirmed Dr Treurnicht's known strength in the *platteland* (countryside) of central and northern Transvaal – his own Parliamentary seat of Waterberg is in the same area – and he has still to demonstrate that he has much of a following outside this region.

The CP's fairly strong showing in Rosettenville (albeit on a low 40 per cent turnout) is of interest, however, given that this is an urban, mainly English-speaking constituency which the party had never contested before. Previously, the Government's main opponents there have been the NRP and the staunchly anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

Botha discusses customs fraud in Swaziland

Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, held talks in Swaziland yesterday with the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, and senior members of the Liqoqo (CAP), the supreme council of tribal elders which effectively runs the tiny kingdom (Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes).

The agenda was understood to have included the investigation of a fraud involving the non-payment of customs dues, which affects the Southern African customs union to which South Africa and Swaziland belong, and the recent dismissal of senior Swazi ministers who had close relations with Pretoria.

Hongkong wrangle over rebuff from Deng

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Hongkong public figures and newspapers of different political hues are continuing a seething debate about who said what to whom during the recent visit of three members of the Executive Council to Peking, where they met Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's principal leader.

The controversy revolves round Mr Deng's remarks on the question of "confidence" in Hongkong – the legendary condition by which alone this territory is considered able to flourish.

Sir Sze-Yuen Chung, a member of the council, told a press conference that he and the two other members of his delegation in the Chinese capital last weekend had not been able to convince that there was "a crisis of confidence" menacing Hongkong.

Mr Xu Jiatun, Peking's unofficial ambassador in Hongkong in his capacity as head of the New China news agency, has tried to make soothing noises about what was considered a hostile reception from Mr Deng.

However, local people are more inclined to side with Sir Sze-Yuen, who made tough and clear observations to Mr Deng on their mistrust of assurances about the future

In Peking, meanwhile, sterner counsels prevailed, as British and Chinese negotiators met again to thrash our Hongkong's future as a "special administrative region" of China from 1997.

Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador and head of the negotiating team, is to visit London soon with Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, for talks with Mrs Thatcher about the present state of the negotiations. Despite teacup storms like the present one, progress is believed to be good, and an agreement fit to present to Parliament is thought likley to be ready by September.

Leading article, page 13

Reflections of a candid camera

Alfred Eisenstaedt, one of the founding fathers of photojournalism, is now 87 and still taking pictures. Michael Young caught up with him recently on a visit to London to talk about his latest photographic reportage, a portrait of Aberdeen, and found "Eisie's" mind as sharp as his pictures



"VJ Day. This picture will be my epitaph and I don't mind that so much. It is my most famous photograph and perhaps the only one that I will be remembered by. VJ Day in Times Square, New York, 15 August, 1945. This sailor was so happy that the war had ended, he was grabbing every woman in sight and kissing them, young and old, it didn't matter. I was running ahead of him then suddenly there was this flash of white, the girl. I turned, he grabbed her and kissed her, smack on the lips. This is the picture I made. It pleases me so much. If the girl had been wearing a dark suit the picture would be nothing."



In 1953 **Alfred Eisenstaedt** (above, photographed during his visit to London this month) was in Havana for *Life* magazine to see Ernest Hemingway. When they met the writer was wearing only a pair of scanty shorts. At the sight of the diminutive Eisenstaedt – 5ft 3in in his socks – big Papa Hemingway puffed out his barrel chest and adopted his macho role. Eisenstaedt sensed he was in for a rough ride. Fearing the sensibilities of his editors back home he pleaded with the writer to slip into a shirt. "What", Hemingway exploded pounding his chest, "me wear a shirt. Look at me. Marlene Dietrich, Sophie Loren, they all love this body. You photograph me as I am." Hemingway flexed his huge biceps.

Eisenstaedt was not impressed. He rolled-up his own shirt sleeve and tightened his biceps into a hard knot. Taking out his pocket knife he opened it and held it high above his arm them let it fall, blade first. The knife hit the muscle and bounced off. It was an old party trick but one that produced the desired effect. Hemingway was agog. "Mary", he yelled to his wife, "come and see – we have a little Papa here." He roared with laughter and a rapport was immediately established. Hemingway slipped into a shirt.

Thirty-one years later, now 87, Eisenstaedt's biceps are still as hard as knotted rope. "You feel them for yourself", he said at lunch in London recently. He was travelling from New York to Aberdeen, where he was to promote his latest photographic reportage, *Aberdeen: Portrait of a City*, the result of two weeks recording life on Aberdeen's streets last summer. "I could hardly believe that a city could be so grey", he said.

Eisenstaedt was born in West Prussia in 1898 and considered himself an amateur photographer until he joined the Associated Press in 1929. One of his early assignments was to photograph Thomas Mann receiving the Nobel prize for literature in Stockholm.

As with many of the founding fathers of photojournalism he developed a style of photography that was both candid and impressionistic. It captured the atmosphere of an event rather than every detail. Along with pioneers such as Andre Kertesz and Felix Man, he contributed, during the late 1920s and 1930s, to the new crop of illustrated German magazines which spawned publications such as *Weekly Illustrated* in this country and *Life* in America.

Often he had to photograph musicians and conductors at work. He would sit among the orchestra wearing white tie and tails looking so much like a performer himself that he was never noticed. Protocol in Germany at that time was very important. "Everybody was so formal", he said. "When I actually started there was nobody doing this sort of photography. The studio photographers didn't like it. They thought photojournalists were a bunch of amateurs.

"I didn't know much about photography in those days. It was a sort of adventure and I was always a little surprised when my pictures came out. Often I would be processing in hotel rooms."

The rise of Nazism drove Eisie, as he later became known, to America in 1935 where he became one of the four founding father photographers with *Life*. His picture of a cadet at West Point was on *Life's* second cover. Over the following years he was to photograph more than 2,500 assignments for the magazine and have a further 90 cover pictures, from all over the world.

He is still fit and well – although a recent operation has slowed him down – and tanned, with grey wiry hair flaring from his temples. His hands are almost square, their backs caruncled with dark veins. His memory, he says, never fails him and indeed as we talked the names of those he has photographed flowed from his tongue with astonishing ease. Just occasionally he would hesitate and clamp together hard his lips as he sought a precise date or location.

More than any other photographer, Eisenstaedt had become identified with the Leica camera, so much so that when Leica made their 1,000,001st camera they presented it to him. There is an apocryphal story that Leica offered to make the camera in gold for him. Legend has it the Eisenstaedt refused the offer preferring instead a model that actually worked.

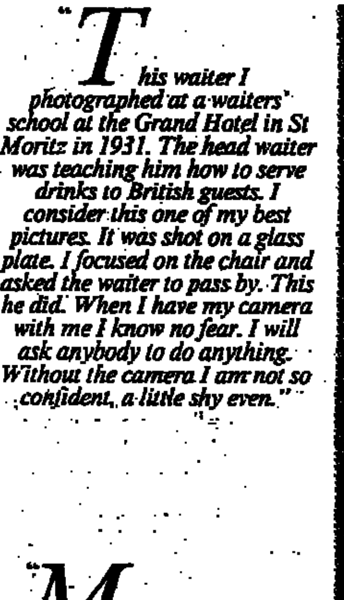
Before the invention of the Leica in the 1930s, Eisenstaedt used an Ermanox 5x4 camera which, even though relatively small, used glass plates held in steel cassettes. The cassettes were so heavy that he had to strengthen the linings of his pockets. For Eisenstaedt the speed and agility which the Leica offered allowed him to work in such a way that actually taking pictures became a reflex action. "The camera short-circuited my brain and I could literally think through my eye and fingers."

During his career he has photographed more famous people then any other photographer this century. Has he ever been intimidated by the famous? "No", he said: "In 1938, Wilson Hicks was the picture editor of *Life* and he was going to send me to Hollywood. The most important thing, he said, is not to be in awe of anyone. Remember you are a king in your own profession. I have never forgotten those words. They made me feel important but not conceited." A smile lit Eisie's face and the guttural voice faltered for a moment. "But, you know, of all those I have photographed there is no doubt that Hemingway gave me the toughest time."

Does he have any favourite photographs? "Some seem to be remembered more than others", he said and then listed a few. Hemingway was not among them. Four of those he mentioned we reproduce here with Eisenstaedt's own words as captions.

Aberdeen: Portrait of a City, *is at the Aberdeen Art Gallery until July 7, when it transfers to Edinburgh for the Festival and then London. A book of the photographs is published by Mainstream, price £6.95.*

"This waiter I photographed at a waiters' school at the Grand Hotel in St Moritz in 1931. The head waiter was teaching him how to serve drinks to British guests. I consider this one of my best pictures. It was shot on a glass plate. I focused on the chair and asked the waiter to pass by. This he did. When I have my camera with me I know no fear. I will ask anybody to do anything. Without the camera I am not so confident, a little shy even."



"The lovely Marlene Dietrich I photographed two or three times. This picture was taken at a ball for the foreign Press in Berlin in 1928, just before I joined the Atlantic and Pacific which became Associated Press. It was the year that her acting in the film **The Blue Angel** *had earned her a Hollywood contract. She was outrageously dressed in tails and white tie. But she had great presence and could get away with it. I stopped her and asked her to pose. This is the result."*



"I was with Churchill in Liverpool for several days when he was campaigning in 1951. I was standing in front of him taking my pictures when he fell asleep. The band had begun to play the national anthem and Churchill's son, Randolph, tapped the old man on the shoulder. Immediately Churchill's arm snapped up into the famous salute. It was very funny."



"Marilyn Monroe I photographed in 1953. She was really quite small, with such a wonderful way of moving her body. I was photographing in black and white and colour, two different cameras, and, you know, for some reason I mixed up my exposures and very few frames came out. For years afterwards my friends kidded me that her beauty had turned my head. Maybe."

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Somebody told me the other day that it is now two years since old Kensington Town Hall was half-demolished at dead of night by the council. It has half-stood exactly the same way ever since, like a big white fish that the fishmonger started to gut and fillet before being called to the phone. Two years is a long time to be on the phone, though, and the tourists and boutique-goers who surge into Kensington High Street on a Saturday must blink at this once-solid building in a prime position now showing its insides to the street.

This same some one who told me about the second anniversary then said, after a short pause: "You know, I think I've got quite used to it the way it is".

I knew what he meant. We British are quite good at getting used to the way things are, and whether you call it tolerance or maddening intertia depends on where you're standing. There are still to this day in London open spaces, usually with the yellow NCP flag flying, which are recognizably bomb sites from the Second World War that no one ever bothered to fill in.

What sometimes happens when important structures are swept away is that we build a temporary replacement and then treat it as permanent. The wooden gymnasium at my old school had been erected as a makeshift building pending some appeal-or-other. That had been 30 years before, and only the older inhabitants could remember that it was meant to be temporary. It doesn't just happen to buildings – things like the Official Secrets Act and our licensing laws are also hastily jerry-built institutions which, as soon as the bureaucratic ivy starts growing up them, acquire an illusory historical value.

But Kensington Town Hall . . . is there any precedent for the preservation of a half-demolished building? Plenty, of course. The country is littered with incomplete castles and monasteries, priories and forts, which are carefully looked after; like jig-saw puzzles we cannot bear to throw away even though most of the pieces are missing.

I remember reading a book published in the late 1940s about London churches in the blitz: in which the author actually said that some churches, after being bombed by the Germans, acquired a grandeur and monumental quality as ruins which they had never had as churches. Which presumably is why the British, at one stage in their history, took to *building* ready-ruined follies in their stately grounds.

And now, after two years, comes a rumour that the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has finally found a buyer for the ruined relics of the town hall. Or, in the headlines of our local news-sheet *The Hill*, "The Hammer Falls on the Old Town Hall". There is something suitably elegiac about the headline, no doubt deliberately reminiscent of Tennyson's "The splendour falls on castle walls", though Elfland is a slightly different neck of the woods from Tory country. . . .

The hammer falls on the old town hall
and the little left of the second storey
The council takes the fortune it makes
–How glad we are we voted Tory

Always assuming, of course, that there isn't a sudden upsurge of popular feeling that demands the retention of the ruined old town hall exactly as it is . . . local landmark . . . historic example . . . much-loved folly . . . Unlikely, but what poetic justice it would be if the council who smashed down the town hall when no one was looking, in order to force the site to be developed, found themselves forced to preserve it just the way they had half-left its.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 380)

ACROSS
1 Subordinate state (6)
5 Furry play (6)
8 One (3)
9 Apollo oracle site (6)
10 Classification (6)
11 Algarve capital (4)
12 Grandfather (8)
14 Regulate (6)
17 Whine (6)
19 Portico (8)
22 Window shelf (4)
24 Kept man (6)
25 Forceful flow (6)
26 Roman sun god (3)
27 Ice runners (6)
28 Edged along (6)

DOWN
2 Sphere of activity (5)
3 Postulate (7)
4 Confinement (5,2)
5 Papal court (5)
6 Subdued (5)
7 Cargo packing (7)
13 Religious (3)
15 Printer's dagger (7)
16 Bobsleigh course (3)
17 Artists' groups (7)
18 Protected (7)
20 In operation (5)
21 Worthless matter (5)
23 Strong cotton fabric (5)

SOLUTION TO No 379
ACROSS: 8 Mount McKinley 9 Oak 10 Autograph 11 Timid 13 Ejector 16 Humidor 19 Ended 22 Lorgnette 24 Bun 25 Overconfident
DOWN: 1 Impost 2 Bunkum 3 Stranded 4 Scythe 5 King 6 Pliant 7 Cypher 12 IOU 14 Exegesis 15 One 16 Hollow 17 Market 18 Rotund 20 Dibber 21 Donate 23 Neck

FRIDAY PAGE

Advice for every woman

MEDICAL BRIEFING



Each year more than 50,000 women are treated for thrush in special clinics alone. Probably hundreds of thousands are troubled by it at some point in their lives. While it is not dangerous, thrush can be stressful and depressing. The constant vaginal itching and soreness can make life intolerable. In a new book, *Thrush*, published yesterday, author Caroline Clayton says: "Second only to cystitis, thrush causes more misery to more women then any other minor illness. . . . It has probably destroyed the sex lives of hundreds of women and men and wrecked as many relationships."

She argues that there is no reason why any woman should "put up with" thrush and provides a guide to self help.

When thrush strikes, the first question most women and their partners ask is: is it sexually transmitted? The answer is no. Although thrush can be passed between partners it is not a sexually transmitted disease in the usual sense. Because the yeast which causes thrush, *Candida albicans*, found in the gut, vagina and other warm moist parts of the body, an infection can, and does, arise spontaneously. Thrush is not confined to sexually active adults: even babies and small children can get it below the nappy line and in their mouths.

Candida is latent in the vagina and kept in check because the local environment is acidic. This is the key to understanding thrush and how to combat it. The acidic conditions are maintained by bacteria known as lactobacilli which convert sugars in the vaginal secretions to lactic acid. If something kills the bacteria or changes the conditions thrush can take over.

Any number of things can do this – stress, the menopause, a poor diet, antibiotics, some forms of contraception. Changes, which favour thrush can even occur during menstruation or if a partner's semen is too alkaline.

So what can be done? Any woman with a vaginal infection should examined by a doctor so that the correct diagnosis can be made. Similarly any woman who suffers from recurrent thrush will need a thorough check to make sure there is no serious physical cause. But as Caroline Clayton points out a woman can do a lot to help herself by getting to know about her body.

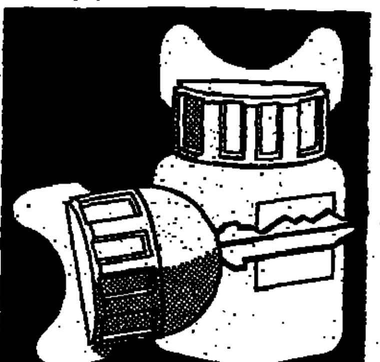
First, even if your doctor does prescribe pills creams of pessaries to clear the candida most women soon get to know which drug suits them best so should not be afraid to say if one does not working and ask for an alternative.

Try to pinpoint what brings on an attack and avoid them. It is to avoid the thrush/cystitis you may also need some anti-thrush therapy to prevent the thrush taking over once the urinary infection clears.

If an attack does recur home remedies can help. Caroline's list includes everything from garlic to cottage cheese poltices, which she claims are easy to use. Solutions of herbs, "live" yoghurt, vinegar or lemon or even a garlic clove put into the vagina (using cotton wool or in a contraceptive cap or diaphragm) will help restore the vagina's delicate acid balance she argues. Women have used them for centuries.

She says: "While they may not do any good, they cannot, make the problem worse. And all of them are worth a try".

Thrush, complete with its clove of garlic for desperate sufferers is published by Sheldon Press at £6.95 hardback and £2.50 paperback.



Key that does a good turn

Simple tasks, such as unlocking a door, that require a little dexterity, become Herculean for arthritis sufferers. Another of those commonplace operations is opening drug-containers.

Child-proof drug-containers have often been arthritics-proof too.

A few years ago a bottle cap was developed by the Cassene company which made life easier for thousands of people with a weak grip. The cap is wing-shaped so that the whole strength of the hand can be used to open the bottle.

The cap design has now been taken one step further and adapted into a key-holder.

Twenty common makes of key can be fitted to the device and should make unlocking doors less of a struggle. The key-holders are being made available through family doctors from Cassene Ltd, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

Hidden threat



Next week the biotechnology research company Boots-Celltech Diagnostics will launch a quick, cheap, and simple test for the commonest, but probably least known, sexually transmitted disease – chlamydia.

The test is a step forward but it will not solve the real problem. Unless a DHSS initiative or public pressure forces health authorities to recognize chlamydia testing as a priority thousands of women who need the test simply will not get it.

Dr Tim Moss, consultant physician to Doncaster Royal Infirmary, said chlamydia was epidemic in some areas, yet two thirds of infections in women go undiagnosed. In men infection is more obvious.

It can be devastating: chlamydia causes severe inflammation of the cervix, or neck of the womb, and in 40 per cent of sufferers it will cause breakthrough bleeding and bleeding after sex. In one in ten the infection spreads to the uterus and fallopian tubes causing permanent infertility. If a women has chlamydia when she is pregnant her baby may be born with, severe eye disease and may even develop pneumonia. One child had already died, said Dr Moss who predicts more deaths.

Chlamydia costs pence to diagnose and treat yet it was least likely to be identified.

Breathing life

Asthma is a common condition and usually well controlled, but every year around 1,500 people in this country die from asthma.

Two years ago the British Thoracic Association published a survey of 90 deaths from asthma which occurred in 1979 in the West Midland and Mersey health regions. The conclusions were damning: 77 of the deaths could have been prevented.

Now an even closer look at the circumstances of each death, detailed in last week's *British Medical Journal* has again highlighted two major problems.

Patients, relatives and doctors do not always recognize the seriousness of asthma attacks. Even if they do delays in the arrival of a GP or ambulance mean that medical care is too late.

For these reasons more and more doctors now believe that until asthmatics are taught as much about their condition and how to deal with it, the death rate will not drop.

In particular it is felt that any asthmatic, especially those liable to acute attacks, should know how to monitor lung functions.

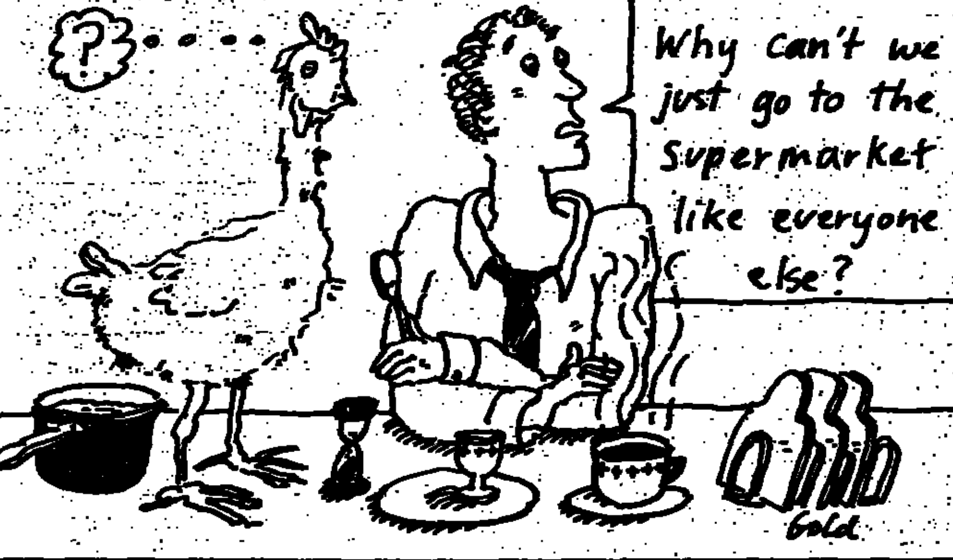
This can be done easily with a peak flow meter which indicates, if measurements are taken over a period whether an asthmatic's breathing is getting better or worse.

Many doctors now feel that an asthmatic in an acute attack should, wherever possible go directly to hospital. There is growing pressure for special facilities so that asthmatics can admit themselves without first seeing a GP. Edinburgh has had such a system since 1968 and doctors there say it saves lives.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Hens who came out of their shells

How being given a free range changed four battery chickens



My family and I are quite definitely "hen people".

We have became expert at interpreting hen personality and behaviour, and I am pecking at the idea of writing a monograph on the psychology of these most interesting birds.

We were not, however, familiar with the term "yearling hens", which we came across in the livestock advertisement column of *The Cambrian News* when looking to add to our stock of four bantams and a psychotic cockerel.

I ventured the opinion that yearling hens could not be up to much since they were priced at only 80p each but my wife was determined to see for herself.

"They looked so pathetic", she said when she returned late on the afternoon with four yearling hens trussed up with string in the car boot. Indeed they did. They were battery hens, dull-eyed and almost featherless, their skins bright red, particularly at the egg-dispensing end, which had the appearance of being swollen and inflamed.

With a sob in her voice, my wife explained that they had been confined to tiny boxes in vast barrack blocks under permanent artificial lighting and at controlled temperature. Their only activity, apart from egg-laying, had been to incline their heads slightly forward to eat their highly concentrated meal.

When I untied them and, with some distaste, carried them into a newly cleaned hen house, they simply rolled on to their sides and lay there unable to stand up.

"They look as if they've just been released from Belsen", I said grimly.

I doubted that the poor creatures would survive the night and even if they did I felt it would be a kindness to act as the Grim Reaper's agent and prepare them for the freezer.

If exposure to cool fresh air did not kill them, they would probably starve to death because they were unable to deal with the corn and layers' pellets with which I attempted to feed them.

My wife, however, was optimistic. The following morning the hens were not only still alive but also on their feet.

There followed a debate on what the point was of keeping "the Belsen ladies". Their previous owner had obviously got rid of them because they had stopped regular laying and with pellets at a minimum of £5 a bag they would prove to be expensive pets.

This argument was dismissed. My wife and children were confident that with proper care the hens would lay again.

I locked myself in the henhouse and began to instruct the Belsen ladies in their new way of life.

By the third day, the birds were walking about the house quite normally, eating heartily and no longer cowering in a corner when someone entered.

And that evening there was a reward of one egg. The household was *en fête* (that is, our household, not the hens').

This early success was not maintained, though. There were no more eggs for a week and when two eggs did appear later they had no shells.

"I think they need to come outside now", my wife said at the end of the third week.

So the whole family was recruited for the task of building a rehabilitation centre. A derelict henhouse was put to rights and cleaned; a large area of grass was enclosed by chickenwire and a gate constructed to allow human access so that the expected eggs could be collected; finally, in a moving ceremony, my seven-year-old son conveyed the Belsen ladies to their new abode.

The sight of grass and open space was clearly a shock. They wandered aimlessly for a time, peering through the netting and pecking suspiciously at the strange green stuff beneath their feet.

The filling of their feeding trough calmed them somewhat, but they showed no inclination to enter their smart new house.

"You'll have to show them what to do", my mother said from a safe distance – she is not a hen person.

We entered the enclosure, picked up each hen in turn and gently pushed it though the door of the henhouse. They stayed inside for half an hour inspecting the property, then ventured out again.

As dusk fell they all trooped up the little gangplank and bedded themselves down for the night. The following morning it was raining, which caused some consternation, but eventually the boldest Belsen lady stepped gingerly out into her garden and the others followed.

Now they are producing among them one egg a day, complete with shell – not a spectacular return on all the time, effort and layers' pellets invested.

Anyway, for the moment the material benefits seems less important than the sight of four healthy, happy hens, almost covered in feathers, scratching among the grass and rushing eagerly to greet whoever feeds them.

David Sinclair

TALKBACK: THE FOOD SCANDAL

From: Mrs J. M. Hammond, Yealm Lodge, Yealmpton, S. Devon.

I have been following the great food debate in your columns with avid interest and would like to add this personal protest. I gave up smoking years ago because it was bad for my health and my pocket, I have now given up drinking for medical reasons. My sex life is severely restricted because my husband is away from home most of the time, and, with four sons under the age of six, I don't have the energy for extra-curricular activities. If I now give up much of the food I enjoy, I might as well go and lie down under a passing truck.

From: Professor John Yudkin, Wellington Court, Wellington Road, London NW8.

Nutritionists lead a hazardous life. Geoffrey Cannon's articles illustrate two of the major hazards, one in their relation to the public, and the other in their relation to the food industry.

Like workers in any other science, nutritionists do not yet know all the answers, else why would they so busily be carrying out research? But the answers to the public's questions about what is a healthy diet cannot wait until knowledge is complete, so the nutritionists have to advise on the basis of what is known together with reasonable extrapolation into what is still unknown. Thus, different nutritionists may well come to different conclusions about what is a healthy diet. More particularly, they will differ in the degree to which they are prepared to express their conclusions with conviction, and this poses a special danger if some are tempted to espouse and hypothesis before it has been proved.

Cannon's articles contain many dogmatic statements derived from such extrapolations, including the suggested role of dietary fats in causing heart disease and breast cancer, and of lack of dietary fibre in causing appendicitis, hiatus hernia and cancer of the breast. Many nutritionists doubt the validity of these hypotheses, and think it very likely that they will be abandoned. How much faith then will the public retain in those nutritionists who have so forcefully promoted unproven hypotheses and unestablished facts?

Cannon also exposes the hazard of the nutritionist's relationship with the food industry. But his indictment of food manufacturers in general is unwarranted. There may be no saints among the food manufacturers, but neither are they all sinners. Moreover, it is a slur on the integrity of many nutritionists to imply that those who advise food manufacturers are inevitably tainted because they help them in nefarious activities in undermining the health of the community. But what does Geoffrey Cannon want? He complains that the food industry is insufficiently concerned about the nutritional qualities of their products. How can he then complain when a food manufacturer approaches a nutritionist, and the nutritionist agrees to give his advice?

From M. R. Walker, Ashington Rectory, Pulborough, West Sussex.

It was interesting to read your articles but it was disappointing that only part of the problem relating to food and disease was mentioned. There was no mention of the so-called "junk" foods, many of the substances of which are thought to be carcenogenic, nor of the supposedly wholesome foods like fruit, vegetables, grains etc. that have been sprayed with insecticides, to say nothing of the fact that many seeds are coated with an organic mercury preparation. As workers with a history of renal disease and diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system are precluded from working with organic mercury compounds, one cannot wonder what effect these may have on the consumer.

Perhaps the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education could extend its work to cover this field and them make recommendations to the Government.

A comprehensive preventive medicine programme could then be implemented; thus relieving the National Health Service burden on future generations, rather than relying on revenues from food companies producing harmful products.

From: R. A. Wilson, Food Manufacturers' Federation, Catherine Street, London WC2

Food manufacturers welcome open debate on questions affecting the national diet, provided this is conducted responsibly and with proper respect for the varying needs of individuals.

It is a pity therefore that Mr Geoffrey Cannon's recent series of features dealt with such a serious subject in a sensationalized manner.

That apart, may I make three points:

1. The food industry works within a tight framework of statutes and regulations on such things as compostional standards, hygiene and labelling.
2. If the Government, advised by independent medical and nutrition experts, decides to change the law or adopt new nutritional guidelines, manufacturers will conform.
3. Whatever the pattern for the future is to be – and we would be the first to agree that nutritional thinking is going through a period of change – the industry will continue to provide consumers throughout the year with the widest possible variety fo fresh and preserved foods at affordable prices.

From: Mrs Sally Brown, Red House Farm, Dennington, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Your recent articles confirm a conversation with my grandson who was complaining, as children are wont, but justifiably, I think, of the food in his High School – soggy chips with soggy fish or sausages. They now never have a joint of meat, chicken or turkey, but are turning more and more to convenience "junk" food because they are quicker to prepare and therefore cheaper in woman-hours in the kitchen!

Do accountants rule our lives to such an extent that we are going to ruin our childrens' health in order to cut overheads?

It would surely be better to stop school meals altogether in favour of packed lunches which can be suitably prepared at home as Canadian children do in spite of their bitter winter climate?

It does seem ridiculous that those lavishly equipped school kitchens should not be used fully to produce good wholesome food made by their excellent cooks in favour of a tin-opener, a packet opener and a deep freeze.

Our childrens' health and education are the country's investment in the future. "Whatsoever a man soweth that also shall he reap".

THE ARTS

Cinema

Remembrance of old affections

Sunday in the Country (PG)
Chelsea Cinema

Reuben, Reuben (15)
Warner Leicester Square; Screen-on-the-Hill

Splash (PG)
Odeon Leicester Square

One Deadly Summer (18)
Première

Where the Boys Are 84 (15)
Odeon Marble Arch

Police Academy (15)
Warner Leicester Square

Sunday in the Country (*Un Dimanche à la campagne*). one of the most popular entries in last month's Cannes Festival, is Bertrand Tavernier's tribute to the classic French cinema. It is based on a novel, *Monsieur Ladmiral va bientôt mourir*, by Pierre Bost, who with Jean Aurenche wrote many of the classic French films of the Forties and Fifties, including *Douce*, *Le Diable au corps*, *Occupe-toi d'Amélie* and *Jeux interdits*.

Bost often wrote about the period of his own childhood, and this story is set on a Sunday in 1912. Monsieur Ladmiral is an elderly painter who admires more adventurous contemporaries like Cezanne and Van Gogh, though he never had the courage to follow them. Now he liives alone in the country with his severe housekeeper, still painting his gentle academic canvases and looking forward to days like this when his children come from Paris to visit him.

Tavernier makes us feel that there have been many such days before, no better and no worse: Monsieur's son is stuffy, his daughter-in-law is irritating with her "well-hidden virtues", their children are noisy and naughty. There are a few moments of intimacy with his adored, high-spirited daughter; but even her life is shut off, and leaves little room for him. They return to Paris; and he is alone again. *Monsieur Ladmiral va bientôt mourir* – but not just yet.

Incident follows incident, each in itself insignificant: but through them Tavernier conveys the tensions, irritations, memories and moments of remembered affection evoked in the course of the family reunion. It is a film that depends on the painstaking collection of detail: the production and costume design of Patrice Mercier and Yvonne Sassinot de Nesles; Bruno de Keyzer's camerawork, hinting at the colour and texture of the Impressionists; the delicately shaded performances. Louis Ducreux, a stage director and actor making his screen début at 73, wonderfully conveys Monsieur Ladmiral's irritations and fortitude in face of debilitating age; and Sabine Azéma, the brightest aspect of Resnais's unfortunate *La Vie est un roman*, is again admirable as his emancipated daughter. The Fauré music is a happy choice, though used a good deal too emphatically.

The screenplay of **Reuben, Reuben** is by the 75-year-old scenarist Julius Epstein (whose most notable previous script was *Casablanca*, 42 years ago), and is an ingenious extrapolation of one character from Peter DeVries's three-part novel of the same title. The character of the Scottish poet McGland is patently inspired by both Dylan Thomas, who was once a houseguest of DeVries, and Brendan Behan, who had the same phobia of losing his teeth as the film's hero.

McGland is one of those export literati who flee from their creative destiny to bring colour to American campuses and instant culture to women's clubs. McGland's insatible lechery brings something more, too, to the bored middle-aged wives of Woodsmoke, the refined East Coast township where he comes to roost. His alcoholic euphoria is disturbed when he falls in love with a strapping beauty half his age. The self-confrontation that results proves fatal.

The film is directed by Robert Ellis Miller with nice feeling for the underside of small-town decorum; but it is Tom Conti's performance as McGland that saves the spectacle of a man clowning his way into degeneration from becoming altogether dispiriting. Conti's few screen appearances (notably *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*) have shown him to be what Katharine Hepburn calls, complimentarily, an "overdoer". He does not exactly hog the screen; but neither does he wait for the rest to catch up. This is a marvellously detailed comic performance to which sudden glimpses of the chill small hours of the man's days bring a touch of tragedy. He performs one of the screen's more memorable drunk scenes, set in a commuter train: gravely absorbed though he is in the problems of staying upright, balancing a glass of whisky and forming his words, he still manages an exaggerated courtesy in face of his affronted fellow-passengers.

One performer whom Conti does not leave behind is Kelly McGillis, a Juilliard student who makes her début as the young girl with whom he falls in love. The American cinema seems to have a never-ending supply of such bright and beautiful young women. There is another startling and clever newcomer, Daryl Hannah, in **Splash**, which is easily the most attractive film of the week. It is made by a new arm of the Disney orgaization set up to produce a more "adult" kind of picture; but it is reassuringly non-"adult", at least in the usual Hollywood terms, apart from some graceful nude scenes with Ms Hannah.

In fact the film reminds us of the wonderful atavistic quality in the cinema. Night after night millions of people still expectantly settle down before a point of bright light to be told tales, as our far-off ancestors gathered around their fires. *Splash* is the recurrent legend of Northern cultures, about the man who falls in love with a mermaid, and follows her away from the troublesome world of men into the mysterious peace of the Deep.

Of course it is updated: the hero runs a shaky New York retail greengrocery, and the chaos of this world is contrasted with the innocent calm of the sea. Madison the Mermaid (whose tail when dry conveniently metamorphoses to legs) is in danger of a landchange when initiated into the pleasures of television and a Bloomingdale charge-card. The ancient myth is given contemporary connotations. Governments, armies, police and science are shown as the natural enemies of love, life and freedom: and the persecution of the mermaid under the guise of research is an open metaphor for ecological concern.

Ms Hannah makes Madison a very touching figure; and Tom Hanks shows that television sitcom can be a profitable training-ground for a bright actor. In the role of a young fellow of devastating ordinariness, he reveals a lovely sense of comedy and a rich range of comic reaction. The caricature comedy of John Candy as overweight lecher, Eugene Levy as demented scientist and Dody Goodman as crazy lady fits happily into the general suspension of disbelief.

One Deadly Summer *(L'Eté meurtrier)* is adapted from Sebastien Japrisot's best-selling thriller, and the convoluted multi-track narrative of long-ago crime and latter-day retribution probably worked better in print. Enjoyment of the film must depend upon reactions to Isabelle Adjani's decidely eccentric performance as a young woman whose trip ends in catatonia. The director was Jean Becker, son of Jacques.

Strictly for the kids: **Where the Boys Are 84** – sillier than the 1960 version, and not much more modern – has four college girls in search of sex and romance in Fort Lauderdale. The result is a mass musical beach show of young bikini-clad beauties of both sexes. It is directed by Hy Averbach. **Police Academy** is in the National Lampoon style of riotous, randy, reactionary, derivative, episodic comedy, set in a police training academy. Inevitably there are one or two good jokes among the rest. Directed by Hugh Wilson.

David Robinson


Touchingly belated début: Louis Ducreux with Sabine Azéma as Monsieur Ladmiral's adored daughter

Television

Lives beyond repair

Open Space (BBC2) considered *Children Out of Mind* – "multiply handicapped" children who are also generally out of sight. And, in last night's programme filmed at Clarefield Court Hospital School, we saw those whom we generally choose not to look upon: a "tormented" child who hit himself continually (so that his forehead was an open wound) and uttered agonizing cries, a hyper-active boy who paced endlessly without seeing those among whom he walked, and another child who has already been labelled "manic-depressive" and whose face was strangely ravaged. As a record of lives damaged beyond repair it was almost impossible to bear: these human beings are calling out for help and all we can do is watch them.

Some of them appear to be in one continual trough of despair, the origins of which cannot be fathomed; but it is difficult to be sure, just as it is difficult to guess what "life" means for them. As the head-teacher said of one boy who spent his life hurrying in small circles, "perhaps he is running away from something – we don't know".

And that was one of the most disturbing aspects of a disturging programme: the distance between us and these suffering creatures cannot really be bridged. It is all the more unfortunate, then, that the school which does its best to assist them is now slowly being dismantled.

Can You Avoid Cancer? (BBC1) is only the latest in a series of similar documentaries, suggesting that an equally important question might be Can You Avoid Watching Progammes About Cancer? Last night's doctor/presenter was clearly taking a determinedly cheerful attitude towards the subject: "What is cancer?" he said with a light-heartedness previousy only used by those asking "What's My Line?" on a different channel. Whenever I see a smile on a doctor's face I reach for the aspirin bottle: it always portends bad news.

It is possible, however, that this resolutely up-beat approach was justified since we were told (or, rather told yet again, that cancer can be both prevented and cured. Since the idea was to reassure as many people as possible, this was part of the "Just Fancy That" school of television documentary, in which items such as dice and snakes-and-ladders boards were used to sweeten the pill.

The only really novel piece of information, however, concerned the fact that American Mormons have a lower incidence of cancer than the rest of the population – whether this was owing to their diet, or their religious beliefs, was yet another of those involved mysteries which the disease seems to contain.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

The Arcadians
Northcott, Exeter

Stewart Trotter's revival of this 1909 musical warhorse was surely meant as a bit of midsummer madness, though at times it comes perilously close to being simply unwise. But they have some good new talents in the company, and half-forgotten tunes keep popping up. No evening is wasted that includes a drily lugubrious Jonathan Cecil singing "Always Merry and Bright" while striking Attic attitudes in a pastel mini-skirt.

The Arcadians bears distinctive marks of Edwardian musical comedy: a plethora of leading roles ranging from near-operatic through soubrette to music-hall comic, and a thrown-together plot combining excuses for chaste naughtiness with glamorous racecourse and West End scenes to satisfy the stalls and give the gallery some escapism.

So the curtain rises on Arcadia's free-loving, truth-telling, vegetarian juvenile population in G-strings and headbands singing something that is so nearly Sullivan but not quite. And into this there drops from the skies (cursing Wilbur Wright, if I remember correctly) a silly-ass London hotelier, promptly given Arcadian baptism and a mission to convert the British.

Especially when reborn as a blond Apollo with knobbly knees that could win a prize, Christopher Owen (rather resembling a young Cardew Robinson) has a buoyant, toothy charm that sustains him well. As the intense leading nymph, the chestnut-curled Gaynor Miles brings a thrilling voice and operetta musicality to "The Merry Merry Pipes of Pan". But generally Lionel Monckton's and Howard Talbot's score needs more affection and much more style: sung like a postwar musical, it makes little sense and you notice how many numbers, whatever their subject, have the hearty catchiness of a girl-guide march.

Mark Thompson's costumes make the races (and last week was Ascot, after all) seem more like a period anticipation of *My Fair Lady* than ever. As our hero's earthy missus, the frankly ample Patricia Conti is overwhelming in crimson, while the normally Etonian Mr Cecil struggles through reams of faded humour as a stable boy turned starveling jockey.

The lengthy third act set in an Arcadian "theme" restaurant really disintegrates and has lost its frame of reference. Still, Lindsay Dolan's choreography is sharp, and the chorus are actually good-looking as well as full-voiced, which could give a few current West End shows a lesson. Christopher Morris, the character juve, has dazzle and grace, and Lee Wolfort plays deftly as an Irish colleen (this show flings in everything), reminding us that Peg o' My Heart was a cliché before she was born.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

CCO/Martinez
Almeida

If you listen carfully to this notice you may be able to hear a ringing in the ears. Wednesday's concert in the excellent Almeida Festival ended with a piece so loud it made their recent *Mozart at Palm Springs* a fond memory. I wait with impatience reports of how far away the music could be detected: interested readers may care to know that what they heard around 9.15 was *Lotta continua* by Steve Martland.

One's first thought is that it is thoroughly unjustified for a composer to cause real pain. But then one's liberal conscience wonders whether the artist should be denied the right to take on any material. One's third thought is that he should. Not only is *Lotta continua* physically harmful, I would reckon, to those who hear and perform it, but it also does nothing to assist Martland's claims to be taken seriously as a musician. And they are not vain claims: a smaller piece by him, *Remembering Lennon*, has been widely enjoyed, and *Lotta continua* is full of things that only a genuine talent could produce, notably in its signs of a fresh and vigorous melodic impulse.

The trouble is that these things are in "continuous struggle", as the title would have it, with the expression of blind anger. A clue to the composer's explanation of that anger is contained in a wonderful *non sequitur* in his programme note, to the effect that "some sort of collage style seemed appropriate, especially as the subject matter is political".

However, filling one's music with colossal orchestral fortissimos conveys only a self-directed destructiveness, and is about as politically useful as turning one's hair into a lavatory brush and dying it fluorescent green. All the signs are that Martland is enough of a musician to survive that experience. It is his listeners one has to be concerned about.

There need be no fears, though, for those who attend to the small and tastefully contrasted episodes of Sebastian Forbes's Sonata for 21, which functioned to induce a false sense of security before the onslaught of the Martland. At least the first half of the programme was more evenly balanced. Here we heard two of the most brilliant and cunning chamber orchestral scores to have been written in this country during the past few years: Birtwistle's *Carmen arcadiae mechanicae perpetuum* and Nigel Osborne's Flute Concerto.

What we did not hear was the elegance that makes them so fine. Perhaps the Contemporary Chamber Orchestra and their conductor, Odaline de la Martinez, already heard once in this festival, are taking on too much: We need an orchestra that can take risks on new scores: but we need exceptional performances even more.

Paul Griffiths

Fischer-Dieskau/Brendel
Covent Garden

The first piano bars of Schubert's *Winterreise* give a lot away. Movement and stasis, numbness and nerve resonate in turn in their repeated notes: on Wednesday Alfred Brendel made quite clear the nature of the journey to be undertaken. For however much that last dark work might have aged Schubert, it has had, it seems, quite the reverse effect on Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau.

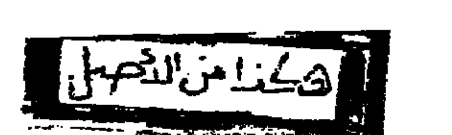
After years of performance, after recordings with Moore, Demus and Barenboim, the chill, even desiccated numbness of that last recording has given way to a new ardour of experience and expression. The journey, for Fischer-Dieskau, has always, self-confessedly, been one of "soulscapes and landscapes", of the speaker's romantic self-identification. Now, with scarcely any signs of weathering in the voice, he bade his "Gute Nacht" with striding determination and, most gripping of all, a sweeping up of the characteristic verbal and literary aspects of his performace into a bolder momentum.

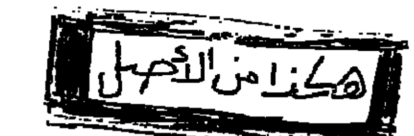
Fischer-Dieskau never, amazingly, let us forget that this traveller is, before anything else, young: shuddering at his long distance from the grave, recoiling in horror from its images, raging against the dying of flame-red light. The ambivalence which runs through Müller's poems was, in this performance, never that of the cynic or the worldly-wise: when this traveller spun round with the weather vane, he swung from ice to fire, from past to present with raw emotional energy. To this end, both Brendel and Fischer-Dieskau pointed the repetitions in Schubert's final couplets: the sudden shift from challenge to regret at the end of "Gute Nacht", the *mezza voce* shaping of the final aphorism of "Irrlicht".

At times, that ambivalence was concentrated, still more tellingly, in a single line: the last words of "Das Wirtshaus", for example, where the voice was pulled back even as it drove itself onwards. At other times, it would charge the significance of an entire stanza. The traveller's horrified self-awareness in the image of the torrent raging beneath the ice prepared the way for the tortured tonality of "Rast", so knowingly refracted by Brendel, and for the staring expressionism within "Frühlingstraum" as the piano led the word from dream to reality.

In the end confrontation was all. Engraving themselves on the memory, voice and piano artfully played with the work's inner timing: winter's storm crashed up against the delusion of warm light; the last desperate exhortation was stunned by the three suns; the last question only by unanswering silence.

Hilary Finch





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THE TIMES DIARY

Banking on the palace

Convinced it has the support of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, the GLC plans to petition the monarch directly if the House of Lords votes for the council's abolition. The GLC says it is "politically legitimate" to ask for the Queen's intercession through the Privy Council. It is said in County Hall that the Queen deplores the manner, rather than the authority, of the proposed axing of the GLC, and rumours abound that she has personally lobbied certain members of the Lords to abstain in the vote. Observers say the pivotal contact has been Lord Porchester, the Queen's cousin, confidant, and racing manager. Porchester, formerly chairman of Hampshire County Council and the South-east Economic Planning Council, says that is not so.

The GLC first started to pin faith in the Queen as an ally against Mrs Thatcher in May, when she opened the Thames Barrier alongside Ken Livingstone and his mother, Ethel. In what the GLC describes as a "strong political speech", the Queen then applauded the council's "unswerving purpose".

● **The Duke of Kent will be meeting Fidel Castro's elder brother Ramon at the Royal Show in Warwickshire on Tuesday. As director of Havana's Cattle Breeding Genetics Centre, he wants to talk bulls.**

Queen's rouble

Part-time spies from the Territorial Army's intelligence and security group may need some extra training. They recently spotted a man at a recruitment exhibition outside the Royal Exchange in London, taking photographs of a TA poster that asked in Russian: "Do you speak *Russian? Our group needs you.*" Far

Говорите по-русски?



from finding his intense interest suspicious, a khaki-clad female approached and said: "I see you're interested. Would you like to join?" Refusing to take a polite no for an answer, she thrust into his hand a leaflet describing how to enrol. The would-be spy has been making great play of the story. He is Albert Pin, special correspondent of Russia's *New Times* magazine.

● **It is a year since Selous Street in Camden Town was renamed Mandela Street – the council linking it, erroneously, with the Rhodesian pioneer who gave his name to Ian Smith's Selous Scouts. Strange, then, that Selous Street still appears on the letterheads of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which has its headquarters at number 13.**

Barricads

Labour's national leaders have been careful to distance themselves from the miners; picket-line violence. At the grass roots they are less fussy. In a South Yorkshire County Council debate, arts chairman Jack Brown boldly said he condoned it. Fellow councillor Mick Porter, a miner, declared: "When we get Thatcher down we are going to kick her till she squeals like a stuck pig."

BARRY FANTONI



'In our day we were told to wait. Alas, Anstruther, I'm still waiting'

Buttoned up?

Lady Shirley Porter, true-blue leader of Westminster City Council, appears to have been rumbled by her own planning officers. Asked in council on June 11 if she had planning permission to use 25 Savile Row as an office for her new company, Efficiency in Local Government Ltd, she refused to answer "such a ridiculous question". Two days later, planning officers visited the address, a Burlington Shirts shop, and decreed that she would indeed need change-of-use permission. Her application was due to be heard last night. If approved, an opposition councillor observed, it will have been dealt with in a record 15 days, which "makes one wonder why Lady Porter felt it necessary to set up her company when there is so much efficiency in local government already".

PHS

Six Fontainebleau myths

by Malcolm Rifkind

The budget deal struck at Fontainebleau was a major success for Britain and a breakthrough for the Community. Critics are having difficulty swallowing that fact. Those who were accusing Mrs Thatcher of being too tough now say she was not tough enough. It is time to dispose of the myths.

Myth no 1: Britain would have been better off without any deal and refusing to allow the Community to raise more money.

Not so. Under this deal, we have released our refunds for 1983 (£440m), we have got a refund for 1984 (£600m) and we have secured 66 per cent relief for the future. We will be paying less than half what we would have had to pay if we had done as Mr Kinnock advised. That would have meant sticking to the 1 per cent VAT ceiling and paying our contributions at a rate rising to £1.5bn in 1985.

We have no Treaty-given right to refunds. The Labour government's negotiation did not prise a penny out of the Community. With this deal we will be better off financially, even with the increase in the Community's own resources. The ceiling on our own resources will rise to 1.4 per cent of VAT. We will continue to pay less than the existing 1 per cent ceiling because of our refunds, while others pay more. Our actual payments will decline in real terms over the period 1983-88.

Myth no 2: This is only a temporary deal.

Not so. This agreement is linked to the new decision on the level of the Community's own resources. That decision cannot be changed unless we agree, and we shall not agree unless satisfactory budget arrangements remain in place.

Myth no 3: This agreement is worse than what was on offer in March.

Not so. What was on offer in March was a further series of year-by-year refunds followed by a system whose exact basis remained in dispute. It was nothing like as good as what we have now secured: a systematic settlement reflecting our relative prosperity and ensuring automatic payment of reliefs.

Myth no 4: We are worse off under this deal than under the previous system of ad hoc payments.

Not so. Not only did those payments involve annual haggles both with other member states and with the European Parliament but the amount of our refunds was decreasing. Until this week our 1983 refunds were blocked by France and Italy. Now our refunds are again on a rising trend. Nor will it be open to member states to block our payments in any one year because our refunds will take the form of reducing our VAT contributions in the following year.

Myth no 5: We have got a deal by cutting out of the calculation our contribution to the Community in levies and duties.

Not so. What we have agreed covers the great bulk of our payments to the Community. The new method of calculation means simply that our levies and duties are counted as if they were paid at our VAT rate, ie just over 21 per cent of the Community budget. On 1983 figures the proportion of our total net contribution left out of account was £170m out of a total of £1,130m.

Myth no 6: By allowing the Community to raise more revenue we have lost our opportunity to cut agricultural spending.

Not so. In the last year of the last Labour government, agricultural spending took up 78 per cent of the Community budget. Now that figure is 65 per cent. For the first time, the Community has agreed that, as in each of the member states, revenue must determine expenditure, not the other way round.

Each year the Community will set a ceiling on what it can spend with a separate ceiling for agriculture to ensure that the rate of growth of agricultural spending is less than that of overall spending. There is still a way to go, but the mood of the Community has quite changed from the days when Britain's was the lone voice in favour of a disciplined budget.

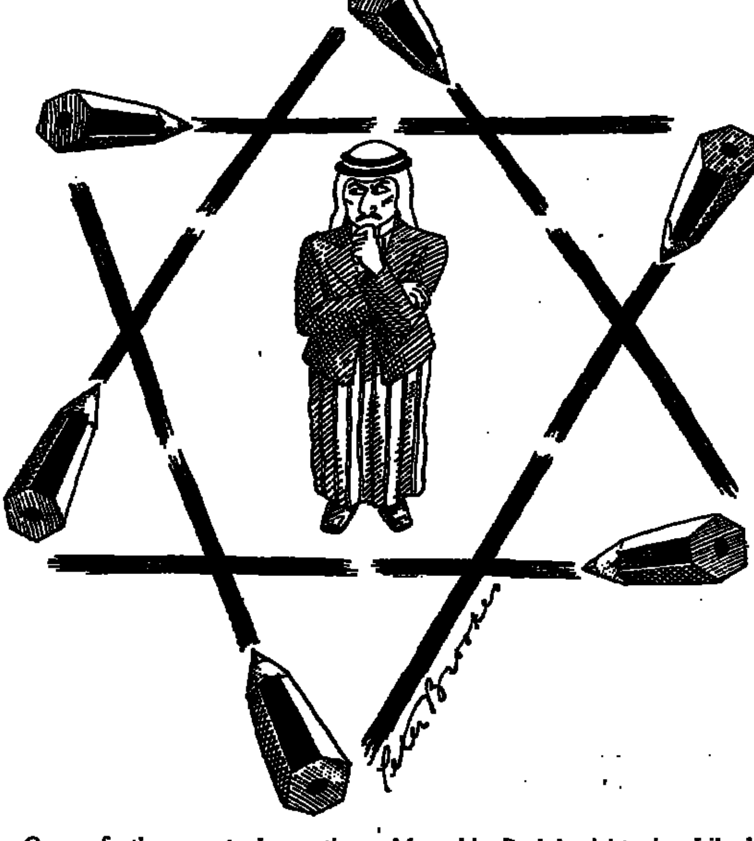
Germany is already the biggest contributor to the budget and will become an even bigger contributor. France is now becoming a net contributor for the first time. Our combined efforts will ensure that budget discipline becomes a reality. Finance ministers are committed to adopting measures which will guarantee the application of the principles I have described. We shall be able to satisfy ourselves that those measures have been adopted before an increase in Community revenue goes through.

On a hard analysis of our economic interests, this deal is good for Britain. But there is more to it than that. We have resolved an issue that has vexed our relations with other Community countries since we joined. We must now join with them in concentrating on major collaborative efforts to build our economies and create new jobs. We have at last put the Community's finances on a sound basis.

The author is Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Yesterday's reversal of the ban on the Arab-Jewish Peace List highlights the importance of the Arab vote in next month's Israeli election. Christopher Walker reports

Could the West Bank factor bulldoze Shamir?



Nazareth
There could be no better reminder *of the complexities of next month's* Israeli general election than a drive through the Galilee Hills into Nazareth, the biblical Arab town with its Muslim majority and communist-Arab mayor. There one is faced by a battery of posters (in Arabic) exhorting voters to support Yahad, the new centre party led by the swashbuckling hero of many Israeli battles against the Arabs, former defence minister Ezer Weizman.

To reinforce his efforts to woo the Arab vote, the publicity-conscious Yahad (Together) Party has placed a popular Arab lawyer, Mohammed Massawa, in sixth position on its list, a respectable lot which might just squeeze him into parliament if the Weizman group can substantially improve its present standing

To some outsiders, the fact that Israel's 710,000 Arabs have the vote at all, or bother to exercise it – as 68 per cent of those eligible did at the 1981 election – might come as a surprise. So would the sight of the occasional flowing Arab robe among the open the necked shirts on the benches of Knesset, where Arabic is the only language into which the official report of the proceedings is translated from Hebrew.

The growing importance of the Arabic vote was underscored at the outset of the campaign by Yitzhak Rabin, the respected former Labour prime minister and shadow defence spokesman, who pointed out that were Israel's Arabs to unite on a single list, they could secure 12 of the Knesset's 120 seats – probably enough under the present uneasy functioning of the Israeli political system to give them the balance of power between the two main blocks, Labour and Likud, led by Yitzhak Shamir.

One of the most interesting developments in the present campaign is the absence of independent Arab lists. In 1981, there were five, all of which failed to secure the 1 per cent total of the national vote needed to win a seat. The lists were based largely on the clan system, which in the past has been one of the dominant factors in determining Arab voting patterns.

The main opposition Labour party, under the leadership of Mr Shimon Peres, has persuaded a number of clans not to put forward their own lists and hopes to make further inroads into the former predominance among Arab voters of Rakah, the Israeli communist party. Rakah remains heavily Moscow-oriented and its four parliamentary deputies make an incongruous vehicle for the Arab protest vote.

The change in Israeli Arab voting patterns began in 1981, when only 37 per cent of the Arab voters (about 60,000) voted for Rakah, compared with 50 per cent at the previous election in 1977, which swept Menachin Begin's right-wing Likud into power for the first time. Labour did well out of the transformation, securing 29 per cent of the Arab vote in 1981, compared with only 11 per cent four years earlier.

"If this trend continues, Labour will emerge as the dominant party among Arab voters," says political commentator Amnon Barzilai.

Israeli Arabs now form 17 per cent of the population inside the so-called green line (that is, excluding the occupied West Bank and Gaza and annexed East Jerusalem). Ranaan Cohen, head of Labour's Arab department, has drawn up a document illustrating far-reaching changes in the structure of the Arab villages which have further weakened the dependence on the old clan framework. Seventy-six per cent of Arab breadwinners are now salaried, and a large number of them work outside their place of residence, although many young Arabs feel they are not getting all that is due to them from the state.

The struggle for the Arab vote between the communists and Labour (which has placed two Arabs among its first 50 candidates) was intensified last month by the decision of the Central Elections Committee to ban the country's first fully integrated party, the Israel-Arab Progressive List for Peace, from standing. This party was fielding 60 Arab and 60 Jewish candidates headed by Mohammed Miari, a lawyer and former member of Al-Ard, the Nasserite group banned in the 1960s.

In Nazareth, where the Progressive List attracted an enthusiastic crowd of more than 1,000 to its inaugural rally earlier this month, there were already signs that its offer of a non-communist alternative for Arabs unwilling to vote for one of the Zionist parties was beginning to draw support. "We were presenting ourselves as a bridge between Arabs and Jews – as a party prepared to put the Palestinian issue first", said the Rev. Riah Abu El-Assal, an articulate Protestant vicar who was third on the list, below the former Israeli general Matti Peled. "The venom with which the communists were attacking us showed that we were providing them with a serious threat."

Many Israeli leftists saw the ban as a deliberate quid pro quo for the earlier com mittee; decision to prohibit the extreme right-wing Kach party. Yesterday, implicitly endorsing this view, the Israeli Supreme Court reversed the ban on both groups.

Early soundings in this town of 50,000 Arabs show that a significant number may now turn to Labour rather than to Mr Weizman or the communists as a way of maximizing their chances of overthrowing the ruling Likud, which has made few inroads into the Arab community during its seven years in power, although it does have a Druze Arab in a respectable position on its own list.

Although many individual Israeli Arabs appreciate the political logic behind trying to form a single party and securing the 12 seats predicted for them by Mr Rabin, none I spoke to could envisage this happening in the foreseeable future. Atallah Mansour, Israel's best-known Arab journalist, threw up his hands when the suggestion was raised. "The day that all the Arab states manage to unite will be the one on which we in Israel can agree on a single party to represent us", he said.

Bernard Levin

No, Dr Kiosk, I'm sane, superior and innocent

Not long ago, in the wake of the St James's Square siege, I pointed out, with no great conviction that I was revealing astounding truths hitherto quite unsuspected, that Colonel Gaddafi is obviously raving mad, and that the same is true of an appallingly large number of national leaders present or recently past, including Idi Amin, Emperor Bokassa, the Ayatollah Khomeini and Mao Tse-tung. I went on to discuss the implications of this alarming state of affairs, and to suggest one or two things that the rest of us might do about it.

A little later, there was a letter in this paper from a professor of psychiatry who must surely be the original on whom Peter Simple based Dr Heinz Kiosk (Chief Psychiatric Adviser to the Leek and String Bean Marketing Board and much given to crying "We are all guilty"). The prof took exception to my *calling these lunatics lunatics* ("silly epithets"), because "There is no good evidence that any of these potentates are, or ever were, insane", and because "It is a dangerous mistake to assume that behaviour we do not like and have difficulty understanding is for that reason the product of madness", and because "calling them madmen is simply a rather childish way of cocking a snook at them, of asserting *our superiority*, and of excusing our expensive failure to understand or outwit them", and, most notably, because "they are the product of cultures we do not, and have never seriously tried to, understand".

Well, now. It is true that one man's madness is another's charming eccentricity, and "good evidence" that these potentates, as I insisted, are or were a marble or two short can be defined in an almost *infinite number of ways*; the professor is therefore entitled to say that the evidence so far available is not good enough. But that immediately prompts a question, at the answer to which I cannot even guess, which is: if the habit (practised, according to reliable reports, by Amin) of keeping a refrigerator stocked with bits of one's opponents lately deceased, no doubt to ward off night starvation, and the quaint custom (which Bokassa was similarly given to) of murdering entire classroomsful of schoolchildren, do not constitute good evidence of insanity, what *would*, in the good professor's judgment, constitute such evidence? Would he, for instance, also resist classifying as not quite all there that other modern African potentate who relied for advice on a doctor believed to be wise beyond the average run of mankind, and who, feeling that he would rather have the doctor's wisdom first-hand rather than second, killed the unfortunate medic and ate his brains? (History does not, alas, record whether any sudden access of wisdom was discerned. Nor, for that matter, do we know whether the gourmet in question took his brains *en brochette*, with *sauce piquante*, or *au beurre noir*.

Or what about Mao? The Red Guards, unleashed and encouraged by him, murdered a still uncounted number of wholly innocent people; the victims were tortured, beaten to death, subjected to degradations unseen in the world on that scale since Hitler, while all the time the Chairman, who had already given one or two hints that he was carrying idiosyncrasy to rather exceptional lengths (though perhaps – one cannot be certain – our professor would hold it perfectly normal for a man to order the manufacture and distribution of *seven hundred million* pictures of himself), cheered them on.

Calling such people madmen, says the prof, "is simply a rather childish way of . . . asserting our superiority". Well, I think I now have something which will at last provide "good evidence" that I, at least, am mentally not quite 16 annas to the rupee. I *do* assert my superiority over people who do the kind of thing I have described. I am superior, both intellectually and morally, to modern men who, three-quarters of the way through the twentieth century, practice cannibalism, or who claim and exercise *the right to exterminate* as many millions of people as they think fit in the name of an infallible ideology, or who (step forward Pol Pot, to be measured for a strait-jacket) mark their accession to power by burning every piece of printed or written matter in the country, from books and Buddhist scrolls to hospital record cards, preparatory to slaughtering roughly one-seventh of the population.

To these people I am superior; what is more, I can be a great deal more stupid, and a great deal more wicked, than I actually am, and still assert my superiority over then.

I shall go further, and risk being put away. These rabid dogs of our world, the professor would have us believe, are not rabid dogs at all, but "the product of cultures we do not, and have never seriously tried to, understand". But I do not wish to understand (let alone show the smallest respect for) cultures that produce such creatures and such actions.

But here, you see, I run two risks, not one. Not only am I plainly bughouse, I am no less obviously a fascist. It is bad enough, these days, when it is widely believed that anybody could play the fiddle like Yehudi Menuhin if it were not for the stultifying effect of capitalism, and indeed that nobody is more intelligent than anybody else, to claim that some people are in some ways superior to some others; what is inexcusable is to assert that in any circumstances whatever any white person is superior in any way at all to any person of any colour. When Amin was at the height of his murderous and insane career, there were happily few (though not none) to defend him; but there were very many to *excuse* him, on the ground that British rule in Uganda had been just as bad – nay, far worse. Nobody, as I recall, said he was a bloody savage, let alone that whatever culture produced him was not a culture at all but an abominable barbarism.

We are *not* all guilty. Oh, we are all guilty of something; baseness, meanness, cruelty, deceit – none of us is free of sin. But we are *not* all guilty of genocide or even burglary, and it is about time the pestilence of total moral relativism was tackled, before it destroys us all.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

It is not comforting to realize that we are already two-thirds of the way through Pope's transmogrification; we have long since moved from enduring the mad dogs to pitying them. Indeed, many have already gone all the way to the embrace – Mao and Castro have inspired hero-worship in countries like ours, as Stalin did before them, and the Khmer Rouge itself had its western admirers even as its members were carpeting Cambodia with corpses.

But those who carpet any country with corpses are monsters and mad, and we ought not to shrink from saying so. "Evil be thou my Good" was once a blasphemy; then it became no more than a paradox; soon it will be a perfectly reasonable comment. We might remember, though, that Milton put it in the mouth of Satan. Now *there* was a product of a culture we have never seriously tried to understand.

David Watt

SOS – reaction stations

Will the miners' strike do more harm in the long run to the Conservatives or to Labour? It is a nice point. The normal, commonsense answer is that of course it is going to bust the People's Party wide open again; and indeed there are signs (especially from the direction of Tony Benn) that if the dispute is still running when the Labour Party conference meets at the beginning of October, Mr Kinnock's beautiful new card-house will be scattered to the four winds. Nevertheless my money is on Labour's rediscovered sense of self-preservation holding out for a bit longer than the autumn. In that case, Labour will doubtless continue to look thoroughly sheepish and ineffective, as it does now: but the Government may well suffer even more.

The reason has very little to do with the rights and wrongs of the strike itself. So far as that goes I should judge, from purely anecdotal evidence, that most people have some theoretical sympathy for the miners (though in strictly limited quantities), an instinctive dislike of the wretched Mr McGregor who comes over on television, rather misleadingly as it happens, as the caricature of an insensitive "American boss", and a deep distrust of Arthur Scargill, whom they regard as dangerous and power-hungry if not actually off his rocker. In other words the great British public doesn't like either side much and would be delighted, if that were possible, to let them all stew quietly away in their own juice.

Unfortunately, thanks to the media, it is not possible. The violence invades *every* sitting-room and demands a reaction. That reaction is naturally hostile but since people do not want to take sides in the dispute the hostility is diverted from the combatants to the referee, for it is he who is allowing the fight to proceed. "This is un-British." "It oughtn't to be allowed." "Someone ought to stop it." "Someone ought to do something." These are the commonest cries; and the "Someone" in question can, of course, be nobody but Mrs Thatcher.

The Prime Minister's determination not to be seen to invervene is understandable from a doctrinaire point of view; it may also, for the time being, be good politics – or at any rate the least expensive political line available. But still, the pressure that is now building up is significant, and from the Government's point of view, menacing – not so much because it will force a sell-out to Mr Scargill (it won't) as because it threatens one of the main planks of the Thatcherite platform, namely the notion that government intervention in almost any field except security and law and order is at best a waste of effort, and at worst a dangerous delusion.

In fact, it is one of the most interesting sights in politics at present to watch this whole concept being encircled by a kind of pincer movement. On the left flank is the growing clamour of the public (and of Tory "wets" like Francis Pym) that the Government "do" something about the accumulating problems of the day, particularly unemployment. On the other wing is the Government itself, ably supported by a highly centralizing civil service, being drawn by events and by instincts of some of its members into more and more interventionism.

The most obvious has been the whole assault on local government by removing one tier of it but anyone can see not only that it will in practice end by giving more control to central government (because the local boroughs will not be able to take on the load effectively) but also that a lot of the impetus behind the excision comes from the most autocratic and contemptuous of political motives.

The *Daily Mirror*'s embarrassing disclosures about Downing Street's manipulation of British Rail's wage policy can (in spite of cries of "Shock, Horror") have come as no surprise whatever to the *Mirror*, the Labour Party or anyone else. All ministers are about as capable of keeping their hands off the affairs of supposedly autonomous nationalized industries as they are of offering to halve their own budgets. The truth is that politicians have few enough instruments for influencing events as it is, and naturally grab anything that comes to hand for that purpose if they can do so legally (and sometimes even if they can't), never mind what the last election manifesto may have said.

If Mrs Thatcher can give herself a better chance of defeating Mr Scargill by settling with the nurses (which is in her province) and the railwaymen (which, strictly speaking, is not) then she would be mad not to try.

By the same token, if Messrs Lawson and Jenkin want (a) to regain control of the money supply and (b) to meet the clamour of Conservative voters that rates bills are exorbitant and that "something must be done" about it, then they are not going to be restrained by readings from Edmund Burke or John Stuart Mill of a blatant invasion of local government territory.

The question, of course, is whether it matters. The ordinary "consumer" is apt, in his usual, muddled kind of way, to answer on a case-by-case basis without bothering too much about theory. People agree with the general proposition that there has been "too much government" – to that extent the middle ground has indeed been shifted in the last five years. They want lower taxes and fewer civil servants and for that reason I should imagine that a majority tolerates rate-capping and the abolition of the GLC even if this is achieved by, and ultimately enhances, the brute power of central government.

On the other hand they haven't the slightest objection to the Government settling railway pay, and an increasing number are beginning to be positively angry that the Government does not have a far more active approach to unemployment.

In other words, as I implied at the beginning, the tide may be turning against the idea of minimalist government – to which the cynical retort is that Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues have always preached "free market" and practised something very different from the outset. There is some truth in this.

Nevertheless the propaganda has been successful, perhaps too successful, and the Government is beginning to face an awkward choice. On the one hand is the unpopularity, possibly quite serious, of resisting public demand in the name of paper consistency; on the other is the prospect of doing what a growing number of its own supporters expect and appearing to be untrue to itself.

Philip Howard

Hang on, McEnroe, I'll get you yet

This is the season of the year when I know that my backhand is going to swing as sweetly as Rosewall's; that the second service sliced across the body so that it becomes a vicious inswinger will raise dust in the corner of the service court every time; and that those high smashes will be swatted economically away *from the middle of the racket rather* than ricocheting around like a pellet of quicksilver in a nervous man's palm.

One of the troubles about having a mother who won a Wimbledon title (the Ladies' Doubles in 1932) is that one thinks that one ought to be able to do it oneself. And every year at this time I can see what I have been doing wrong and become convinced that fame and fortune and rows with umpires lie ahead for me.

It is too late for Wimbledon this year, dammit. But there are always Forest Hills, (or are they Forest Lawns?), except that they have moved to somewhere that sounds noisier and less pastoral.

Tennis is an annual triumph of fantasy over experience. I had an outing the other day to open the season. And as usual the backhand was like a cow kicking; the second service was very short, very soft and usually out; and the high smashes seldom made contact, not even with the wood. Apart from that, during the winter the forehand drive, heavily topspun and a killer, has developed a distressing ballooning tendency that takes it over the backnetting into the brambles every third shot.

In addition, one of the foursome (not I, I promise, but nephew Andrew) managed to break the head off the Dunlop Maxply with which Mama won Wimbledon more than 50 years ago, a treasured heirloom with which we were still beating the balls about. It was a notable shot in fact, of a violence to appal Bill Tilden.

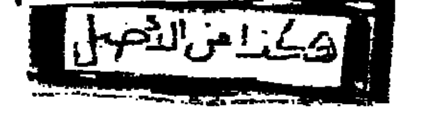
For sentiment we ought to get the head stitched back on, even if we have to give up using the racket. However, the little old shop near the Gray's Inn Road that boasts that it strings and repairs rackets has just gone bust. I think that these new-fangled metal rackets do not snap strings; or if they do, you chuck them away and send for a new racket. This is the age of instant obsolescence, even for tennis rackets.

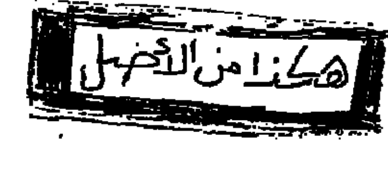
All these defects are repairable, except perhaps *Mama's decapitated* racket. If I can just get to watch a bit of the tennis, I shall see how to do it by osmosis. There's nothing to it really. Just keep your eye on the ball until it hits the centre of the racket. Get your feet right, and your arms will take care of themselves. Go for the bold shots. Pounce in at the net like a tiger. Think what your next stroke is going to be as you move for this one. Skip like Mohammed Ali, sting like a bee. You can intimidate *your opponent*, *destroy his* confidence, upset his concentration, break up his game, and drive him into a blind rage simply by the way you keep score.

I know how to be a champ. I just need to watch a bit of Wimbledon, to pull it all together. As it happens, I have one of my mother's seats for the finals. But will I be there sucking in by sympathetic magic and propinquity the stuff of champions? Will I, Major Gem! (Tricky allusion to the pioneer of the game even older than Major Wingfield of blessed memory). No, I shall be in Sevenoaks, presenting the prizes at the Open Day at Walthamstow Hall School of Girls.

This comes about partly because we have a moral duty to teach the young idea how to shoot; and partly on the theory, when asked so far in advance, that July 7 never comes. So it is back to the sources, chaps, notably "Bertie Changes His Mind", the only Wooster story from the pen of Jeeves when Bertie, in similar predicament, reaches for the heavily sliced story about Romano's in the Strand.

Perhaps, after the ugliness, the girls will give me a game of tennis. I dare say that they are nearer my standard than the champs, at least until I get my game together next year.







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WHERE SMALL PRINT MATTERS

During the past few weeks the Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping has been giving vent to odd displays of irritation over the question of Hongkong. Last month he publicly criticized two of his colleagues in the Chinese leadership, describing their assertion that China would not send troops to Hongkong after 1997 as "absolute rubbish". In China, where leaders go to great lengths to conceal their differences, a remark of this sort is nothing less than extraordinary. Then last week Mr Deng agreed to meet a delegation from Hongkong, made up of three senior members of the colony's Executive Council – its highest policy-making body – only to treat them with an abruptness bordering on outright rudeness.

What is troubling Mr Deng? Can it be that he is not entirely happy with the way that the talks between Britain and China on the future of Hongkong are progressing? Though the talks continue to be described officially as "useful and constructive", there are grounds for thinking that British and Chinese officials are still some way from coming to terms. The two sides no longer disagree over the broad question of what will happen to Hongkong when the lease on most of its territory expires in 1997. As the Foreign Secretary made clear in Hongkong two months ago, Britain is ready to accede to China's two principal demands, subject to a satisfactory agreement on Hongkong's future. These demands are that Britain acknowledge China's claim to sovereignty over Hongkong, and that the British administration there comes to an end in 1997. What is now dividing the two negotiating teams is the precise form a Sino-British agreement on Hongkong should take.

As Sir Geoffrey Howe explained in Hongkong in April, Britain is looking for an agreement that will incorporate detailed provisions for maintaining the status quo in Hongkong after 1997. These provisions would include assurances about the independence of the territory's legal system and about the maintenance of existing civil liberties, as well as measures designed to preserve its economic framework intact. China, on the other hand, has recently been making it clear that it wants an agreement confined largely to issues of principle – dealing, that is, with general questions like sovereignty and overall administrative control. Indeed, the head of the Chinese negotiating team, Mr Zhou Nan, gave an interview earlier this month in which he explicitly declared this to be China's aim.

To those not closely involved in Hongkong affairs, the question of whether or not a Sino-British agreement contains detailed assurances for the future may not seem particularly important. But in fact it is important – vitally important – for at least two reasons. In the first place, it is simply not enough for Chinese leaders to say that they are going to preserve Hongkong unchanged after 1997, and that the people of Hongkong should therefore be confident about the future. Even if they have the best possible intentions towards Hongkong, Chinese leaders are deeply imbued with the habit of political and economic intervention, and will almost certainly be tempted to meddle in Hongkong's affairs at one stage or another.

Besides, China's past record shows that in the unrestrained exercise of power the Chinese Communist Party has repeatedly violated its own promises, not to mention the country's laws and constitution – a fact that Mr Deng Xiaoping himself would readily admit. China has, on the other hand, kept a good record as far as observing international treaties and agreements is concerned. This is one good reason why a Sino-British agreement on Hongkong should contain full and specific provisions for maintaining the territory's social, political and economic system as it is now. Only in this way can the agreement help preserve not only business confidence – which is fairly resilient – but also the confidence of ordinary people in the territory, many of whom now regard the future with deep foreboding.

This brings us to the second reason why an agreement must include detailed assurances about the future. Mr Deng may be inclined to belittle members of Hongkong's Executive Council, on the ground that as appointees of the governor they are not truly representative of Hongkong opinion. But the fact is that both the Executive Council, and its sister organization the Legislative Council, know a great deal about Hongkong opinion, and reflect it with some accuracy. Their view is that a Sino-British agreement must contain detailed assurances or guarantees if Hongkong is to survive and prosper. If China insists upon an agreement which excludes such details, and the British Government is tempted to accept it, the Executive and Legislative Councils will almost certainly reject it, and may well succeed in carrying most of the Hongkong public with them. A development of this sort would do even more damage to Hongkong than failure to reach agreement at all.

The British Government has already given way to most of China's demands over Hongkong. Now it is time for it to stand firm, and to let the Chinese Government know that it is not prepared to give further ground.

GAVIN ASTOR

The death of Lord Astor of Hever severs the link between that family and *The Times*, which lasted more than sixty years and has been of great and salutary importance to the newspaper.

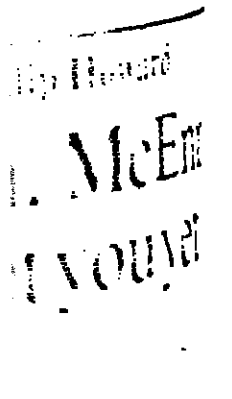
Gavin Astor's father, Major J. J. Astor later the first Lord Astor of Hever, rescued *The Times* from an uncertain fate after the death of Lord Northcliffe and from the capricious interference that had damaged the paper in the later years of Northcliffe's ownership. The rescue was effected by the combination of Astor's wealth and his conception of his responsibilities as chief proprietor with John Walter. The first need was to restore the repute and authority of the paper by securing its editorial independence, free from day-to-day interference from proprietors or managers. This Astor did by by recalling Geoffrey Dawson to the editorial chair and agreeing with him terms that came to be regarded as a model for an editor's constitutional powers. He saw his own role in the light of Bagehot's formulation of the rights of a constitutional monarch: to be informed, to encourage and to warn; though with the effective power of appointment and dismissal.

Gavin Astor received almost all his father's holding in The Times Publishing Company in 1954 and became chairman of the company five years later. He shared his father's ideas about a proprietor's relations with his editor and his father's notion of trusteeship in the possession of such an important piece of public property. The problems which started to beset *The Times* in the 1960s were different from those which his father had coped with in the 1920s. Gavin Astor saw his primary responsibility as being to safeguard the economic future of the paper. But his freedom to act was limited by the authority his father still exercised. He was aware that *The Times* would be vulnerable to duty in the event of his death, and the changing conditions of newspaper production persuaded him that the paper stood in need of financial and technical resources exceeding anything he was able to supply himself.

The agreement with Lord Thomson of Fleet in 1966 put *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* together in a new company, in which Gavin Astor retained a 15 per cent interest. The editorial independence, to which the Astors attached so high an importance, was carried over by means of public undertakings and by the careful composition of the board of the company, which included four independent national directors. Gavin Astor became life president of the new company.

At the next change in the paper's ownership Astor ceased to have a financial interest in the company, but he remained a director of Times Newpapers Holdings Ltd, an earnest of his confidence in the new arrangements.

Although Gavin Astor's connexion with *The Times* thus became more tenuous his concern for the paper and his generosity towards it and all who served it did not diminish. He took a high view of newspapers and of the responsibilities of those who direct them. On *The Times* we have special reason to be grateful for the way he discharged his responsibilities. Many others have profited less directly from his example, especially through his chairmanship of the Commonwealth Press Union.



DANGER: KEEP IN

Only three miles from the USA heavily armed Soviet soldiers peer through binoculars towards the "main bulwark of imperialism". They are a unit of the élite KGB Border Guards based on Ratmanov Island off the Alaskan coast. Protecting the sixty-thousand kilometre border of the USSR is too sensitive a task to be entrusted to ordinary Soviet soldiers, since it requires a high degree of political awareness. The border guards are trained to stop spies and saboteurs slipping into the USSR – and to prevent Soviet citizens leaving.

Every year on the anniversary of their foundation they become front-page news: KGB generals proudly list the soldiers who have been awarded medals for their vigilance. Army General Vadim Matrosov, the commander of the 300,000 border troops, said in *Pravda* that "aggressive imperialist forces" had caused a deterioration in international relations; the CIA and other Nato espionage services were still attempting – unsuccessfully – to infiltrate their agents into the USSR.

The guardians of the border can rely on the leadership to keep them supplied with the latest weapons, helicopters and coastal craft. General Viktor Chebrikov, the KGB chief, is a candidate member of the Politburo; but even more important, President Chernenko is himself a distinguished old boy of the corps. The media, as yet unable to unearth evidence that he was as great a war hero as Marshal Brezhnev, have discovered that during his national service "the head of the communist party and Soviet state was an active participant in the struggle against the country's enemies on the south-eastern borders in the 1930's.

He returned to the Khorgos border post much later to commemorate this episode by planting a tree, and has sent the men now serving there "a small collection of books including both fiction and political literature". The main fighting at this time was to suppress the Muslim nationalists, now again the object of operations across the border in Afghanistan, but there is no evidence as yet that President Chernenko saw action himself.

There is a tendency common among western peace movements to denounce the internal repressions of the Soviet system while nonetheless arguing that the USSR's military expenditure is a direct result of Nato hostility. But for the Kremlin state security is indivisible. The borders which must be kept "inviolable" have actually expanded repeatedly to incorporate neighbouring territory. When does defending state borders become offensive?

Article 20 of the border law includes among "border violators" anyone who tries to cross outside the official points or who attempts "illegally to board foreign or Soviet transport travelling abroad". No-one is allowed to enter the border zone without first obtaining a KGB permit, and unauthorized presence on shores, river banks or any border territory away from established routes can bring a heavy prison sentence – if the intruder survives the guns and dogs of the frontier guards. Local children, "Young Friends of the Border Guards", are required to report any suspicious strangers.

Clearly in the age of satellite photography the main role of the KGB frontier troops is to keep the Soviet population in, rather than agents out. However, they continue to win medals for discovering vans with secret compartments full of Bibles, anti-Soviet literature and other "contraband". Such vigilance may seem glorious to the men in the Kremlin, but it has little to do with the Helsinki principles encouraging free flow of people and information.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Taking fresh look at Beveridge

From Mr Nicholas Hinton and others

Sir, The Government has now announced its timetable for the reviews of social security. Some organisations have already been approached to give oral evidence within the next few weeks, before the official deadline for written evidence.

Meanwhile, another review (of maternity provision) has been added to the agenda and it appears that additional issues may be considered by the Central Co-ordinating Unit after the deadline for published evidence has expired.

We believe that what the Secretary of State has called "the most substantial examination of the social security systyem since the Beveridge *report*" should give genuine opportunities for public involvement and debate. We are therefore anxious that it should not be conducted in an over-hasty manner or with an ill-defined agenda.

We urge the Government to reconsider its timetable for public consultation and to produce a clear and definitive list of the real issues under consideration. We would also welcome an assurance that there will be further consultation on any proposals for change resulting from the reviews.

We look forward to a public statement of the Government's intentions.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON (Director, National Council for Voluntary Organisations),
FRAN BENNETT (Acting Director, Child Poverty Action Group),
SALLY GREENGROSS (Deputy Director, Age Concern),
ELIZABETH FILKIN (Director, National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux),
PHYLLIS FERGUSON (Director, Family Forum),
CHRIS POND (Director, Low Pay Unit),
JOHN COX (Director, The Spastics Society),
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
June 26.

From the Director of the National Consumer Council

Sir, The National Consumer Council called for a full-scale review of the social security system as long ago as 1977. Eighteen months ago, together with the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish consumer councils, we set in train our own review, which is nearing completion and which we hope to publish later this year.

We share the wish that voluntary organizations express that the reviews which the Secretary of State for Social Services has now set up should provide a real opportunity for public involvement and debate.

We believe that it is particularly important that the reviews should not approach the problems of the social security system in a piecemeal way, but should relate decisions about part of the system to a coherent plan for the system as a whole.

We shall want to propose such a plan ourselves. In the meantime, like the voluntary organizations, we hope that the Government will make clear its wish to allow all those with considered views to give due time to prepare them and to look at proposals for dealing with parts of the system in the light of the health of the whole.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY MITCHELL, Director,
National Consumer Council,
18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
June 26.

Race in schools

From Mr Clifton Robinson

Sir, Your article (June 14) about Bradford headmaster Ray Honeyford gives the impression that he may be disciplined for referring to the disadvantaged position of white pupil minorities in schools where over 80 per cent of the children were of Asian origin.

If that was all he said one would have no quarrel with him. One would enter a dialogue with him about the proper use of resources in his school so as to serve the needs of all children. And one would work towards developing in him a sympathetic understanding of the experiences of black pupils in similar circumstances elsewhere.

But that was not all. His contribution to this important debate has been marked, in our view, by inaccuracies and stereotypes. The complete field of education and race is much too important to be treated in such a way.

Yours faithfully,
C. E. B. ROBINSON,
Deputy Chairman,
Commission for Racial Equality,
Elliot House,
10-12 Allington Street, SW1.
June 20.

Gift of tongues

From Major-General A. L. Gadd

Sir, Perhaps it is the extraordinary reason given by Roger Scruton in his June 19 article for teaching English children French ("so that they will understand and appreciate the written word") which gives greatest point to Mr Dick H. Pantlin's statement (in his letter on the same day) that "all my Dutch and German friends speak fluently at least three languages".

As long as the object of language teaching is seen as literary appreciation we shall remain a basically monoglot nation. On the Continent – even nowadays in France – it is well understood that the first aim is to facilitate communication by developing fluency in speech together with aural and written comprehension.

It is simply not true that children are taught foreign languages in order that they may enjoy Goethe or Racine. How many of them have a taste for their own literature – the richest in the world?

What is true is that, in a world where overseas travel is commonplace, the ability to *use* the language of a foreign country is as important as an understanding of its currency and traffic regulations and much more interesting and profitable.

Our schools are at long last beginning to accept this view, though most older teachers were brought up on Mr Scruton's philosophy.

In the commercial context it continues to be absurd, in a nation which lives by trade, that we expect our customers, before they buy our products, to learn our language. It is also bad manners and is so recognized.

As, until recently, linguistic director of, and examiner in, the London Chamber of Commerce's education programme, I was for many years involved in missionary work to convert the "Scrutonians" to the realistic approach of our Continental neighbours and competitors. There is still a long way to go but, if the establishment of good communications among European peoples is important, it is a way worth going.

Your obedient servant,
A. L. GADD,
Flete,
Ermington,
Ivybridge,
Devon.
June 19.

Europe still lacking in resources

From Mr Bryan Cassidy, MEP-elect for Dorset East and Hampshire West (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, As a newly elected member of the European Parliament I found myself in complete accord with the view expressed (feature, June 27) by Terence Higgins, MP, that the case for an increase in the European Community's "own resources" (ORs) has not been made convincingly.

In effect, the extra money will go to the European Commission, a body which has shown little realization of the need for economy yet contrives to generate proposals to regulate every aspect of commercial and industrial life.

I fear that any increase in the Commission's funding will lead to yet more "social engineering" like the "Vredeling" initiative, the fifth Company Law Directive and the twin directives to control the use of temporary work and part-time work.

These last two will certainly have the effect of reducing the amount of temporary and part-time work available without any compensating gain in full-time employment. Since a very large proportion of temporary and part-time workers are women, both measures will mean a reduction in female job opportunities.

As for the argument that an increase in ORs is needed to finance still greater agricultural support, I am, like Terence Higgins, unconvinced. Though I had a hard time from dairy farmers during the recent election, I had an even harder time from consumers who are irate at such things as the sale of butter to the Soviets at 7p per pound.

The dairy farmers assured me that they would far rather have an EEC agricultural policy which was subject to market forces than one which was decided by political whims.

The European Community is going through a bad patch in the eyes of UK citizens. That is why so many voted with their bottoms on June 14 by staying at home. The abstainers will not be persuaded that things have got better if part of the solution to the UK's budget problem involves giving yet more money to the Commission to spend in ways which have already provoked so much irritation.

As you observed in your editorial (June 27) there is real work to be done in Europe to create a genuine common market free of restrictions and restraints to the movement of goods and people. These are spheres where the Commission in Brussels has been singularly slow to act.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN CASSIDY,
The Stables,
White Cliff Gardens,
Blandford Forum,
Dorset.
June 27.

From Mr Robert J. Peliza

Sir, Let us stop splitting hairs and greet the outcome of the summit at Fountainebleau as a much needed plus for the European concept, which has eliminated the fear of another west European war, brought prosperity to the European peoples, and will encourage greater unity of purpose to reduce unemployment, to raise our quality of life and to defend our much threatened freedoms.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT J. PELIZA,
125 Beverley Drive,
Edgware,
Middlesex.
June 27.

From Alastair K. Ross

Sir, Had they got a set of old volumes of *Punch* at Fontainebleau?

I suspect that the inspiration for Tuesday's settlement came from a wartime cartoon of 1914 or 1915.

In it, a Scottish soldier, home on leave from France, is asked how he has got on in the French shops.

"Och, it's easy", he replies. "If ye want two eggs, ye jist say 'Twa oof'. Then they bring you three eggs and ye give them back one."

Yours truly,
ALASTAIR ROSS,
48 Mount Pleasant Road,
Ealing, W5.
June 27.

Falklands fishing

From Mr Simon Lyster

Sir, In his letter (June 18) on the Falklands fishing issue Dr Godman missed the main point. It would be counter-productive to encourage any more fishermen in Falklands waters, whether Argentinian or otherwise, without first controlling the amount of fish they can catch.

Falklands fish stocks are (or were until recently) extremely rich. But because the British Government has failed to declare a 200-mile fishing zone around the islands, trawlers from any country (except Argentina) are free to take as much fish as they can catch without any restriction and without paying a penny in licence fees.

As a result, Polish, Russian, East German, Japanese, Spanish and Taiwanese vessels have been pouring into Falklands waters in the last 18 months and are fishing as hard as they can while the bonanza lasts.

In 1680 an anonymous writer observed: "We arrest a man or woman who steals the goose from off the common, but we let the person loose who steals the common from under the goose." At enormous cost the Falklands goose is now safe from the Argentinians, but we are allowing the Poles, Russians, East Germans, Japanese, Spanish and Taiwanese to strip the common with impunity.

Unless the Government takes rapid action to impose controls, even if only as an interim measure until a broader agreement with Argentina can be worked out, talk of Argentine fishermen, British fishermen or any other fishermen is irrelevant because there simply will not be viable numbers of fish to catch.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON LYSTER, Hon Secretary,
Falkland Islands Foundation,
c/o World Wildlife Fund – UK,
Panda House,
11-13 Ockford Road,
Godalming, Surrey.

Helicopter link

From Professor J. B. Large

Sir, I was amazed to read in your June 23 edition that the Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Transport had overturned the Civil Aviation Authority approval for a further extension of the licence to operate the Heathrow/Gatwick helicopter link because of environmental disturbance (Noise?).

I acted as a consultant on noise matters to British Caledonian during the CAA hearing, agreeing to represent the airline after an examination of the noise problem had led me to the conclusion that it was not a major factor at any point along the route. Apparently the CAA agreed with my conclusions when making their recommendations.

Over the past few years my colleagues and I have made noise level measurements along the link route, and en route the effect of the noise could not be considered any more than a minor irritant.

A scrutiny of the complaints over the past few years confirms my opinion that the number of complaints was small and the majority were not concerned with noise.

Once again, I sense concern for noise control being judged emotionally and politically, regardless of the facts.

Yours sincerely,
J. B. LARGE,
University of Southampton,
Faculty of Engineering,
Highfield,
Southampton.
June 25.

'Star wars' programme

From Mr Philip Payne

Sir, The idea of securing nuclear protection by means of celestial technology and reassuring words – Strategic Defence Initiative – is a comfort. The umbrella might still leak (Dr Cockcroft, June 22) but except for the thirty million or so with a terminal drip in the neck we shall have all-round protection – while the Russians, being technologically behind, are still scratching their heads.

Good for us; less good for them. If, however, the intention is to reduce tension by limiting the threat to both sides, then the Americans will pass on their defence technology to the Russians, step by step. I doubt if a single reader of today's *Times* believes that they will. Instead, the aim is that the West – or a part of it – shall be protected and the East vulnerable, and the balance of terror destroyed.

Yet for 20 years this balance has been central to American arguments for increasing the stock of nuclear weapons.

One can only assume that, like very many of us, they don't believe their own arguments but are simply driven by an irritational impulse to continue the weapons race until at last the worst happens – either for one half of the globe, or the other, or both.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP PAYNE,
9 Anglesey Road,
Wivenhoe,
Colchester,
Essex.

Mum's not the word

From Mrs Anne Jackson

Sir, I have recently become a step-grandmother. In this age of quickie divorces and remarriage we must be becoming a common breed. But what should we be called so that, as the child grows up, he can be aware that we are in fact "different" from his two proper grandmothers?

Yours faithfully,
ANNE JACKSON,
9 Penn Gardens,
Chislehurst,
Kent.
June 20.

Ariel's riposte to Shakespeare

From Mr Bert Gallon

Sir, A moment's consideration of Mr Trevor Nunn's claim (June 23) that the proposed External Services transmitting station at Bearley threatens the Royal Shakespeare Theatre with closure should be sufficient to dismiss it from the minds of reasonable people.

It is, of course, inconceivable that the BBC, a leading patron of the arts, would contemplate, much less pursue, any action which could have this devastating effect.

Mr Nunn is clearly less than confident in the case his own RSC technical staff ably presented during almost six weeks of public inquiry, and in quoting the Senior Director of Development and Technology, British Telecom, to the effect that if Bearley were built the theatre's systems would be "seriously affected by radio interference", he is seeking to by-pass the inquiry itself.

Mr Nunn's colleague, Mr Terry Hands, first quoted this alleged statement in an interview with the Stratford *Herald* newspaper in February. But when the public inquiry resumed for its final session in March the RSC made no attempt to introduce the statement in evidence, nor was it referred to in any other way.

No doubt Mr Nunn and Mr Hands had their reasons for protecting this apparently important assertion and its author from cross-examination. It is directly contradicted by the evidence.

Tests requested by the inquiry's technical assessor were carried out by the BBC at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in January with the full co-operation of the RSC and under the observation of the independent Electrical Research Association. The report on these tests is available for anyone to inspect. Readers may judge for themselves.

Yours faithfully,
BERT GALLON,
Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
PO Box 76,
Bush House,
Strand, WC2.
June 27.

Affording City statue

From Alderman Sir Edward Howard

Sir, When Sir Winston Churchill resigned as Prime Minister in 1955 my father, as Lord Mayor, had the pleasant task of unveiling Sir Winston's statue in Guildhall.

This statue, which is a masterpiece by Oscar Nemon, is freely available for the public to go and see.

Sir Winston, who was present at the ceremony, was delighted and made it quite clear that he much preferred the statue to the Sutherland portrait given to him an hour or two previously by the Houses of Parliament.

Your Diarist's comment, in your issue of June 21, that the City is too mean to erect an Oscar Nemon statue could hardly be more wide of the mark.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD HOWARD,
Garden House,
18 Finsbury Circus, EC2.
June 22.

Fair's fair in Europe

From Mr R. A. Warren

Sir, The *real* result of the recent European elections in Great Britain is that 15½ per cent of the electorate got a MEP that they voted for, 16½ per cent got a MEP that they voted against, and 68 per cent of the electorate abstained. This result shows that, with our electoral system, if one votes the chances are that one gets a MEP that one is against.

Is it any wonder that so many abstain?

Only just over 15 per cent of us have a representative in Strasbourg whom we have helped to elect. And this from the so-called Mother of Democracy!

Our elections are like betting, in which the majority of punters lose. They should be about representation. Could the fact that our legislatures are so clearly unrepresentative be the cause of so much of today's industrial law defiance?

No legislation without fair representation!

Yours faithfully,
R. A. WARREN,
19 Rectory Road,
Farnborough,
Hampshire.
June 21.

A dog's life

From Mr A. C. Norfolk

Sir, Why all this fuss about the veterinary surgeon who assisted a surgeon in an operation (report, June 27)?

When my Labrador was the victim of a shooting accident our local vet had him back at work in a week. If ever the same fate should befall me, I would be very happy for the same vet to exercise his skill on me.

I suspect that a majority of people are more satisfied with the service their pets receive from the veterinary profession than they are with the treatment they themselves get from the medical profession.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. NORFOLK,
Grove End,
Mount Street,
Diss,
Norfolk.
June 27.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 28: Sir Philip Powell had the honour of being received by The Queen this morning when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

His Excellency Dr the Hon H McD. Forde was received in audience by The Queen on his appointment as High Commissioner for Barbados in London.

Mrs Forde had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Visount Eccles had an audience of The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

Mrs John Dugdale had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Captain Sir Alastair Aird had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, today attended the Commemorative Celebrations of Wye College, Ashford, Kent.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Kent (Mr Robin Leigh Pemberton), the Principal of the University (Dr W Taylor), the Chairman of the Governing Body (Mr R. M. Older) and the Principal of the College (Mr I. Lucas).

The Princess Ann, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Richard Carew Pole, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE June 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the Guinness Trust's Lord Gage Centre in Newham.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE June 28: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, this morning visited woodlands in the Eastern District.

Mr. John Higgs was in attendance.

June 28: The Duke of Gloucester was present at the Annual Luncheon of the Association of Building Component Manufacturers Limited at the Savoy Hotel, London, today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE.
June 28: The Duchess of Kent today opened the new Check-In Hall at Manchester International Airport, and this evening, as President of the Royal Northern College of Music, attended a Dinner in aid of the Coolege Appeal in Manchester.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as patron-in-chief, will visit the Scottish Naval, Military and Air Force Veterans' residence at Whitefoord House, Edinburgh, on July 4

Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands is 73 today.

A memorial service for Sir John Betjeman will be held today at 11.30 in Westminster Abbey.

There will be a memorial service for Nicholas Albany Gibbs at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Creaton, Northamptonshire, at noon on Friday, July 27th.

A memorial meeting for Lord Robbins, CH, will be held at St John's, Smith Square, London, SW1, at 4.30 pm on Thursday, October 11, 1984.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol very much regret not being able to attend the memorial service for Mr Peter Wilson as they were unable to leave their permanent residence in Monaco at the time.

The night sky in July

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury is an evening star too close to the Sun for observation, and setting only an hour after sunset.

Venus is also an elusive evening star setting even before Mercury, but very much brighter.

Mars is now moving quite quickly through Libra and will be above the horizon until about midnight. There will be a noticeable change in its position relative to Saturn as the days go by.

Jupiter is a bright object low in the south to south-west until about 02h. Moon just to the south of it on the 11th.

Saturn is low in the south-west, much less bright than Jupiter and setting before midnight. It is still a neighbour of Mars, giving a contrast in colour and brightness, and on the 7th the Moon will join the configuration a little to the north of Mars.

Uranus is an evening star setting around midnight.

Neptune, a near neighbour of Jupiter, will be setting about an hour and a half after Uranus.

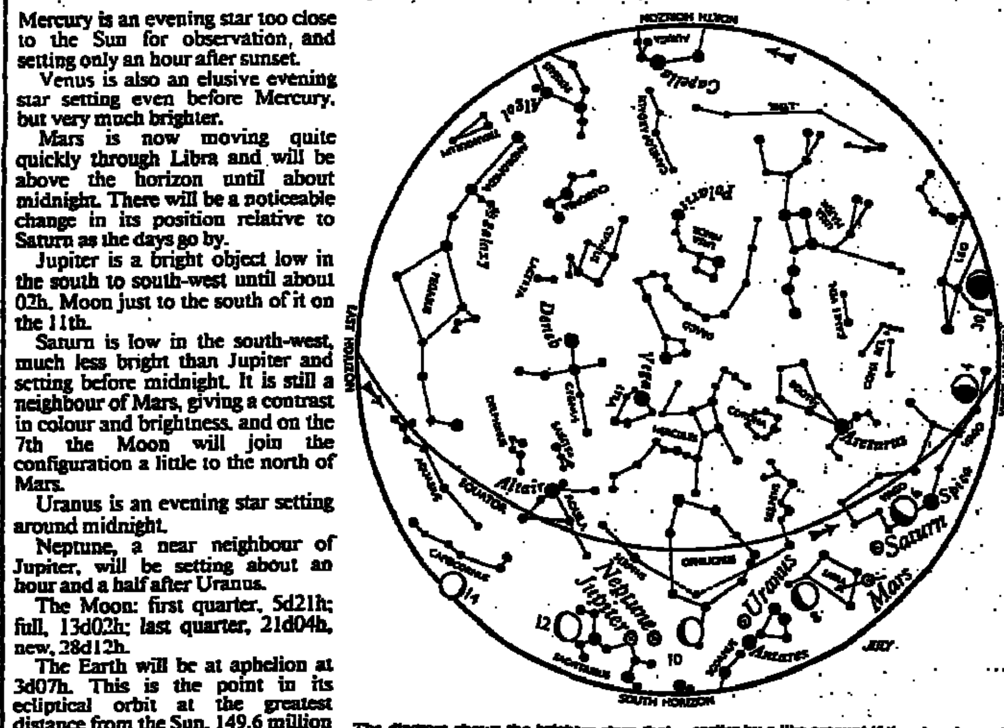
The Moon: first quarter, 5d21h; full, 13d02h; last quarter, 21d04h, new, 28d12h.

The Earth will be at aphelion at 3d07h. This is the point in its ecliptical orbit at the greatest distance from the Sun, 149.6 million kilometres (94.5 million miles).

The August meteors, the Perseids, may be seen any time after July 23rd. The radiant itself will be very close to the north-eastern horizon until after midnight, but some trails may well turn up higher in the sky. On a clear night it would be worth a look for a while before going to bed. The Moon will not have risen.

It was mentioned last month that although the brightest star visible from the latitudes of the UK is "out of season" numbers 2 and 3 were in the summer sky. These are Arcturus of magnitude −0.04 and Vega at +0.03. Numbers 5 and 8 are also on this month's map, Capella 0.08 and Altair 0.77. These are all brighter *than the standard first magnitude*, of which Spica and Antares are good specimens, being only marginally brighter. Deneb is further down in the "pecking order", but it should be pointed out that the order differs slightly from one authority to another.

Vega, nearly overhead this month, has been in the news in the last year or so as a possible parent of



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11pm) at the beginning, 22h (10pm) in the middle and 21h (9pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

planets. The artificial satellite IRAS was equipped to make observations in infra-red light. The use of wavelengths other than visible light can reveal features not previously seen and it appears that this star is surrounded by a disk or shell of solid particles of many sizes from millimetres to kilometres.

It is believed that the solar system evolved by the accretion of such matter surrounding the Sun and the speculation is that a similar system *for Vega is in an early stage of* development. Over the past 20 years or so one or two other stars have been suspected of having planets, the evidence being small variations in their motion.

We often speak of the "fixed stars" but they are not really fixed: they have individual slow "proper motions" across the celestial sphere. For example in the Plough (Ursa Major) the northern "pointer" and the end of the handle are moving eastward and the rest westward, so in time this configuration will cease to exist.

The motion is too small to be noticed in many generations (though astronomers can measure them) and the constellations have remained the same for centuries.

The middle star of the handle, Mizar, has a companion Alcor, and with good sight the pair can just be separated with the naked eye. The distance between them is 705 seconds of arc; the annual motion of the end star of the handle is about 0.25 second.

No wonder we do not notice proper motions, yet it is small irregularities in them that astronomers have been using in their search for planets. A new approach is welcome.

OBITUARY

LORD ASTOR OF HEVER

Former owner of 'The Times'

Lord Astor of Hever, a former owner of *The Times* and from 1959 to 1966 chairman of The Times Publishing Company, died yesterday at the age of 66 after a short illness.

It fell to him in 1966 to sell to Lord Thomson of Fleet the newspaper which he had inherited from his father and so to end an association which had brought his family much honour if little profit. This was a decision which he regarded as a cruel necessity. He was, as he said in a farewell message to the staff of *The Times*, "intensely proud of his inheritance", but he realised that the world of the 1960s was far removed from that of the 1920s when his father had acquired the paper: "The age when proprietors could successfully run their newspapers as a sideline is fading into an age where the survival and prosperity of newspapers depend upon brilliant commercial and professional management."

Gavin Astor, to use the name by which he was known to innumerable friends and colleagues, was a man of wide interests apart from his connexion with *The Times*. He was Chairman and later President of the Commonwealth Press Union, President of the Pilgrims, and held a number of City directorates, including Alliance Assurance, Electrolux and the Monotype Corporation, among others.

His ownership of Hever Castle – another inheritance which rising costs and taxation caused his family regretfully to sell two years ago – brought him many responsibilities connected with a number of activities in Kent, including the Lord Lieutenancy of the county from 1972 to 1982. The mediaeval office of Seneschal of Canterbury Cathedral was revived on his behalf in 1974. A charming host, naturally gregarious, with an easy and pleasing manner, he made and kept friends wherever he went. He spoke and acted at all times as a natural ambassador for his country. Like his father, his manner could be diffident to the point of shyness, but also like his father diffidence concealed views which were strongly held and never for sacrifice.

Gavin Astor was born on June 1, 1918, the first child of Major J. J. Astor, later first Lord Astor of Hever, and Lady Violet Astor. He went to Eton and New College, Oxford. He joined the army at he outbreak of war and in 1940 was commissioned as a second lieutenant in his father's old [illegible] 12 months he was attached to the Commandos. He was then posted to the Middle East and was taken prisoner by the Germans in Italy in 1944.

Returning home he was in 1945 married to Lady Irene Haig, daughter of the Field-Marshal. They had two sons and three daughters. They were a devoted couple, and throughout their lives together Lady Irene was a shrewd counsellor, a companion on many world journeys, and an admirable home maker and hostess.

When Astor came back to England after the war he was anxious to learn all he could about his *Times* inheritance and spent some time in every department in Printing House Square. He was made a director of the Times Publishing Company in 1952 and became chairman in 1959.

His concern for the best interests of the paper was always active and directed along practical lines. It was largely due to prodding by him and his brother Hugh, also a director and later Deputy Chairman, that in 1957 a firm of chartered accountants, Cooper Brothers and Company, were brought in to "review the organization, administration and financial position" of the company. After Cooper Brothers had produced their wide-ranging report the following February Gavin Astor was asked by the board to chair a sub-committee to examine the report in detail and make recommendations arising from it.

Both the Astor borthers were by now convinced that if *The Times* was to achieve the circulation and revenue vital for its survival and expansion the Publishing Company would have to diversify its interests. They had in mind particularly the possibilities of commercial television and other forms of publishing, possibly of travel and exhibitions, and were bitterly disappointed when many of their proposals, particularly innovations along these lines, were turned down by the Board.

Gavin Astor's position was an extremely difficult one. In 1962, to avoid death duties which, owing to a change in the law, would have forced the sale of almost his entire American property, the first Lord Astor became domiciled in the south of France. But, although as early as 1954 he had handed over his 90 per cent holding of shares in The Times Publishing Company to his eldest son, he remained Co-Chief Proprietor of *The Times* until 1964. [illegible] than few even of their close friends could appreciate. For Gavin, there was now the additional burden of Hever Castle, the costly upkeep of which could only partly be met by being opened to the public.

He was well aware that his death would almost certainly mean *The Times* would have to be sold hastily and in the most unfavourable circumstances. As he was to explain in his farewell message: "I have come to realize that to carry the entire financial risk as proprietor (he had recently acquired the minority Walter holding of shares in the company) no less than the full legal responsibility as Chairman for the success or failure of the Company, without carrying executive power, is not a satisfactory situation."

The revolution which at last put news on the front page of The Times on May 3, 1966, was welcomed by him, but it came too late. Its immediate effect was to increase costs rather than revenue. Only a large injection of capital, Astor was convinced, could save *The Times*, and he began looking around for a suitable partner to this end. Negotiations took place with the *Observer* (which had for some years been printed on *Times* presses), and the *Guardian*, but came to nothing. A link with the *Financial Times* seemed much more promising, and it was a severe disappointment when in the end Lord Cowdray made it clear that the Astor share in any joint company would have to be very small indeed.

This rebuff made Astor the more ready to consider the idea of a link with Lord Thomson and *The Sunday Times* – an idea which had already been put by Lord Thomson to Lord Astor in the south of France but rejected. A lunch meeting attended by Kenneth Keith, Gavin Astor's financial adviser, and Denis Hamilton on behalf of the Thomson interests set the ball rolling. Intense but amicable negotiations resulted in the formation of a new company, Times Newspapers Limited, in which Lord Thomson had an 85 per cent and Gavin Astor a 15 per cent interest. The new company also bought Printing House Square and its plant.

The deal was not a straightforward takeover, however. The new board included four independent national directors and no built-in majority. Undertakings, which fully satisfied all but one of the members of the Monopolies Commission when it came to consider the merger, were given about the continued editorial independence of each newspaper. Lord Thomson himself took no office in the new company. Gavin Astor became Life President. His father received news of the new arrangement with relief and understanding.

Although Astor's interest in everything connected with The Times remained close until the end of his life (he remained a director of Times Newspaper Holdings until his death) it was his long association with the Commonwealth Press Union, extending over more than a [illegible] which [illegible] became the main [illegible] in press matters. He succeeded his father as Chairman of the CPU Council in 1959 and served in this capacity until elected President in 1972. He relinquished this appointment in 1981 and was then elected an honorary Life Member of the Union. He presided at CPU conference in India and Pakistan (1961), the West Indies (1965), the United Kingdom (1970), South-east Asia (1974), and Canada (1978). He also took part in the 1981 CPU conference in Australia and New Zealand and the 1983 conference in India.

The heir is his son the Hon John Jacob Astor.

PROFESSOR P. W. McMILLAN

Professor P. W. McMillan, who died on June [illegible] at the age of 56, had gained an international reputation for his many contributions to the understanding and development of non-metallic industrial materials, a recognition earned by his rare gift of applying basic science to materials technology.

Educated at Burton Boys' Grammar School and Sheffield University, graduated with First Class Honours in Glass Technology in 1948. After a period as Glass Works Manager with the NOX Electric Lamp Company in Leeds he joined the Nelson Research Laboratories of the English Electric Company at Stafford.

There, his potential as a research scientist was recognized and he returned to Sheffield University in 1951 to work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to Stafford, he became head of the Glass Laboratories and then Head of the Glass and Ceramics Group in what had by then become the Nelson Research Centre of GEC Power Engineering.

In 1967 his connection with the University of Warwick began when he was awarded the Warren Research Fellowship of The Royal Society which he held in the Department of Physics, while retaining his position at the Nelson Research Centre. This gave him the opportunity to explore the basic physics and chemistry of glasses and glass ceramics in the context of their application in engineering. This blend of science and technology became the hallmark of his work when he eventually left GEC to accept a full-time post of Reader in Physics in the University in 1972.

He established a large and active research group pursuing his work in glass ceramics and the technology of advanced materials. His contribution was recognized by the flow of international visitors, and the provision of resources by both government and industrial bodies.

He was author and joint-author of a stream of publications in the learned journals and his pre-eminence in the field was recognized in the reception which his book *Glass Ceramics* was accorded in many countries. It has now appeared in several languages.

Among his many and diverse projects were the study of microporous glasses for the desalination of seawater, the development of ceramics for engineering applications, and the investigation of the properties of optical fibres for communications systems. Most recently his research extended to include the use of speical glasses for the encapsulation of semiconductor devices, a topical and important field in which his advice was sought by leading International Corporations. He recently established the Centre for Advanced Materials Technology to provide a focus for this and other related activity in the Department of Physics, and to foster academic-industrial links in this area.

He was a Fellow of the Society of Glass Technology and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Technology by the University of Sheffield in 1975.

In addition to these activities, Professor McMillan found time to carry out editorial duties for a number of journals including *The Journal of Materials Science*, *Glass Technology* and *The Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids*.

The impact of his sudden death [illegible] contributions [illegible] technology and particularly in the area where the two interact – an area which he believed to be basic to British progress.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. Markes and Miss M. G. Langrishe
The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Markes, of Recess, co Galway and Miranda, eldest daughter of Sir Hercules and the Hon Lady Langrishe, of Ringlestown, Kilmessan, co Meath.

Mr D. C. Croll and Miss M. Mathot
The engagement is announced between David Carlyle, youngest son of Tom and Jean Croll, of Tayport, Scotland and Katherine Helen Youngest daughter of Theo and Mary Mathot, of Singapore.

Mr R. H. Cundall and Miss S. E. Baxter
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr John A. Cundall, of Sherburn Lodge, Malton, North Yorkshire and the late Mrs Cundall and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Baxter, of Gilston, Leven, Fife.

Mr A. Dale-Harris and Miss Z. Llewellyn
The engagement is announced between Andrew, second son of the late Mr and Mrs Alan Redford Dale-Harris and Stepson of Mrs Peter Winch and Zelie, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs George Llwellyn, of Stuckeridge House, Oakford, Tiverton, Devon.

Mr S. R. Rerrari and Miss J. Philps
The engagement is announced between Stephen Robert, son of Dr Alan Ferrari and Mrs Sheila Ferrari, of Woodford Green, Essex and Justine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Phelps, of Benbridge, Isle of Wight.

Mr P. A. Garnham and Miss A. S. Redgrove
The engagement is announced between Piers Alexander, only son of Mr and Mrs Robert Garnham, of Mill House, Bethersden, Kent and Annabelle Serena, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs James Redgrove, of Vane Court, Biddenden, Kent.

Dr M. Kurer and Miss V. Feltz
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Hans Kurer, of Hale, Cheshire, and Vanessa elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Feltz, of Totteridge.

Dr I. M. Leslie and Miss L. M. F. Giordani
The engagement is announced between Ian, youngest son of the late Mr D. A. Leslie and Mrs Phyllis Leslie, of Toronto, Canada, and Laura, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Aldous Giordani, of St. John's Wood.

Mr P. C. Reardon and Miss P. M. O. Fraser
The engagement is announced between Paul Son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Reardon, of St George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. T. Fraser, of Claygate, Esher, Surrey.

Dr H. M. Lloyd and Miss S. F. Fagan
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Dr and Mrs H. J. Lloyd, of Troon, Ayrshire and Brunei, and Sheena, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. B. F. Fagan, of Sauls Farm, Iver Heath, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. A. D. Lord and Mrs E. Cresswell
The engagement is announced between David Lord, of Walberswick House, Feering, Essex, and Gillian, widow of Major Estcourt Cresswell MC, of Charringworth Manor, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.

Mr P. S. McCarter and Miss J. A. Harrod
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and [illegible] elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Harrod, of Sutton Bonington, Loughborough.

Mr J. W. Mears and Miss S. E. Parry
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. W. Mears, of Weedon, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and Susan, elder daughter of the Rev Canon and Mrs K. C. Parry, of the Vicarage, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

Mr M. J. Moss and Miss J. A. Stillwell
The engagement is announced between Malcolm, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Eric Moss, of West Burton, Yorkshire, and Julia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Stillwell, of Handpost Farm, Barkham, Berkshire.

Mr P. D. Pester and Miss H. M. Jones
The engagement is announced between Paul David, younger son of Mr and Mrs David Pester, of Plymouth, Devon, and Hella Marie, only daughter of Mr Peter Jones, of Kingston-upon-Thames, and Mrs Gisela Kenney, of Wraysbury, Middlesex.

Mr P. J. Read and Miss T. E. Mullins
The engagement is anounced between Peter James, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Read, of Exeter, Devon, and Theodora Elaine, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Mullins, of Withington, Manchester.

Mr C. G. Sephton and Miss C. A. Wilkinson
The engagement is announced between Craig, son of Mr and Mrs B. G. Sephton, of Kingscroft, Allestree, Derby, and Colette, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. C. M. Wilkinson, of High Meadows, Hulland Ward, Derbyshire.

Mr O. J. Springford and Miss G. M. S. Merritt
The engagement is announced between Owen, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Springford, of Auckland, New Zealand, and Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs F. E. R. Merritt, of Auckland, New Zealand.

Captain R. L. Webb-Bowen and Miss C. R. Leng
The engagement is announced between Robert Webb-Bowen, Army Air Corps, younger son of Colonel H. W. H. Webb-Bowen, of Middlesbrough, and Mrs T. H. Muir, of Dartmouth, and Camilla Rose, younger daughter of General Sir Peter Leng, of Eaton Place, London, and Lady (Virginia) Leng, of Shrewton House, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Marriages

Mr G. De Sibert and Miss L von Kotze
The marriage took place on Thursday in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, of Mr Geoffrey de Sibert, elder son of Mr and Mrs Frederic de Sibert, of Woodside, California, and Miss Isabella von Kotze, daughter of Mr John von [illegible] and of Lady [illegible], of Nice, France. The Rev W. M. Atkins officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Alexander von Kotze, and Henry Heaton. Mr Remy Danglade, was best man. A reception was held at Claridge's hotel and the honeymoon will be spent in Sardinia.

Mr R. Collings and Miss L. Appleyard
The marriage took place on M.V. Janthe in Sydney Harbour, Australia, on Sunday, June 17, 1984, between Mr Ron Collings, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Collings, of Adelaide, Australia, and Miss Lynne Appleyard, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Philip Appleyard, of Bournemouth, formerly of Louth, Lincolnshire.

The couple will live in Sri Lanka.

Mr J. A. Larsson and Mrs G. Close
The marriage took place quietly in Monte Carlo on June 28 between Mr Arne Larsson and Mrs Gay Close, daughter of Brigadier A. A. Martin-Jenkins and the late Mrs Martin-Jenkins.

The Rev Prebendary H. Lawson Whatley and Mrs E. Huckerby
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 23, at the Church of St John the Baptist, Aston Ingham, between the Rev Prebendary Henry Lawson Whatley, Prebendary Emeritus of Hereford Cathedral, and Mrs Elsie Huckerby, widow of Roger Sansom Huckerby.

Mr C. R. Rochette and Miss [illegible]
The marriage took place [illegible] Dr and Mrs [illegible] Yorkshire and [illegible]

The bride, [illegible] marriage by [illegible] by Miss Sam [illegible] Rogers.

The honeymoon [illegible] Sri Lanka and [illegible] Mrs Craig R. Rochette will live in Phoenix, Arizona, United States.

Birthdays today

The Duchess of Bedford, 64; the Hon Charlotte Bingham, 42; Lord Cornwallis, 63; Mr David Donaldson, 68; Sir Rex Hunt, 58; Mr Justice Hutton, 53; General Sir Charles Jones, 78; Viscount Kemsley, 75; Mr Rafael Kubelik, 70; Sir James McPetrie, 73; Lord Molson, 81; Vice-Admiral Sir John Roxbourgh, 65; Sir Anthony Swann, 71.

Memorial service

Lord Bishopston
The Lord President, Viscount Whitelaw, CH, was present at a memorial service for Lord Bishopston held at St Margaret's Westminister, on Wednesday. The Speaker was represented by Mr Harold Walker, MP, and the Lord Privy Seal, Mr John Biffen, attended. Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede represented the Leader of the Labour Party. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated. Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, CH, read the lesson and address was given by the Bishop of Coventry. Dame Betty Ridley ad the Rev George Thomson Gave readings.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr W. K. K. White, aged 53, Deputy Chief Clerk and Chief Inspector at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to be British High Commissioner to Zambia in succession to Mr J. R. Johnson.

Mr N. W. Stuart to be Accountant General in the Department of Education and Science in succession to Mr J. R. Jameson.

Mr B. M. Norbury, from the Ministry of Defence, to be head of Schools Branch 1 at the Department of Education and Science in succession to Mr N. W. Stuart.

Lord Ennals to be a member of the Horn of Africa and Aden Council.

Mr F. W. Trinder to be a charity commissioner from July 1.

Latest wills

Mr John Herbert TURNER, of Dulverton, Somerset, left estate valued at £1,243,359 net.

Mrs Mary Ann HOOPER, of Teddington, left £161,573 net. After legacies totalling £91,800, she left the residue to the National Trust.

Dinners

Mrs B. Weatherill
The Speaker and Mrs Bernard Weatherill gave a dinner at Speaker's House yesterday. The guest were:
Mr Donald Stewart, MP, and Mrs Stewart, Mr Harold Walker, MP, and Mrs Walker, Mr Kevin Barron, MP, and Mrs Barron, Mr Martin Brandon-Bravo, MP, and Mrs Brandon-Bravo, Mr Derek Conway, MP, and Mrs Conway, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, and Lady Rosula Glyn, Mr Kevin McNamara, MP, Mr Michael Martin, MP, Sir David Price, MP, and Lady Price, Sir Hugh Rossi, MP, and Lady Rossi, Mr John Thompson, MP, Mr Alec Woodall, MP, and Mrs Woodall, Canon and Mrs Trevor Beeson, Sir Arthur Bryan, Sir Robert and Lady Cooke, and Mr and Mrs Peter Scanlon.

1900 Club
The Prime Minister was the guest of honour at the Cabinet dinner of the 1900 Club which took place last night at the Dorchester hotel. Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP, was in the chair and Mr Ronald Warlow proposed a vote of thanks. Other guests were:
[illegible]

Trade Policy Research Centre
[illegible]

Morden College, Blackheath
Founder's day commemorative luncheon to mark the centenary of the administration of Morden College by trustees appointed from the Court of Aldermen of the City of London was held at the college yesterday. The chairman of the centenary trustees, Sir Ralph Perring, Bt, proposed the toast to the Lord Mayor and to the memory of Sir John and Lady Morden, to which the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson) replied. Among those present were:
The Court of Alderman and their ladies, the Aldermanic Sheriff, Alderman R C L Charvet, the Mayor of Greenwich, Councillor P Graham, the Chief Charity Commissioner, Mr D A Peach, and Mrs Peach, the Commander of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Commander A H F Wilks and Mrs Wilks and the Regimental Commander, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, Lieutenant Colonel P D Ashton-Wickett and Mrs Ashton-Wickett.

Metropolitan Special Constabulary
The annual dinner of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary District Commandants was held at Innholders' Hall last night. The Chief Commandant, Mr Arthur Hammond, was in the chair. Among those present were the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and Lady Newman and the Assistant Commissioner of "A" Department and Mrs Gibson.

Luncheon

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Professor Sir Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, accompanied by Lady Slaney and members of council entertained at luncheon yesterday members of the court of patrons.

Receptions

English-Speaking Union
The High Commissioner for Australia and Mrs A. R. Parsons were guests of honour at a reception arranged by the English-Speaking Union at Dartmouth House last night. Sir Donald and Lady Tebbit received the guests.

Ancient Monuments Society
The Marquess of Anglesey was the host at a reception given at the Mansion House yesterday evening (by courtesy of the Lord Mayor) to mark the diamond jubilee of the Ancient Monuments Society.

Service dinners

Royal Corps of Transport
Officers of the Royal Corps of Transport held a dinner at the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters [illegible] last night. The [illegible] General of Transport and Movements, Major-General D. H. [illegible]. The principal guests were: [illegible]

Mountain Artillery
The annual dinner of the Mountain Artillery Dinner Club was held at the Naval and Military Club last night on the fortieth anniversary of the Battles of Arakan, Imphal and Kohima, in which nine mountain regiments were engaged. Major-General B. P. Hughes presided and General Sir Thomas Morony, Master Gunner, St James's Park, was the principal guest.

1st Punjab Regiment
The annual dinner of the 1st Punjab Regimental Officers' Association was held at the Naval and Military Club last night. Major-General J. G. Elliott was in the chair.

Garden party

Royal Navy
Vice-Admiral Sir David Brown, Flag Officer Plymouth, and Lady Brown were hosts at a garden party held at Admiralty House, Devonport, yesterday for a representative group of [illegible] people from the Plymouth area.

University news

Birmingham
Appointments in medicine and dentistry:
Professor T. P. Whitehead, PhD, MCB, head of clinical chemistry, to succeed Professor O. L. Wade as dean for three years from October 1.
Professor A. S McNeish, MSc, MB, ChB (Glas), Leonard Parsons Professor and head of paediatrics and child health, to be deputy dean, a new post, for one year from October 1.
Dr D. R. Westbury, MA, BSc, DM, BCh (Oxon), reader in physiology, to be executive dean for two years from October 1, in succession to Dr D. Darlington.
P. Blaikley, MA (Cantab), senior assistant registrar/secretary to the faculty of medicine at the University of Hongkong, to succeed Dr A. Roberts as assistant registrar in the division from September 1 1984.

Science report

Silent star's mystery reawakening

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Hercules X-1, one of the brightest stars in the universe, has been playing hide and seek with scientists for eight months, and they still are not quite sure why.

Suddenly last summer, its powerful X-rays, flashing across 12,000 light years of space every 1.24 seconds – regular to a hundred thousandth of a second – stopped being picked up by Exosat, the European X-ray satellite. The star's visible light dimmed, but only marginally.

Hercules actually consists of two stars. One, known as HZ Her, is a perfectly normal sun. Orbiting around it is Her X-1, a neutron star, a "burnt-out" object that has exploded and shrunk into a tiny sphere with an extremely powerful magnetic field.

The Hercules sun emits a constant flow of gaseous plasma which is sucked towards its companion, forming a disc or "halo" around it. Unimaginably high temperatures – about 200 million °C, compared with 15 million °C in the heart of our own Sun – occur on Hercules and cause it to emit X-ray radiation.

During its eight months of silence there was a slight decline in brightness and variations in visible light. Observers believe that radiation continued to be emitted but that it failed to reach Earth.

One possible reason, they feel, is that the Hercules halo is occasionally more powerful than normal and keeps the X-rays at bay, in effect preventing their being recorded on Earth.

As suddenly as it vanished from monitors, Hercules X-1 reappeared in March. "After its long and mysterious absence its unexpected reappearance on the air has been absolutely electrifying according to Professor Joachim Trumper, head of the Max Planck Extra-Terrestrial Physicks Institute in Garching, near Munich.

Professor Trumper and his colleagues have been monitoring the behaviour of Hercules X-1 for seven years. Its reappearance was noted throughout March and into April and resumed X-ray emissions have been confirmed as normal. The team of scientists are still at a loss to explain satisfactorily the missing eight months. With or without its halo, Hercules is no angel.

Half-yearly Forces promotions

The Ministry of Defence announces today the following half-yearly promotions:

Royal Navy
[illegible]

Royal Air Force
[illegible]

The Army
The following colonels to be brigadiers on June 30:
[illegible]

Further half-yearly Forces promotions will be given tomorrow.

Church news

Appointments
[illegible]

Scandalous delay over remand prisoner

Regina v Governor of Brixton Prison and Another, Ex parte Walsh

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook

[Speeches delivered June 28]

A state of affairs which appeared to be little short of scandalous was disclosed by an appeal in which the House of Lords unanimously held that neither the Home Secretary nor the governor of a prison who held in his custody prisoners remanded on bail by a magistrates' court in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 was under an unconditional duty to produce them at court in accordance with the terms of their remand on duly notified dates.

The duty of the Home Secretary, or of the governor acting under powers delegated to him, was to consider in accordance with section 29 of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 whether he was satisfied that it was desirable in the interests of justice that such prisoners should be so produced and, if he was so satisfied, not unreasonably to refuse to produce them.

Their Lordships so answered a certified question when dismissing an appeal by Patrick John Walsh from the refusal by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Webster) of his application for a writ of *habeas corpus ad respondendum* directed to the governor of Brixton prison to bring the appellant before magistrates' courts for trial and to be examined on dates on which he had been remanded on bail under section 128 (1)(b) of the 1980 Act, for an order that the prison governor and/or the Home Secretary produce the appellant before those courts and for a declaration that the governor was under a duty to do so (*The Times*, October 28; [1984] 2 WLR 217).

Mr Ian Macdonald and Mr Nicholas Blake for the appellant; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr C. J. M. Symons for the prison governor and the Home Secretary.

LORD FRASER, with whose opinion Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman, and Lord Brandon agreed, said that the appellant was arrested on August 7, 1983 and appeared on August 8 in the London South Western magistrates' court on burglary and assault charges. He was remanded in custody to Brixton prison until August 15. Since then he had been repeatedly remanded in custody and still was at that prison awaiting trial on those charges ("the South Western court charges").

When arrested on August 7 the appellant was on bail. He had been remanded on bail in respect of three other separate charges or sets of charges. One was dismissed and so required no further consideration. On another he was convicted and he had served the three months' imprisonment imposed on him.

The third set – theft, criminal damage and assault – was still pending and the issue on appeal arose on it. He was arrested on those charges on June 18, 1983 and he appeared at Horseferry Road magistrates court on June 19 ("the Horseferry Road charges"). He was remanded on bail until August 9, by which time he was in Brixton prison and the governor did not know until too late that the appellant was due to appear at the Horseferry Road court on that day.

The justices enlarged the appellant's bail until September 9. In due course the police applied to the governor, under section 29 of the 1961 act, for him to be produced on that date. He was not produced then.

The justices further enlarged bail until September 16 and instructed their clerk to write, as she did, to the governor asking him to arrange for the appellant's production at the court on September 16. The police also asked the governor to produce the appellant at the court on that date. However, he was not produced.

The justices, apparently losing patience, issued a bench warrant for his arrest. The warrant had never been served on him because of his being in prison.

The appellant alleged that the governor and the Home Secretary were under a duty to produce him, or to arrange for his production, at the Horseferry Road court on September 9 and 16 and that they failed to perform that duty although the prison governor had proper notice that production was required.

The governor had sworn an affidavit that the reason why the appellant had not been produced on those dates was shortage of staff, in that insufficient prison officers were available to act as escorts.

By the time the appeal reached the House of Lords an order for *habeas corpus ad respondendum* would no longer have been appropriate because there was no future date until which the appellant had been remanded on bail.

However, the question of principle remained as to whether the Home Secretary or the prison governor who held in his custody prisoners remanded on bail by a magistrates' court under the 1980 Act was under a duty to produce them at court in accordance with the terms of their remand on duly notified dates.

On appeal, Mr Macdonald relied entirely on a duty which he said was imposed on the Home Secretary and the prison governor at common law. He said that, in the absence of exceptional circumstances – such as an acute shortage of staff because of some emergency – the duty was incumbent on the governor as part of a more general duty to obey orders of the court, and not to prevent other persons from obeying orders of the court or to obstruct or interfere with the course of public justice.

The governor's duty was imposed primarily by section 128 (1) (a) of the 1980 Act – amendments by section 59 of, and schedule 9 to, the Criminal Justice Act 1982 were irrelevant for the present purpose. The commitment order spelled out in further detail the governor's duty.

Addressed to the constables of the Metropolitan Police and the prison governor the order made by the South Western court on August 15 committing the appellant to prison on remand stated: "And you, the governor [are hereby required] to receive the accused into your custody and, unless the accused is released on bail, or you are otherwise ordered in the meantime, to keep the accused until the above date [August 15, 1983] and then convey the accused to the said magistrates' court at the above time [10 am]".

No similar duty to convey the accused to the court was imposed on the governor when a person was remanded on bail.

Apart from the duty of the Home Secretary and the governor under the 1980 Act they were bound to obey the Habeas Corpus Act 1679, but the statutory provision relevant to the present question was section 29 (1) of the 1961 Act - which would modify the 1679 Act in so far as it would otherwise apply to the circumstances.

The discretionary power conferred by section 29(1) on the responsible minister (the Home Secretary) had been delegated by him to prison governors for, *inter alia*, the production of prisoners, at the request of the police, to answer another charge – see *Circular Instruction No 81/1971* of the Prison Department of the Home Office.

The governor had a discretionary power, but no duty was imposed on him, to direct a prisoner to be taken to a court if the governor was satisfied that the prisoner's attendance at the court was desirable in the interests of justice.

The governor's only relevant duty was first to consider any request from the police for the attendance of the prisoner in court and, second not to refuse unreasonably to permit such attendance.

In reply to the justices' clerk's request to produce the appellant on September 16 the governor apologised. He explained that because of severe staff shortages he was unable to escort prisoners outside the prison for further appearances using prison officers.

He added: "Under the provision of Prison Rule 38(2) a prisoner required to be taken in custody outside prison may be taken by a police officer. Should the court so direct it would be possible to release [the appellant] to the police at the prison."

Mr Macdonald submitted that the governor should have "called upon" the police to take the appellant to court. However, that argument failed because the governor had no power to give orders to the police.

His Lordship said that it was a matter for regret that there was not closer cooperation between the prison authorities and the police in the present case.

The usual procedure in London was, if the prison authorities could not provide the necessary numbers of prison officers, that the police were invited to collect some of the prisoners for production.

Unfortunately the system broke down so far as the appellant was concerned on September 9 and 16, 1983. That was to be regretted but it had not been shown to have been due to the fault of either the governor or the Home Secretary. The Divisionl Court had reached the correct conclusion.

The state of affairs disclosed in the appeal appeared to be little short of scandalous. The appellant had been in prison on remand for more than nine months by the time the appeal was heard; he was awaiting trial in the South Western court charges, but for part of that time he was serving the three months' sentence on other charges.

However, he had not been brought to trial on the South Western court charges, nor on the Horseferry Road charges on which he was originally remanded on bail on June 19, 1983. In respect of the Horseferry Road charges there appeared to be a deadlock. The bench warrant for his arrest on those charges could not be served on him so long as he was in prison on remand, or while serving sentence if he was convicted and sentenced on the South Western court charges.

The Horseferry Road charges might, therefore, continue to hang over his head indefinitely.

Mr Simon D. Brown had informed their Lordships that the Home Secretary was well aware of the serious shortage of staff at Brixton prison and that he was taking energetic measures to remedy the shortage. His Lordship did not doubt that that was correct, but meanwhile the appellant's predicament urgently demanded solution.

Two things seemed to be required. First, he had to be brought to trial on the South Western court charges with the minimum possible further delay. Second, the deadlock which had arisen with regard to the Horseferry Road charges should be brought to the justices' notice in order that they could take suitable measures to bring it to an end.

They might think it right to consider recalling for cancellation the bench warrant granted on September 16, 1983, which had been the main cause of the deadlock and replacing it by an order that the appellant be brought before the court on a date which was early but would leave enough time for an arrangement to be made between the police and the prison governor for an escort to be provided.

It was intolerable that that present deadlock be allowed to continue.

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Hallmark, Carter & Atkinson, Brixton; Treasury Solicitor.

Extra road accident damages for divorce

Jones v Jones

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered June 21]

A plaintiff whose serious injuries had caused the breakdown of his marriage was entitled to recover damages to compensate him for having to make financial provision for his family.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Eric Ernest Jones, from the judgment of Mr Justice Stocker in November 1982 ([1983] 1 WLR 901). Their Lordships held that the defendant, Mr Michael Jones, was liable to have the award made against him increased by including a sum of £15,000 as special damages to compensate the plaintiff for such financial loss.

The defendant was refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr Michael Kennedy, QC and Mr Tom Corrie for the plaintiff; Mr Peter Weitzman, QC and Mr J E Fletcher for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the plaintiff raised a claim in the assessment of damages for personal injuries which was novel to the court.

The question raised was whether he was entitled to recover a sum sufficient to compensate him for the additional cost he had incurred, and would in future be likely to incur, in making financial provision for his wife and children to live apart from him – it being conceded by the defendant that the marriage broke down by reason of the injuries suffered by the plaintiff as a result of a road accident.

Mr Justice Stocker had held that there was no reason in principle why such loss should not be a recoverable head of damage, but went on to hold that the plaintiff had failed to prove that there was any such loss, and that in the absence of any firm figure an award under that head would be no more than speculative.

In divorce proceedings in 1983 the Hereford County Court had ordered the plaintiff to pay to his wife, aged 28, periodical payments at the rate of £2,445 a year less tax and £64 monthly to each of the two young children. He was further ordered to pay a lump sum of £25,000 to his wife which had been used to buy a house for her and the children.

The plaintiff's appeal was that there was now evidence enabling the court to quantify the loss sustained by reason of his obligation to support his wife and family living separately. There was no cross appeal from the judge's finding that in principle such loss was recoverable.

As a result of the injuries caused in the accident the plaintiff suffered permanent brain damage. He had been awarded a total of £177,500 damages.

It was not disputed by Mr Weitzman that following *Daubney v Daubney* ([1976] Fam 267) the court in assessing financial provisions under the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 would take into account any sum awarded to either party by way of damages.

Mr Kennedy submitted that if, as was the case here, the plaintiff was separated or divorced by reason of his injuries and if that separation or divorce was reasonably foreseeable by the defendant, then the plaintiff's damages would be inadequate in that they made no provision for the additional cost required to maintan two homes instead of one – a sum should be included to "fill up the gap".

Quantification of that sum, he said, was a comparatively simple matter: the £25,000 would not have been required if his wife had remained living with him and additionally some further sum should be added for the increased cost of making payments to his family instead of maintaining them as part of a single family unit.

Mr Weitzman said that as a matter of policy claims of this kind should not be encouraged. If this claim was allowed the floodgates would be opened to many claims of this nature involving prolonged investigation by the court into the reasonableness of a spouse of an injured plaintiff separating from him and the financial consequence of the separation.

That argument should not prevail. If a particular kind of damage was a reasonably foreseeable consequence of a defendant's negligence, he was usually, though not always, liable for it. Here it was conceded that the loss relied on was reasonably foreseeable. The only question was therefore, as to its quantificaion.

Mr Weitzman went on to say that there were so many imponderables in the case that the damages were not quantifiable.

There was force in that argument so far as the claim for the additional cost of maintaining the plaintiff's family by periodical payments was concerned: the plaintiff might well have a reduced tax liability because of the divorce court's order or his wife might remarry and thus lose her right to the payments.

In the circumstances the court was not satisfied that the sums payable under the order were greater than those which the plaintiff would have had to pay for the maintenance of his family had they continued to live with him.

The £25,000 payment stood on a different footing. If the family had continued to live together it would not have been necessary for a separate house to have been bought. *Prima facie* that sum was a loss which the plaintiff could point to as having flowed from the divorce.

Mr Weitzman said that that sum should be discounted on the basis that there was a real risk of the marriage breaking down in any event. He founded that submission solely on the present high divorce rate.

But at the time of the accident the marriage had lasted about a year: there was one child and another on the way: no suggestion had been made that the marriage was other than happy and stable. If there had been the position might have been different.

It was submitted that if the parties had continued to live together and the wife had looked after the plaintiff, then he might have given her a capital sum out of the damages and that the £25,000 should be discounted to take account of that.

That was a reasonable assumption to make. If a wife stood by a badly injured husband who had received a large sum of damages it would be the most natural thing that he should give her some part of the damages as a mark of his appreciation.

It was objected by the plaintiff that that was unlikely as the plaintiff's affairs were managed by the Court of Protection. However that court might well take the view that a patient had a moral obligation to a devoted wife and would authorize the payment of such a gift.

The possibility of the Court of Protection taking such a course was sufficently real to justify some discount from the £25,000. £10,000 was the kind of figure that the court might regard as appropriate.

The plaintiff should recover a further £15,000 as damages to compensate him for the financial loss incurred by reason of the breakdown of the marriage admitted to have been foreseeably caused by the injuries which he sustained in the accident. To that extent the appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Wedlake Bell for Gabb & Co, Hereford; Philip Baker King & Co, Birmingham.

Maintenance appeal provisions vary

Allen v Allen

Before Mrs Justice Booth

[Judgment delivered June 25]

The appeal procedure relating to the refusal of justices to remit maintenance arrears should be as straightforward and as expeditious as possible and it was unfortunate that the provisions varied from one statute to another in the Family Division where the need for clarity and simplicity was paramount.

Mrs Justice Booth so stated when allowing an appeal under Order 90, rule 15 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, from Wirral Justices who, on the husband's application to vary a periodical payments order in favour of his former wife, had refused to vary the order and had refused to remit the arrears.

Mr Martyn Bennett for the husband, Mr Nicholas Jarman as *amicus curiae*.

MRS JUSTICE BOOTH said that at a Divisional Court hearing in Liverpool her Ladyship allowed the appeal against the refusal of the justices to vary and the court had made a nominal order.

The appeal from the refusal of the justices to remit the arrears was also by way of notice of motion and not by way of case stated.

Was the husband required to pursue two different courses of appeal against two decisions made upon one complaint which would impose on him and other litigants in the same position a cumbersome and costly procedure?

The question of jurisdiction had been adjourned to London for further argument.

Mr Jarman had supported the submissions of Mr Bennett that the husband's appeal was properly constituted under section 4(7) of the *Maintenance Orders Act 1958*.

It was accepted that section 95 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 supplemented the powers of the justices so that on an application to vary any arrears could be remitted. The power to remit arrears should be read into the powers of the justices under the 1958 Act and so must be covered by the statutory right of appeal given by section 4(7) of that Act.

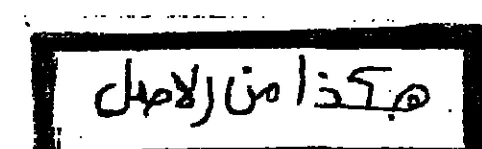
Was the court compelled to give a narrow construction to section 4(7) and hold that that part of the order relating to the arrears should be regarded as relating to the enforcement of the order which would compel the appellant to proceed by way of the case stated?

Her Ladyship was not so compelled. The refusal of the justices to remit the arrears was part of their refusal to vary the order itself. Both the orders were made upon the husband's application to vary.

The right of appeal to the High Court provided by section 4(7) of the 1958 Act enabled the husband to appeal by notice of motion. The court would remit the arrears.

It was in the public interest that the procedures to be followed at first instance and on appeal should be as straightforward and as expeditious as possible. Unfortunately, the statutory procedures for appeal varied from one statute to another in a jurisdiction where the need for clarity and simplicity was paramount.

Solicitors: Cuff Roberts North Kirk, Liverpool; Official Solicitor.



THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	PROPERTY	
1	Br Land	
2	Brixton	
3	Cape & Counties	
4	Churchbury	
5	Gt Portland	
6	Greycoat City	
7	Hallwood GP	
8	Lynton	
9	MEPC	
10	Samuel	
	BUILDING & ROADS	
11	Amec	
12	Bett Bros	
13	Blue Circle	
14	Brown & Jackson	
15	Carr (J) Doncaster	
16	Finlan (John)	
17	Mowlem (John)	
18	Ward	
19	Warrington (T)	
20	Watts Blake	
	INDUSTRIALS S-Z	
21	Scapa	
22	Solicitors Law	
23	Steetley	
24	Stonehill	
25	TNT	
26	Telfos	
27	Tomkins FH	
28	Turner & Newall	
29	Wests	
30	Whitecroft	
	INDUSTRIALS E-K	
31	Eastern Prod	
32	Fenner (JH)	
33	Fobel	
34	Fogarty	
35	Friedland Doggart	
36	GR	
37	Hargreaves	
38	Hestair	
39	Johnson Matthey	
40	Jones & Shipman	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Fear grips market

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 18. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, July 2. Settlement Day, July 9
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE
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BRITISH FUNDS

1983/84 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Gross only yld %	Red. yld %
[illegible]						

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

BUILDING AND ROADS

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A–D

E–K

L–R

S–Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							

TOBACCOS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
255	175	BAT	219	● −1	9.0	4.1	5.8
167	136	Imperial	154	−1	11.1	7.2	9.6
155	110	Rothmans 'B'	138		8.6	6.2	3.1

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brikat Group 5p Ord (140a)	150
Ennex Int Ir 10p Ord (41a)	29
First Leisure Corp £1 Ord (180)	165
Fledgeling Japan Inv $0.01 (55)	30
Gee/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	32−3
Global Group 10p Ord (67a)	70
Holden Hydroman 10p Ord (78a)	120
Hunter Saphir 25p Ord (130a)	150+2
London & Clydeside Hldgs 25p Ord (108a)	94−1
Morris W. Fine Arts 10p Ord (10a)	15½−½
Northamber 5p Ord (115a)	150
Pantherella 25p Ord (80pa)	95
Petrogen Petroleum Com NPV (80a)	65+3
Petrolex 5p Ord (68a)	71
Piccadilly Radio 5p Ord NV (28a)	35
Plantation & Gen Inv 25p Ord	231
Ramco Oil Services 10p Ord (70a)	100
Reuters Holdings B Ord LV (196*)	227−1
Spectra Auto & Eng Prod 10p Ord (65a)	64
Spectrum Grp 5p Ord (130a)	135
Star-Plus 5p Ord (110a)	114
Steel Burrill Jones 10p Ord (110a)	170+2
Sutherland ET 25p Ord (95a)	100−1
Trencherwood 10p Ord (145a)	146
Tuskar Resources Ir 5p Ord (Ir 43a)	31−1

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

We regret that we cannot include the Newspapers and Publishers section and the Oil section in today's prices because of a fault in the transmission of the data.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Enterprise Oil stains the privatization programme

The Government may have taken the only politically feasible course in blocking RTZ's Enterprise Oil coup, but the ramifications in the City are likely to be considerable – and hardly in the Government's best interest as the next great phase of its privatization programme lumbers into view. A fair number of sub-underwriters were naturally up in arms last night at being forced to swallow their underwriting medicine when RTZ'as brilliantly conceived intervention, orchestrated by N. M. Rothschild, had threatened to let them off the hook.

After taking legal advice, Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, was apparently convinced that scaling down RTZ's application to 10 per cent was legally permissable without jeopardizing the terms of the underwriting agreement. The prospectus, the Government argues, made it clear that Mr Walker had the right to reject or scale down any application as he saw fit. It also spelt out the Government's clear wish to preserve Enterprise Oil's independance for the first few years of its life. Hence its "golden share" arrangement.

The underwriters are not going to forget this in a hurry. Nobody has any idea how the shares will move when dealings start on Monday. It is true that the Government has not ruled out RTZ or anybody else buying more than 10 per cent of the company, but it is hard to see why anybody would want to do so after yesterday's events. In that case the shares are likely to go to a fairly hefty discount and stay there for some weeks while the problems are sorted out.

Looking ahead, the selling and underwriting of the mammoth British Telecom is going to be even stickier than it appeared already.

It would be no surprise if the institutions were to demand a higher fee for their underwriting now that the Government has made clear its willingness to be selective about whose applications it will accept and whose it will not.

One of the ironies of yesterday's drama is that a merger of Enterprise Oil and RTZ's North Sea oil and gas subsidiary would have made much sense on strategic grounds. The tax fit between the two companies' operations was good, and Enterprise offered the kind of management that RTZ's oil operations have always conspicuously lacked. But then Mr Walker turned down all private sector bids British Gas's North Sea oil assets last year in his determination to create a new independent company. Obviously he felt he could not go back on that policy, especially as RTZ would effectively have been buying Enterprise for less than oil companies offered last year – and less than RTZ would have had to pay in any conventional takeover battle.

The RTZ coup was brilliant, but ultimately failed because it challenged the Government's authority. Unfortunately for the Government its privatization programme is now stained with the stigma of failure. It will take some removing.

Guarded optimism from the Bank

The Bank of England can almost be heard touching wood in its new *Quarterly Bulletin*, its discreet public review of financial an economic developments. "The extreme turbulence encountered by the world's financial markets in May seems now to have receded", begins the *Bulletin* with uncharacteristic boldness, "although many of the underlying problems are still unresolved and confidence is not yet fully restored". Like other authors, the Threadneedle Street scribes have to take the risk that events taking place between pen and print may conspire to make them look silly; but the Bank yesterday was sticking staunchly to its published views.

The *Bulletin*, in fact, is another Bank contribution to the view that things would be rather well if it were not for American upward pressure in interest rates. The world economy is growing faster that it forecast last winter; inflation is roughly stable as 5 per cent. Unemployment, to be sure, is still not coming down; but domestic monetary conditions, the Bank's primary concern, had remained "satisfactory", at least in the period to mid-May.

The Bank takes some pains to demonstrate this. The targeted aggregates, M6 and Sterling M3 have been growing, as the *Bulletin* puts it, "fairly steadily", within or near the prescribed ranges. And this despite the distortion caused by the concentration of public borrowing into the early months of the 1984-5 financial year. The Bank also points to an unusual bunching of gilt-edged maturities in June which have affected net funding, saying proudly that "gilt sales have even so been at a rate above that expected to be necessary for the year as a whole." So, the Bank believes, broad money is likely to be growing more slowly later in the target period.

Well, maybe, but what about those other embarrassing aggregates, like M_2 or PSL_2 (growing at an annual rate of 17¾ per cent)?

In the meantime, the Bank remains staunch in its view that the trouble is transatlantic, creating a "difficult and shifting background of events." Plainly anxious about rising American interest rates, it to lean "against the spasmodically strong upward market pressures." The *Bulletin* graphically illustrates the switch in money market rates, with the UK moving from three points above the American level in early 1983 to nearly two points below by the middle of this month.

Decoupled? That's not an image the Bank likes. The connection between the rates in the two centres is more like a piece of elastic. But as every schoolgirl knows, elastic can be stretched only so far.

Seeing through Chinese walls

Conflicts of interest in the City are endemic and they will spread as the new Stock Exchange dealing structure is put in place. Hitherto the City's critics were answered with integrity and Chinese walls – those remarkable invisible barriers between possessors of market sensitive information and fund managers and other dealers in the same organization who could benefit from it. But as no less an authority than Professor Jim Gower remarked the other evening, no Chinese wall is known to exist that does not have grapvines trailing over it.

That belief is shared – from experience – by members of the One Hundred Group of accountants who work in the higher echelons of industry. A working party under Mr David Hardy, in a response to the Stock Exchange's discussion paper, is critical to the point of cynicism. It questions the validity of having investment management in the same grouping as corporate finance and banking. It is incensed at the thought market makers might be permitted to manage pension funds. And it is not mollified one bit by the Stock Exchange's dragging of feet on the issue of complete disclosure – the best guarantee against rip-offs.

Midland shares fall sharply on size of debt exposure

By Wayne Lintott

The shares of Midland Bank plunged from 300p to 277p at one stage on the stock market yesterday as one of London's leading stock brokers, Rowe & Pitman, unloaded a million shares. Later the price recovered to 287p, their lowest closing price this year.

In after-hours dealings more large sellers appeared as news of the rerating spread through the market.

The rerating stemmed from a disclosure to the US Securities and Exchange Commission, the regulatory body of American stock markets, which showed the full extent of Midland Bank's loan exposure to Latin American debtors and also that of its American subsidiary, Crocker National Bank of California.

Both banks, in percentage terms, had a larger exposure than that of their British and American competitors.

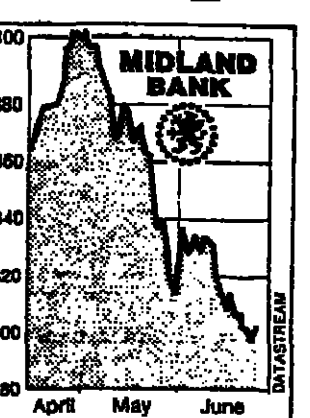
The figures disclosed to the SEC were that Midland had outstanding loans totalling £600m to Argentina, £1,300m to Mexico and undisclosed sum (reportedly £250m) to Venezuela.

In addition Crocker has lent $476m (£366m) to Argentina, $765m to Brazil, $330m to Chile, $575m to Mexico and $259m to Venezuela – a combined total of $2.4405.

Crocker had outstanding total loans, as at March 31, of $15,951m, so the loans to Latin America work out at more than 14 per cent of the total loan exposure, several percentage points above other big American commercial banks.

The relevance of these figures is that Latin American countries, particularly Argentina and Brazil, have been the strongest opponents of the commercial banks' attempts to restructure Latin American debts of $350 billion. And their failure to meet interest and principal payments could have a serious effect on the profitability of commercial banks.

This led leading stockbrokers to re-examine Midland's financial figures. At £3 a share, Midland was yielding 12 per cent with a price-earnings ratio of 5.5, well above the average of other clearing banks. For several years the stock market has consistently rated Midland below the other banks.



The recent Budget announcement on deferred taxation for the banks' leasing liabilities has added to the pressure on Midland. The analysts decided that the shares could not possibly hold even the present level for long and were showing what they termed strain between the yeild base and the price-earnings base. In simple terms, they felt that the shares were grossly over-valued at 300p and believed that 250p was a more realistic level.

To add to Midland's troubles yesterday, there were reports of a serious disagreement within the boardroom of the bank. An article in *Financial Weekly* suggested that some directors favoured the bank cutting its interim dividend, which costs £60m. This would help the capital base and increase potential lending power.

A 50 per cent cut in the dividend, saving £30m, would under banking guidelines, enable the Midland to increase its lending by £1.5 billion, or alternatively to pump the money back into its own business.

The disagreement arises from the size of Midland's capital base, the central calculation determining how much Midland can lend worldwide. The fear is that if the Crocker subsidiary suffers any further problems, it will have to call on the parent bank for assistance.

Sterling up 45 points

Sterling slipped to $1.3425 briefly in morning trading yesterday, its lowest recorded rate against the dollar, but at the close the pound was 45 points higher on the day at $1.3520. The effective exchange rate, which measures sterling against its main trading partners, ended the day unchanged at 78.8 after falling at noon to 78.7, the lowest for 15 months.

Dealers said that the pressure on sterling came from continuing worries about the course of American interest rates, combined with the miners' strike and signs of weakening oil prices.

But trading was quiet, and there was no sign of intervention by the Bank of England. The strength of the dollar during the morning reflected the possibility of a flight into dollar caused by fighting in the Gulf and financial instability in Latin America.

During the afternoon, however, there was a general recovery of European currencies against the dollar.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1038 9 up 0.6 (high: 1038.9, low: 1029 3)
FT Index: 807.1 down 9 1
FT Gilts: 78.40 down 0.3
FT All Share: 483 87 down 2 13
Bargains: 15,901
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 101.19 down 0 20
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1122.68 up
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,372.05 up 61.04
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 903.83 down 21.14
Amsterdam: 155.2 up 0.5
Sydney: AO Index 650.3 down 0 1
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1007.5 up 6.3
Brussels: General Index 141.45 down 0.62
Paris: CAC Index 169.8 down 0 2
Zurich: SKA General 291.50 unchanged

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.3520 up 45pts
Index 78.8 unchanged
DM 3.77 unchanged
FrF 11.5575 down 0.0125
Yen 320.75 unchanged

Dollar
Index 133.9 up 0.2
DM 2.7840 down 0.0060

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3535
Dollar DM 2.7830

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.594314
SDR £0.761418

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9¼
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8¼
3 month interbank 9⅞-9¹³⁄₁₆

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12⁹⁄₁₆-12½
3 month DM 5⁵⁄₁₆-5³⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F 12⅞-12⅝

US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 10⅞
Treasury long bond 98⅞-98¾

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1984 inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $371.50 pm $372.90
close $373.50 - £374 (£276.25 - £276.75)
New York (latest): $372.25
Krugerrand* (per coin): $385-386.50 (£285-286)
Sovereigns* (new): $87.50-$88.50 (£64.75-£65.50)
*Excludes VAT

IMF fails to persuade Nigeria to devalue

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The latest round of negotiations between Nigeria and the International Monetary Fund have failed to break the deadlock over the IMF's insistence on an immediate devaluation of the Nigerian naira.

According to monetary sources in Washington, the IMF is still not convinced that Nigeria's counter-proposals are sufficient response to the country's economic problems.

A Nigerian team, led by Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance, held talks with the IMF last week. But the two sides could not reach agreement and no date has been set for further negotiations.

The IMF is still insisting on a devaluation of the naira of about 25 per cent. The Nigerians have consistently opposed this since negotiations started more than a year ago. They argue it would push up inflation and severly damage domestic industries, which rely on imports, while not helping exports, largely oil, which are invoiced in dollars. The Nigerians have argued instead for a gradual devaluation.

The Nigerian team met with leading commercial bank creditors in London last Friday on its way back from Washington. Commercial bankers have some sympathy with the Nigerian resistance to a large devaluation. However, they are concerned that the country should eventually reach an agreement with the IMF.

Despite its balance of payments problems, precipitated by falling oil revenues, Nigeria has managed to stay broadly up to date on its debt service payments on medium-term bank debt which totals about $10 billion (£7.41 billion). Instead the main problem has been over trade debts.

Agreement was reached last year on refinancing about $2 billion in letters of credit with commercial banks and negotiations have been proceeding since then to deal with other trade debts.

However, export credit agencies, including Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department, which is owed about £600m, have insisted that agreement on refinancing trade arrears owed to them must be conditional on Nigeria first agreeing on an economic programme with the IMF.

Bankers close to the negotiations said talks with the IMF had not broken down and could be resumed at any time

Besides devaluation of the naira, there appear to be other minor sticking points in reaching agreement.

Dee promises not to buy more of Booker

By Philip Robinson

Dee Corporation yesterday promised the government it would not buy further shres in Booker McConnell and vote only three-quarters of its 19.9 per cent stake without its permission.

The undertakings came after three days of talks between Dee and the Department of Trade, which was seeking "status quo" undertakings from the food group after its £230m bid for Booker McConnell was referred to the Monopolies Commission.

A reference normally means that neither side may do anything to increase its influence over the other. Instead Dee went into the stock market and added 5 per cent of Booker to the 14.9 per cent it had already. It has now promised not to use the votes on this 5 per cent, but reserved the right to request that they be enfranchised should circumstances change.

Booker urged strongly for a monopolies investigation reference and said that Dee should be made to divest the 5 per cent it bought after the reference.

Booker announced changes in its top management yesterday and put the lease of its London headquarters up for sale. Mr Michael Caine remains as executive chairman but Mr Jonathan Taylor – who built up the group's American operations – will fill the new post of managing director.

Mr David Turner, who has been with Booker for 10 years and joined the corporate planning group last summer, will replace Mr Michael Wildy who is retiring as finance director at the age of 57. Mr Mike Hearder and Mr John Nutt will resign from the board.

One of the main themes of argument of Mr Alec Monk, the chairman of Dee Corporation, to justify his bid for Booker was that the Dee management could run Booker's food, agricultural and health products group better than its incumbent management.

A spokesman for Booker said last night: "There is no acknowledgment of that assertion in these changes. They have been planned for some time."

Booker also announced yesterday that it will move its headquarters out of London and transfer the food division to Ruislip after the sale of its headquarters at Uxbridge.

Dee directors were unavailable for comment last night. It is understood they argued strongly to the Department to Dee's stake in Booker to 20 per cent.

California group eyes subsidiary

By Our Banking Correspondent

Security Pacific, the Californian bank, has emerged as one of the frontrunners to buy the London merchant bank subsidiary of Continental Illinois.

The Chicago-based Continental, which was rescued last month after reports about its financial health led to a run on deposits, put the merchant bank up for sale a few weeks ago. The merchant bank, Continental Illinois Ltd, has total assets of about £241m and a net worth of around £16m. Its activities include securities trading, syndicated loans and underwriting.

A Continental Illinois official yesterday refused to comment on suggestions that Security Pacific was likely to buy the merchant bank, but said an announcement was likely within the next week or so. "Nothing has been finalized. We are still talking with several international banks," he said.

Security Pacific, the tenth largest US bank, has recently been expanding in Europe. In 1982 it paid £8.1m for a 29.9 per cent stake in stockbrokers Hoare Govett and it is also taking a small stake in stockjobbers Charles Puley. Security Pacific has a commercial banking branch in London, but no merchant banking presence.

Continental Illinois, the eighth largest bank in the US, was the subject of a $7.5 billion rescue last month involving other commercial banks and the US authorities. Since then the search has been on to find a buyer for the bank, apparently without success. Various other proposals are being considered to find a long-term solution to the problem. One scheme is said to involve spinning off Continental's problem loans in a separate company.

There has also been speculation that other parts of the bank might be sold separately.

News stake in St Regis

New York (NY Times) – Rupert Murdoch, chief executive of News Corporation, has purchased an interest in the St Regis Corporation, a paper and forest products company and America's largest producer of newsprint. A spokesman for Mr Murdoch declined to say how many shares he had purchased. The US Securities and Exchange Commission rules require that the commission be notified within 10 days of the purchase of 5 per cent or more of a public company.

In a move that could prove to be an obstacle to a takeover, St Regis announced on June 12 that it would buy the Colonial Penn Group, an insurance company, in a transaction valued at $570m (£370.5m) and would issue 4.8 million new shares of common stock as part of the deal.

NEWS IN BRIEF

P&O raises £42m with US sale

P & O, the shipping group, yesterday confirmed the sale of its Falco petroleum products offshoot in the US to Internorth Inc, a Delaware corporation, for $58.4m (£42m).

The news follows last week's anouncement of the group's £71m sale of its former City head office in Leadenhall Street.

P & O, chaired by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, is still under threat of a takeover from Trafalgar House.

● THE telecommunications group Cable and Wireless, one of the first companies to be privatized, yesterday reported pretax profits £33m higher at £190m for the year to the end of March. A final dividend of 4.1p is recommended, raising the year's total 18 per cent to 6.5.

Tempus, page 19

● MK ELECTRIC plans to pay a final dividend of 6.2p a share, making a total for the year to March 31 of 9.4p. Pretax profits rose from £13.3m to £17.6m.

Tempus, page 19

● REDLAND's pretax profits to March 31 were £95.9m (£66.3m). The dividend was raised to 9.5p net (8.08p)

Tempus, page 19

● YESTERDAY'S House of Fraser board meeting passed off without incident with the group declaring the final dividend of 6p as a second interim. Fraser still waits to see whether its largest shareholder, Lonrho, will be allowed to unseat some directors.

Spending changes urged

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Industry and commerce should be encouraged to fund universities by changes in the charity and tax laws, according to an analysis of methods of curbing public spending by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

In a series of 12 recommendations for debate, the association says the Government should set a firm target of 1 per cent annual reduction in the proportion of output taken up by public spending, provided there is no substantial deterioration in the world economy.

The industrial training budget might be cut by using the private sector, particularly the chambers of commerce.

But the association says its members strongly oppose cuts in adult unemployment benefit and public infrastructure investment.

Rapid trade expansion expected

Outlook steadier, says Bank

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The Bank of England strikes a broadly optimistic note in its new quarterly bulletin, arguing that May's financial turbulence has quietened down. Other major features of its new assessment of the domestic and international economic scene are:

● Rapid expansion in world trade. The Bank believes this is expanding by 6.3 per cent in 1984, though slowing to 4.3 per cent in 1985. Britain's markets are growing less fast (partly because of Europe's slow recovery), but this means they will be growing nearly as fast next year.

● The world economy is growing more strongly than the Bank expected. Demand in the "big seven" economies is expected to increase by 3.8 per cent this year, though slowing to only 2.4per cent in 1985.

● Worldwide inflation is expected by the Bank to stabilize at about 5 per cent, with some slowdown in high-inflation countries (notably Frane and Italy).

● For Britain, the Bank is not quite prepared to endorse the Treasury's forecast of a fall in inflation to only 4.5 per cent by the end of the year, but expects no more than 5 per cent. In expects unit labour costs to stabilize at about 3 to 4 per cent.

● The Bank is plainly puzzled by continuing low inflation in the United States, but points to the possibility of a surge in wage costs "as a delayed response to rapidly changing conditions in the labour market".

● The Bank is forecasting strong growth in investment in the leading economies. In Britain, after the latest intentions survey, the Bank expects manufacturing industry's investment to rise by about 12 per cennt this year and 6 per cent next year. However, the Bank points out that, even so, it would still be lower in 1985 than in any year in the 1970s.

● The Bank believes the British economy would have grown at an annual rate of 3 per cent in the early part of this year if it had not been for the miners' strike, and that this rate would have sustained right through 1984. But it is expecting unemployment to stabilize rather than fall.

Bank of England forecast

Demand in 7* major economies % change	1983	1984	1985
GNP	2.3	3.8	2.4
Domestic demand	2.7	4.4	2.3
of which:–			
consumption	2.4	2.7	2.1
fixed investment	2.5	7.1	4.1
stockbuilding●	0.2	0.8	–0.1
net exports●	–0.3	–0.5	0.1

*US, Japan, West Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada
● % of GNP/GDP

Chief executive goes after Aidcom merger

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Jeremy Fowler, the chief executive of Aidcom International for 12 months, is leaving the company after a merger with a US group which will create the world's largest design and marketing consultancy.

Mr W. Pratt Thompson, chairman of the computers to market research company, said yesterday that Mr. Fowler was "fully behind" the merger with S&O Consultants of San Francisco but was leaving on July 16 to follow his own interests.

The post of chief executive is being discontinued and the combined company is to be run by two executive committees. Mr Thompson said Mr Fowler would receive compensation, would also be used as a consultant, and had said he would not establish himself as a competitor.

Mr Thompson said: "He's been discussing this with his colleagues for two months. He's an entrepreneurial chap and this has nothing to do with S&O. The position is being discontinued and we have to honour his contract."

He added that the nature of the discussions made it impossible to say whether the decision to abolish the chief executive's post or Mr Fowler's decision to leave had come first.

S&O is a private company operating from San Francisco with representation in Hongkong, Japan and other areas in the Pacific basin. Aidcom is paying £5.5m through an issue of new shares, some of which will be placed for the directors of S&O who are selling the company.

The merger will give S & O directors a 12 per cent stake in the enlarged company. About 11 per cent will be held by Mr Jim Shennan, S & O's president, and Mr R Ohrenschall, the chairman. More shares could be issued in three years' time depending on profits.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **TOOTAL:** The annual meeting was told that profits in the first four months of the current year are well ahead of last time. This confirms the board's belief that the full year will show an improvement. The ratio of borrowings to shareholders' funds fell last year from 47 to 31 per cent – its lowest since 1968 – and is being held at a continuing satisfactory level. This year will largely complete the reshaping of the group which was started in 1980 and will see an end to the extraordinary write-offs.

● **BRICKHOUSE DUDLEY:** Year to March 31. Turnover £37.07m (£33.71m). Pretax profit £919,000 (£1.44m). Total dividend 3.2p (same). Higher profit likely in current year, board reports.

● **HARDYS & HANSONS:** Half-year to March 30. Turnover £8.28m (£7.9m). Pretax profit £1.28m (£1.17m). Interim payment, net, 4.5p (4.2p).

● **SOUTHEND STADIUM:** Dividend for 1983 up from 0.5p to 0.55p a shadre. Pretax profit £147,000 (£126,000).

● **J & H B JACKSON:** Half-year to March 31. Turnover £15.09m (£12.6m). Pretax profit £820,000 (£901,000). Interim payment, 0.75p (same)

● **HERON INTERNATIONAL:** A 43.3 per cent increase in pretax profit to a record £25.8m is reported for the year to March 31. Turnover was up 67 per cent at 688m and shareholders' funds advanced by 12.7 per cent to £240m. "This has been a year of progress, continuing our unbroken record of growth," reports Mr Gerald Ronson, the chairman. "With or without an acquisition, we look forward to another year of growth in profits and turnover."

● **EXTEL GROUP** has acquired Taxation Publishing Company for £850,000, which will be satisfied by the issue of 162,346 Extel ordinary shares at a pre-scrip price of 523.57p per share. Taxation Publishing has net tangible assets estimated at £500,000.

● **BARHAM MILLAR – C. H. BEAZER:** The offer on behalf of CH Beazer to acquire the capital of Braham Millar not already owned by Beazer has been declared unconditional in all respects. It has been extended until July 11 and will not be extended. Acceptances have been received for 4.27 million Braham shares (34 per cent). Acceptances, together with Beazer's holding total 7.74 million shares (61.6 per cent). Beazer will endeavour to retain the listing of Braham Millar's shares on the Stock Exchange.

● **GODWIN WARREN CONTROL SYSTEMS:** The annual meeting was told that the first-half results should show a sizable improvement over last year. A large order for parking equipment has been received from Los Angeles for about $1m and a further order from Beverley Hills in addition to those already received from Boston and JFK Airport. Prospects for the full year remain encouraging.

Michael Prest on aid, trade and the Lomé Convention

Jockeying for position in the great partnership of equals

Ministers from the European Community and their counterparts from the 64 developing countries which are signatories to the Lomé Convention gathered in Luxembourg yesterday for a meeting which they wearily hope will draw the outline of a third convention, nicknamed Lomé 3.

It is an important meeting. The EEC is willing to specify how much aid it will make available over the five-year life of the next convention (1985-1990). After nine months or more of hard bargaining this is the main outstanding item – deliberately kept that way by wily EEC negotiators.

However, the gathering is important for another, negative, reason. It looks highly likely that when the ministers part, probably in the early hours of Saturday, the outline of the new treaty will confirm the predominance of the EEC. What began with Lomé I in 1975 as a much-trumpeted "partnership of equals," an allegedly departure in relations between developed and developing nations, is now more and more resembling what the idealists of Lomé I wished to escape from.

The convention takes its name from the capital of Togo, in west Africa. The first convention (1979-80) attracted 46 signatories, most of which were former colonies of European nations. It now includes all of black Africa south of the Sahara, with the exception of Angola and Mozambique, which are expected to join Lomé 3. In size and power, the countries range from Nigeria to tiny island states in the Pacific and Caribbean. Hence the collective abbreviation ACP – African, Caribbean and Pacific.

The convention covers the two broad areas of aid and trade. But in recent years the ACP countries have argued, with justice, that its provisions have not saved some members, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, from suffering disproportionately in the world recession. At the same time, EEC members have tended to be in a less accommodating mood.

The British Government has been concerned about the high and rising percentage of its total aid which is channelled through multilateral bodies such as the World Bank and the European Development Fund (EDF), the main disbursement vehicle for Lomé.



Edgard Pisani: A blueprint that erodes principles

The EEC's share of Britain's total aid spending has risen from 6 per cent in 1978 to 15.6 per cent last year (when the aid budget was £1,170m). As restrictions on the British aid budget have tightened, the amount left for our own unilateral programmes has diminished.

This is not merely a chauvinist point. Whitehall has long doubted the efficiency of EDF aid. Somewhat to their embarrassment, British representatives have found themselves arguing that the European aid effort is "underadministered" and have, therefore, ardently supported the line that the aid conditions in Lomé should be tougher.

"Conditionality", however, is an unfortunate word in the context of relations between rich and poor nations. So in September, 1982, the redoubtable M Edgard Pisani, a former French finance miniser and the EEC Commissioner in charge of Dirctorate General VIII which handles Lomé, coined the term "policy dialogue".

In what became known as the "Pisani Memorandum", he set out the commission's objectives for the then forthcoming netotiations over Lomé 3. The starting point was that the greatest need of the convention's hard-pressed African signatories was for a coherent and workable food policy. But this in turn implied a switch from financing individual projects and consequently better coordination of regional or sectoral schemes.

Innocent as it seems, the logic chipped away at the explicit purpose of the Lomé conventions: the partnership of equals. To put the partnership into practice, the treaties set up an elaborate machinery: permanent ambassadors from the ACP are resident in Brussels; there are regular meetings of ACP and EEC ministers, with an ACP-EEC coucil of ministers at the apex; there is an ACP secretariat, and even an EEC-ACP consultative assembly.

In a simple world the principle of policy dialogue would cut across this vast and cumbersome apparatus. Despite protests this year about the infringement of national sovereignty, the ACP countries have accepted that, whatever the final wording, the next convention will give the EEC greater power over how aid money is spent.

The credit for this understanding is attributed to the skill the which M Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister and President of the EEC Council of Ministers, and Mr Hugh Shearer, his Jamaican opposite for the ACP, handled the issue at the misterial meeting in Suva, Fijio, last May.

Yet the apparatus remains. If the next aid budget (confusingly known in Eurospeak as EDF 6) were to be increased by the 56 per cent necessary just to restore its real value the total would be ECU7, 500m, (£12,700m) over 5 years. Of that, Britian's share would be about £830m. But as the end of Lomé I (1975-80) 40 per cent of the available funds had not been disbursed, and 9 per cent was still outstanding at the end of the 1981.

So far, all the brave talk about food and sectoral strategies – and the British would like the commitment of food policy explicitly written into the next convention – there must be serious doubts about the capacity of both the EEC and ACP bureaucracies to administer the funds as efficiently as the European taxpayer has a right to expect.

In any case, the significance of aid is debatably symbolic. Huge though the sums seem, they pale beside the importance to the ACP of trade with the EEC. The ECU 600m spent by the EEC in 1982 in aid under Lome 1 and 2 was a mere 3 per cent of the value of ACP exports to the community that year. While the ACP countries' disappointment at the volume of aid will have a ritual quality this time round, their dismay about the paucity of concessions over trade has more substance.

The ACP has wanted a relaxation of the rules of origin governing its exports to the EEC, greater generosity in allowing exceptions (derogations) to the list of excluded products, and modifications to the Common Agricultural Policy which would stop or reduce the quantity of goods, notably sugar, dumped on the world market.

Concessions have been strongly resisted by Greece and Italy, and from the sidelines by Spain and Portugal who hope soon to join the EEC, because of the implied threat to their agricultural trade.

The British have pressed for less stringent rules of origin, and it is possible that the new convention will incorportate some modifications. Nevertheless, the chances of such changes having a discernible impact on the poorest African countries within the ACP are small.

Hill Woolgar gears up for market launch

By Our City Staff

It is not often that a company heading for the stock market gives investors the chance to climb aboard several months before the big day. But that, in effect, is what Hill Woolgar, the issuing house, is doing with its £3m cash-raising operation through the issue of up to 2 million shares at 150p each.

The company, founded three years ago by Mr Laurence Hill and Mr John Woolgar, has its own shares traded on the basis of matched bargains. It is planning to graduate to the Stock Exchange's Unlisted Securities Market on October.

But, with the opportunism which has been a hallmark of the business in its short life, it is asking the public for money now so that it can, among other things, maintain its holdings in some of its own clients. A doubling in the level of turnover has meant that it needs an injection of working capital.

Although it is too early in the group's financial year to make a profits forecast, the directors expect to increase the year's dividend from 4p to 5p gross, making a yield of 3.33 per cent at the 150p issue price. The carrot is that this should be enhanced by the USM quotation, when more shares will be marketed at what all concerned will hope is an even higher price.



STOCK MARKET REPORT

Midland adds to the gloom

By Wayne Lintott

The Midland Bank furore was the centre of attention yesterday though the market was again gripped by fears of higher interest rates, worries over Latin American debt and the failure of the Enterprise Oil issue.

These factors combined to keep buyers away from the trading floor and business returned to the dismal levels of earlier this week.

As expected, Tuesday's technical rally failed to hold despite the reassuring noises from the Bank of England over interest rates, and prices soon began moving down.

The FT 30 share index closed 9.1 down at 807.1 while the FT SE 100 fell 9 points to 1,029.3.

Bank shares were quickly marked down as Rowe & Pitman becmame big sellers of **Midland** at noon. **Barclays** ended the day 5p down at 442p, **Lloyds** lost 10p to 514 while **Midland**, after recovering to 287p, a net 15p down, lost another 7p in after-hours trading to 280p.

What has re-ignighted worries over Latin American debt is the high interest rates ruling in the United States, currently at 13 per cent and expected to move higher. At those levels, the Latin American countries argue that they may never be able to repay the interest let alone the principal.

Rio Tinto-Zinc's move to acquire 45 per cent of **Enterprise Oil** helped that company's shares gain 10p to 587p. RTZ's interest cooled the speculative support for **Tricentrol**, long considered an RTZ takeover target. Those shares dropped 13p to 190p

ITT's massive expansion plans for Britain sent a shiver of competitive concern throughout the other big electrical companies. After some disappointing profits figures from **Racal**, the shares fell a further 4p to 216p, while worries that **Thorn-EMI** might still have merger plans for **British Aerospace** sent Thorn shares 12p lower to 509p.

On the company news front, a better-than-expected 21 per cent profits expansion failed to help **Cable and Wireless**, down 12p to 323p, but a 44 per cent rise in **Redland's** profits helped its shares gain 7p to 244p.

Despite Mr Nazum Virani's denial of interest in using his **Belhaven Brewery** company as a vehicle to make a takeover bid for **Rowton Hotels**, Rowton firmed 15p to 300p. Belhaven has already acquired more than 5 per cent of Towton in the market and is negotiating to acquire a further 25 per cent from Gresham House. Those holdings combined would trigger a full bid under Stock Exchange rules.

bullish brokers' lunch put 6p onto **Rowntree Mackintosh**, still strongly favoured as a takeover target at 298p. Late news that P & O at 292p.

The rejection of **Hawker Siddeley's** 139p-a-share takeover offer by **J. H. Fenner** put 3p on to Fenner.

Gilts spent a quiet day and the authorities were not thought to have intervened in the market. Towards the close, a slight rally in sterling in New York, which took the rate above $1.35, provoked some interest among traders. Longs closed roughly ¼ point ahead, while shorts improved by ⅛. The snap reaction to the recovery is that short gilts have yet again bounced off the 12 per cent yeild support level.

In New York, credit markets opened weaker, with sporadic profit-taking driving the long bond 5/32 lower at 97-13/32. Traders fear that the Federal Reserve Board is still likely to pursue a tighter monetary policy, which could lead to higher rates. A forecast from the chairman of Manufacturers Hanover that US primes rates would peak at 14 per cent was treated with more attention than the impending money supply figures. Traders expect a drop in M-1 of nearly $3½bn.

US bonds also failed to respond to better-than-expected US trade figures for May. The merchandise deficit was nearly $9 billion – $3 billion lower than experted. But the cumulative deficit for the first five months of 1984 is still $51 billion.

The paper and pulp manufacturer *Bunzl* has made two acquisitions in the US to expand its growing merchanting and distribution operations there. The Grant Paper Company of Philadelphia, and the Liberty Paper & Bag Company of Detroit coast $13.75m (£10.2m). They have net tangible assets of $6m (£4.4m).

Hoare Govett is plang 3.5 million shares to raise £7.9m towards the acquisitions. The balance, which is partly conditional on future results, is being met out of cash resources. Bunzl's share price was unchanged at 240p.

Grovewood Securities, which has described itself as a friend of **Marshall's Universal**, disclosed yesterday that it owns shares which will eventually give it a 25.1 percent stake in the company.

Marshall's is the subject of an unwelcome bid from Grovebell Group. The Grovewood shares are believed to have come from Esal (Commodities), which is being rescued by its bankers.

Dee, on an undertaking to the Office of Fair Trading about the **Booker McConnell** holding, lost 3p to 488p while Booker lost another penny to close at 164p.

MONEY MARKETS

The market had a dull day in comfortable credit conditions. The Bank had predicted flat conditions at the outset, and held to that view throughout the session.

The authorities did not carry out any bill operations, but responded to requests for help in the late stages, to give late assistance of £70m.

Interbank opened on 8⅞-8½ and eased to 8⅞-8⅛ by midday. A slight firming to 8⅞-8⅞ was seen around lunchtime, but the later part of the afternoon brought a decline, to a closing level around 4 per cent.

Sterling CDs saw most of the day's limited business in the morning, when the short end was again favoured.

Local authorities took some money at two and seven days' notice, but only occasionally ventured into the fixed periods.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9¼%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 8¾ Low 4
Week Fixed: 8¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)			
Buying		Selling	
2 months	9	2 months	[illegible]
3 months	8⅞	3 months	[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
1 month	[illegible]	1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	6 months	[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	[illegible]	7 months	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	8 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	9 months	[illegible]
4 months	[illegible]	10 months	[illegible]
5 months	[illegible]	11 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	12 months	[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)			
1 month	[illegible]	6 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	12 months	[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)			
2 days	[illegible]	3 months	[illegible]
7 days	[illegible]	6 months	[illegible]
1 month	[illegible]	1 year	[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)			
Overnight: Open [illegible]		Close 4	
1 week	[illegible]	6 months	[illegible]
1 month	[illegible]	9 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	12 months	[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months [illegible] 6 months 10

Finance House Base Rate [illegible]%

● **ELDRIDGE, POPE:** Half-year to March 31. Turnover £9.98m (£9.29m). Pretax profit £749,000 (£728,000).

● **B P B INDUSTRIES:** Year to March 31. Sales £540.1m (£465.9m). Pretax profit £79.7m (£65.4m). Total dividend 7p (6p). Capital expenditure in 1983-84, including acquisitions, reached £55.7m. For the current year, some further improvement in group profit is expected by the board, but at a reduced rate compared with last year's rapid growth.

TEMPUS

Sharp view punctures Sir Eric's pleasure

Sir Eric Sharp, chairman of Cable and Wireless, must be wondering what you have to do to please the stock market these days. His company yesterday reported full-year pretax profits at the top end of expectations only to be greeted with the raspberry of a 12p markdown in the share price to 323p.

Profits were 21 per cent higher at £190m – a sparkling performance given the way growth is being held back at the moment by heavy investment in the future. About £27m of the £33m rise in profits is directly atributed to the Hong Kong Telepbone Company (Telecom) which was in the figures for the first time last year.

That does not leave much for organic growth but this would have been considerably higher but for heavy spending in the US where the group has been extending TDX to a further nine cities. Moreover, profit growth in the Far East has been constrained by currency factors – the fall in the value of the Hongkong dollar cost £7m – and the huge cost of buying into Telco.

The company is probably correct in arguing that the Hongkong spectre of 1997 should not be seen as relevant in the context of its business as it consolidates its competitive edge in the region generally by pushing into Macao and mainland China.

With profits of £240m in prospect this year, ignore the negotiations on the future of the colony and the brokers who caution against the shares because Cable and Wireless is a difficult and complex animal to understand. The shares are a buy.

Redland

Redland, the building materials group, topped excellent interims with full-year profits above most expectations at £95.9m, 45 per cent up on 1982-83 on turnover 16 per cent higher.

Growth was strong both at home and overseas. In the United States Redland Worth – in for 12 months against three months – contributed more than £6m, or double the previous year's profits on 25 per cent volume growth. Federal funding for road building and being placed outside the boom town of San Antonio mean volume growth of at least 20 per cent is expected this year.

Australia recovered well in the second half, after a dip in the first, and is expected to be a star performer this year as housing starts steam ahead.

Operating profits in Britain rose 22 per cent, or 31 per cent after stripping out land profits, with good sales growth in all divisions topped by tiles at 20 per cent ahead. Volume this year should be much the same, as the roofing grant reductions start to bite and housing starts fall. However, cost savings from new investment – £8m on a new tile plant – should keep margins widening.

The miners' strike is as yet a cloud on the horizon of Cawoods fuel distribution, but could become serious if still going on by October. Taxable profits are expected to advance to £110m this year, putting the company on a prospective p/e of 8.7 – still at a premium to Tarmac and RMC. With the debt-equity ratio down to 20 per cent from 24 per cent and cash flow strong, the premium is likely to be maintained.

MK electric

MK Electric has a spicier Arabian tale to tell than Racal had on Wednesday. Racal was hurt by the Middle East slowdown in defence spending, but MK, Britain's dominant wiring specialist, reports surprising buoyancy in construction spending. According to the group, this may point to a switch in spending priorities, as Opec surpluses run down.

Middle East demand sounds firm enough to the year end, and the bounce here should alleviate any British profits drag from local authorities' reluctance to spend, and a short but bitter strike at MK. Replacement wiring demand in Britain's aged housing stock just goes on and on.

Market hopes of £320m this year (£17.6m.) sound reasonable, and leave the shares, at 293p, selling on an undemanding target multiple of 8. This stems largely from investors' perception of MK as a cyclical housebuilding derivative. It ignores the persistent but successful push into the far better rated area of electronic high technology. Siemens apparently reckons its MK licensing deal was the smoothest ever.

Net cash is worth £10.6m, and MK sounds strangely confident about bagging that elusive quarry, the $25m strategic US deal. A long-term buy.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber, coffee, cocoa in £ per tonne; Sugar and gas oil in $ per ton.

RUBBER	
Jly	610–00
Aug	625–19
Sep	635–30
Oct	645–38
Nov	654–48
Dec	665–57
Jan	678–75
Feb	687–85
Mar	698–97
Jly-Sep	625–20
Oct-Dec	685–81
Jan-Mar	690–84
SUGAR	
Aug	144.50–44.60
Oct	153.00–52.60
Dec	161.00–60.60
Mar	178.80–78.60
May	185.80–85.60
Aug	194.20–94.00
Oct	203.00–01.00
Vol:	3.015
Tone. Quiet	
COCOA	
July	1793–92
Sep	1780–76
Dec	1756–55
Mar	1723–22
May	1736–33
Jly	1746–43
Sep	1761–60
Vol:	8.226
COFFEE	
Jly	2224–20
Sep	2255–48
Nov	2258–66
Jan	2185–80
Mar	2084–75
May	2050–10
Vol	7.042
GAS OIL	
Jan	229.75–29.50
Jly	232.25–32.00
Aug	236.75–35.50
Sep	239.50–39.25
Oct	243.50–43.00
Nov	247.50–44.50
Dec	251.00–47.25
Jan	252.00–48.00
Feb	252.00–41.00
Vol	157

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Aug	376.40–376.70
Oct	383.80–384.10
Dec	391.60–392.00

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	991.00–992.00
Three months	1007.50–1008.00
T/O	10950
Tone: Firm	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	991.00–993.00
Three months	1007.000–1008.00
T/O	nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9320–9325
Three months	9280–9285
T/O:	1135
Tone. Barely steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9365–9370
Three months	9325–9330
T/O:	470
Tone: Steady.	
LEAD	
Cash	383–384
Three months	374–375
T/O:	8500
Tone: Firm.	
ZINC	
Cash	636.50–637.00
Three months	639.00–640.00
T/O:	4350
Tone: Steady.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	621.50–622.5
Three months	636.50–637.00
T/O:	61
Tone: Steady	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	621.50–622.50
Three months	636.50–637.00
T/O:	2950.
Tone: Barely steady	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	929.00–930.00
Three months	948.00–948.50
T/O:	2950
Tone: Barely steady	
NICKEL	
Cash	0000–00
Three months	0005–00
T/O:	000
Tone: Steady	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	June 29 (day's range)	June 29 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3428-1.3550	$1.3515-1.3525	0.33-0.35c disc	0.88-0.91c disc
Montreal	$1.7675-1.7815	$1.7785-1.7795	0.42-0.49c disc	1.51-1.24c disc
Amsterdam	4.2288-4.2553fl	4.24-4.25fl	1¼-¾c prem	3¾-3¼c prem
Brussels	76.46-77.01f	76.60-76.70f	15-20c disc	34-43c disc
Copenhagen	13.7800-13.8275k	13.7975-13.8075k	2⅝-3ore disc	6⅞-7⅝ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7552-3.7750m	3.7650-3.7750m	1¼-⅞pfg prem	3⅝-3⅛pfg prem
Lisbon	194.37-196.51e	195.60-196.19e	45-185esc disc	125-540esc disc
Madrid	212.60-213.80p	213.30-213.50p	85-110pst disc	270-320pst disc
Milan	2313.80-2331.20lr	2317-2319lr	11-14lr disc	32-36lr disc
Oslo	10.7500-10.8075k	10.7925-10.8025k	2⅝-3⅝ore disc	7⅞-8⅝ore disc
Paris	11.5280-11.6040f	11.5525-11.5625f	2⅞-3⅝c disc	8-8¾c disc
Stockholm	10.9975-11.0700k	11.06-11.07k	2⅝-3⅛ore disc	6⅝-7⅛ore disc
Tokyo	319.23-321.01y	320.50-321.00y	¾-⅝y prem	2⅝-2⅛y prem
Vienna	26.38-26.54sch	26.42-26.47sch	5⅞-4⅞gro prem	18⅛-14⅝gro prem
Zurich	3.1401-3.1600f	3.1450-3.1550f	1⅛-1c prem	4⅛-3⅝c prem
Dublin	1.2277-1.2323p	1.2308-1.2318p	24-33p disc	73-87p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was unchanged at 78.8.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0965-1.0975
Singapore	2.1315-2.1330
Malaysia	2.3180-2.3195
Australia	0.8655-0.8660
Canada	1.3155-1.3160
Sweden	8.1850-8.1950
Norway	7.9800-7.9900
Denmark	10.2100-10.2200
West Germany	2.7835-2.7850
Switzerland	2.3285-2.3300
Netherlands	3.1355-3.1365
France	8.5490-8.5540
Japan	237.25-237.35
Italy	1713-1715
Belgium (Comm)	56.64-56.69
Hong Kong	7.8175-7.8195
Portugal	145.25-146.25
Spain	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]

Sterling and other leading European currencies staged a smart recovery against the dollar after a depressed start.

The pound closed a net 45 points up at $1.3520 after registering a record low of $1.3425 during the morning on continuing worries about the course of US interest rates.

The effective exchange rate index ended unchanged at 79.8, after touching a 15-month low of 78.7 at midday.

Ther was no evidence of the Bank of England intervening in support of sterling, dealers said.

Profit-taking in the dollar came in the wake of the rise in the German discount rate from 4 per cent to 4.5 per cent and a lower-than-expected $8.84 billion US visible trade deficit in May.

Deutschemarks firmed from 2.8000 to 2.7840, Swiss francs rose from 2.3325 to 2.3290, and French francs rose from 8.5895 to 8.5550.

The Japanese yen advance from 238.05 to 237.30 in dollar terms.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5730-1.5751
Bahrein	0.5045-0.5085
Finland	7.8820-7.9020
Greece	147.60-149.60
Hongkong	10.5692-10.5696
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4015-0.4065
Malaysia	3.1339-3.1383
Mexico	255-280
New Zealand	2.1358-2.1409
Saudi Arabia	4.7005-4.7405
Singpore	2.8817-2.8860
South Africa	1.8307-1.8346

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11⅝-10⅝; seven days, 12-11⅝; one month, 11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆; six months, 12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆.

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

● **FOSTER BROTHERS CLOTHING:** The annual meeting was told that sales continue to exceed budget. Foster's new branches are exceeding budget with good progress from the new image branches which have been open for more than 12 months. A further development of this new image in the early autumn will give even further stimulus to sales and profits. The company now has 149 branches open in this new style, with a further six opening this week.

WALL STREET

New York (Reuter) – The market forged higher in slow trading in the early going yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up at 3.7 at 1,120.69 at one stage.

The New York Stock Exchange index was up 0.22 at 87.80 and the price of an average share was up 7 cents.

Advnaces led declines by 609 to 507 among the 1,578 issues traded.

Gulf and Western was the most active issue, down ¼ at 28¾. Pacific Gas and Electric was second, up ⅛ at 13⅛, with Middle South Utilities in third place, up ⅛ at 10⅞.

Prices were slightly higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.



Cable and Wireless profits rise to £190m.

The outstanding results achieved by the Group reflect the increased vigour with which business objectives have been pursued since the company was privatised in November, 1981.

The acquisition during the year of a controlling interest of approximately 80% in the Hong Kong Telephone Company Limited (Telco) is an excellent example of the alacrity with which the Group can now seize business opportunities.

The high level of Telco's expertise will complement the activities of the Group's joint venture companies in the People's Republic of China.

As a consequence of the acquisition, the Group's trading base was increased significantly.

The Far East, the United States of America and the United Kingdom continue to offer to the Group exciting opportunities for future growth and development.

In the United States we have entered initially into two ventures which will give the Group interests in high quality fibre optic cable systems for digital transmission.

Most of the Group's investment in the United Kingdom has been concentrated on Mercury Communications Limited which is steadily extending its network both by microwave radio and fibre optic cable. Its first international service is scheduled to start operations in August via satellite earth stations installed in London's dockland.

Cable and Wireless Easylink Limited, in partnership with Western Union Telegraph Company, provides a sophisticated electronic mail public service with access to telex subscribers. Easylink is an extension of a similar service launched by Western Union in America where there is already a customer base of more than 50,000.

In global terms, the Group continues to be one of the world's leading telecommunications operators. Because of its expertise in the application of leading edge technology and its wide geographical diversity it is well placed to exploit the ever increasing demand for existing and new telecommunication services.

Our aim is to continue the expansion of all the profitable sectors of business in which the Group is involved.

Pre-tax profit up 21%

Dividend up 18%

Preliminary Results

£m	1984	1983
Turnover	650	403
Profit before taxation	190	157
Profit after taxation	113	98
Earnings per share	25.1p	24.1p
Dividend per share	6.5p	5.5p

Notes:

1. In February 1984 the Group increased its shareholding in the Hong Kong Telephone Company Limited (Telco) from some 35% to some 80%. In order to facilitate comparison with subsequent and previous years' results the total results of Telco have been included from the date of acquisition of the Group's original shareholding to 31 March 1984. A reduction in respect of that profit attributable to the Group's increased holding prior to its acquisition (pre-acquisition profit) has been shown separately. The results for Telco for the year to 31 March 1984 have been included in the consolidated profit and loss account as follows:

	£m
Turnover	[illegible]
Total trading profit	[illegible]
Pre-acquisition profit	[illegible]
Trading profit	27
Profit after taxation	20
Minority shareholders	7

2. The excess of the price paid for shares in the Hong Kong Telephone Company Limited over the share of the net assets acquired of £101m (1983 – £74m) has been charged against reserves.
3. A capitalisation issue of 75 million Ordinary Shares of 50 pence were allotted to shareholders registered at 1 September, 1983 on the basis of one new Ordinary Share for every two held.
4. The Group had already provided fully for deferred tax on its leasing business and therefore the total impact of the budget changes in capital allowances and rates of corporation tax is minimal.

Final Dividend

The Court recommends a final dividend of 4.1 pence per Ordinary Share (1983 – 3.4 pence) payable on 1 October, 1984 to shareholders on the register at 1 September, 1984. This makes a total dividend for the year of 6.5 pence, an increase of 18% over the 1983 dividend of 5.5 pence. The cost of the 1984 dividend is [illegible]



Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

If you are in any doubt about this document you should consult your Stockbroker, Bank Manager, Solicitor, Accountant or other professional adviser.

Duplicate copies of this document each having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

This document contains details given in connection with an issue of up to 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. ("the Company"). The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated in this document are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement in this document whether of fact or opinion and all the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

It is the present intention of the Directors to apply to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares of the Company in the Unlisted Securities Market during the latter part of this year

Pending this a subsidiary of the Company will continue to match bargains in the Company's shares (see section headed "DEALINGS IN THE COMPANY'S SHARES").

The Subscription List for the Ordinary Shares now being issued will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 27th June, 1984 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

(Licensed Dealer in Securities and Member of NASDIM)

(Registered in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 with the Number 827927)

ISSUE of up to 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 in the Company at £1.50p per share payable in full on acceptance

BACKGROUND TO THE ISSUE

CAPITAL RAISING ABILITY

Hill Woolgar now has some 1,100 shareholders who enjoy priority rights to our new issues as and when practical or permissible. The Company enjoys an increasing workload. This workload, particularly brought about by the introduction of the Business Expansion Scheme, required a further development in our placing ability. This was initially met by the introduction of our Business Expansion Scheme Register, which currently lists some 1,300 potential investors who are not shareholders in Hill Woolgar. We now require to widen further our base of capital raising capability since some future issues will be of a larger size than hitherto. For example we must be in a position to arrange the underwriting of rights issues for client companies and we must also be in a position to arrange offers for sale which tend to be larger than £3 million.

We require more capital for our planned expansion for use in four important areas:—

(1) INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

We pursue a policy of investing in client companies at the time of the original issue. Many of these companies are in a development stage and therefore little dividend income may be expected initially. Capital gain on these investments tends to arise when dividend payments are commenced and/or the client companies are floated on the USM. Two examples of such investments are mentioned in this document the bulk of our investment in Mercantoil has appreciated by a minimum of 250% since our original investment and all our investment in Falcon Resources has appreciated by over 300% Young companies, although obviously more risky investments, do have a greater inherent capital gain potential. By virtue of our current new issue workload, a number of new exciting investment possibilities are now under review and part of the proceeds of this issue will be used to maintain our investment programme. Pending such investments, the capital will be placed on interest-earning accounts.

LETTER FROM J. WOOLGAR
Managing Director

We are confident that as our first wave of investments mature and corporation tax rates come closer into line with capital gains tax rates, we may begin a process of revolving our investments We can also expect a significant increase in dividend income.

(2) OTC MARKET OPERATIONS

We did not originally envisage activity or income from this area. It is, however, now assuming a rapidly growing importance both in terms of service to investors and profitability to the Group. The USM did not do for young businesses all that it could have done but the advent of the Business Expansion Scheme gave a most important boost to this, then almost unknown, sector of City activities. OTC operations are of major significance in the United States and are clearly set to grow rapidly here, particularly when rules of conduct have been established by NASDIM. We have carefully controlled the development of this side of our business, paying particular attention to the recruitment of relevant staff, the control of credit, the monitoring of positions, and the necessity to create a sharp distinction between market making and the giving of investment management advice. As a result, we do not manage any client funds and we do not give personal investment advice.

We are now confident that further investment in this part of our operations is justified and accordingly part of the proceeds of this issue will be so used, since significant expansion is planned.

(3) THE CITY CHANGE

It would seem inevitable that the possibly unwarranted pressure on The Stock Exchange for change will result in the cessation of single capacity. It would seem ironic that The Stock Exchange appears to be moving in the opposite direction to Lloyds. The existence of "jobbing" firms has, we think, done more for investor protection than is generally realised. We support and will continue to support the activities of The Stock Exchange but if change is to come, exciting opportunities will arise. We could, for example, apply for membership of The Stock Exchange in a "market making" capacity. Whatever course we decide to adopt, further capital will be required and accordingly part of the proceeds of the issue will be placed on interest-earning accounts awaiting the final outcome of The Stock Exchange's deliberations on its future. We see no need to rush into purchases of interests in Stock Exchange member firms at the present time. When the rules are known, we know that we can recruit the relevant staff.

(4) ACQUISITIONS

Exciting opportunities now exist for the acquisition of controlling interests in companies operating in fields of related endeavour which could enhance the Group's operation. Whilst no such acquisition is currently under discussion, we know that a liquid balance sheet will materially assist us in any such negotiations

CONCLUSION

Hill Woolgar, with no existing borrowings, is raising further equity capital, the whole of which (less issue expenses) will be used for its expansion. Subject to unforeseen circumstances the dividend will be increased on the enlarged capital and the Directors are confident that a further increase in profitability will accrue.

From its inception three years ago, the Group has established a record of profit growth and will apply to The Stock Exchange for a USM quotation. We currently envisage that this will be effected by way of an introduction.

J. WOOLGAR
Managing Director
21st June, 1984

INTRODUCTION

This issue gives investors an opportunity to participate in the fast but controlled growth of an issuing house which over the last three years has demonstrated its ability to provide not only traditional corporate financial services, but also some of the other services now required by the changing face of the City of London.

The Group commenced business in its present form in April 1981. Since that date it has acted as the issuing house or financial advisers in 21 public issues and marketing operations (including 5 on the USM and 3 under the Business Expansion Scheme) and has established its Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Market in which it makes a market in 7 stocks.

For the year ended 31st December, 1983 pre-tax profits amounted to £320,000 compared with £248,000 in the previous year and £93,000 in the six months inaugural period to 31st December, 1981.

The net proceeds of the issue are required solely for the expansion of the Group and to extend its capital base.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised £		Issued or to be issued fully paid or credited as fully paid £
8,850,000	in 8,850,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	4.858.500*
150,000	in 3,000,000 Convertible Deferred Shares of 5p each	101.630
9,000,000		4.960.130

*assuming full subscription of this issue.

The rights attached to the respective classes of shares in the capital of the Company are set out below in the paragraph entitled "Articles of Association" under "Statutory and General Information". The Ordinary Shares to be issued will rank pari passu in all respects with the existing issued Ordinary Shares of the Company and in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid except that they will not rank for the interim dividend of 1·4p per Ordinary Share declared on 21st June, 1984. The basis for allotment will be at the discretion of the Directors.

At the close of business on 31st May, 1984, the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") did not have outstanding, or created but unissued, any loan capital (including term loans), mortgages, charges or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing (excluding inter-group liabilities), including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or any other material contingent liabilities.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

President
Sir Peter Geoffrey Roberts, BART., M.A., L.L.B.
7 Rembrant Close, Graham Terrace,
London SW1W 8HS

Directors
Laurence Dennis Gregory Hill, (Chairman)
The Cedar,
116 Copse Hill,
Wimbledon, London SW20 0NL

John Woolgar,
(Deputy Chairman and Managing)
105 Rannoch Road,
Fulham, London W6 9SY

Martin Kinney, FCA (Finance)
Beau Vallon,
78 Church Road,
Wimbledon, London SW19 5AB

Francis Gerard Mulryan, FCA
Tingo Maria,
Castlegate,
Prestbury, Cheshire SK10 4AZ

Remo Diprè,
Pachesham Manor,
Pachesham Park,
Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 0DT

John Frederic Miller,
Les Puits,
Rue de la Croix,
St. Clement,
Jersey, Channel Islands

Edward John Wild, JP
The Dingle,
Cadnant,
Menai Bridge, Anglesey LL59 5NL

Secretary and Registered Office
Audrey Germaine Caroline Clarke ACIS
5 Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry, London EC2R 8HR

Manchester Office
139/140 Royal Exchange,
St. Anns Square Manchester M2 7BY

Bankers
National Westminster Bank PLC
31 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AN

Williams & Glyn's Bank PLC,
67 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DL

Midland Bank PLC,
55 Victoria Street,
Grimsby, South Humberside, DH31 1VX

Auditors and Reporting Accountants
Thornton Baker,
Fairfax House,
Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6DW

Solicitors
Cardales,
Dauntsey House,
Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry, London EC2R 8HN

HISTORY

The Company was incorporated on 19th November, 1964 as a private company limited by shares under the name of Trimshire Limited. Its name was changed to Trimshire Securities Limited on 9th September, 1980 and on 1st May, 1981 it was re-registered as a public limited company pursuant to the Companies Act 1980 and changed its name to Hill Woolgar & Company P L C. It was shortly before this date that Mr. Laurence Hill and Mr. John Woolgar, the Chairman and the Managing Director, became associated with the Company and the Company acquired its major trading subsidiaries.

Until May 1981 the Group's activities were minimal. However on 14th May, 1981 the Company issued a prospectus and successfully raised approximately £3m by a placing of its shares amongst institutions and private investors. Immediately thereafter the Group commenced its present business.

In April 1981 the Company acquired its head office in the City of London and in June 1981 it acquired its first branch office in Manchester.

The Company is a Licensed Dealer in Securities and a Member of the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers ("NASDIM"). Mr. John Wild, one of the Company's Directors, serves on a committee of that Association. NASDIM is an association of dealers in securities, recognised by the Secretary of State and, as such, is a self regulatory body with its own rules. Three of the subsidiary companies are holders of Principal's Licences as Licensed Dealers in Securities and four employees hold Representatives Licences. A further five employees have applied for Representatives Licences.

BUSINESS

The Group's business is centred around its corporate finance department and its Over-the-Counter Market. Specialising in the raising of equity finance from the public for small to medium sized businesses, the Group has to date progressed considerably further than was anticipated in 1981.

Initially the Group concentrated on placings in the USM. However, with the introduction of the Business Expansion Scheme the Group's OTC operation became of even greater importance. The aggregate dealings in OTC stocks by the Group from April 1983 to May 1984 amounted to 3,560 bargains involving over £12·5m of purchases and sales.

The Group has been directly responsible for raising some £16·5m for clients and indirectly connected (e.g. by underwriting) with the raising of substantial sums.

The Group's involvement with its clients does not cease after a successful issue. It is Group policy to seek Board representation and three or five year financial services agreements with client companies. This not only proves a useful source of recurrent income but ensures that clients' businesses are monitored for the protection of the client's shareholders.

Secretarial and registration services are also provided by the Group. The Directors consider that rapid and efficient delivery of clients' stocks is of the utmost importance and accordingly insist that client companies in whose shares an OTC market is to be made should appoint the Company as its Registrars.

OPERATING PROFILE

The publicity given to the Group's activities has resulted in a steady stream of applications for assistance from companies contemplating raising equity capital. A small experienced team assess these propositions and the most promising are then considered at Board level.

Promising businesses are assisted in a number of ways. Money for some is raised on the USM, for others there are placings under the Business Expansion Scheme, for others placings assisted by an OTC Market in the client company shares and for others, smaller pre-placings of shares intended to lead to a USM, BES or OTC placing later. All the Group's BES placings to date have been backed up by an OTC Market in the relevant stock enabling participation by investors who either do not wish, or are unable, to take advantage of the relevant tax relief.

The Group takes investment positions in most of its client company shares but, in future, does not intend, in general, to commit more than 5 per cent. of its assets to any one security at cost.

The ultimate objective for most client companies (whether BES or OTC) is that they should graduate to the USM or to a full listing. The Board conducts the Company's activities in accordance with Stock Exchange procedures and urges its clients to do the same. There is now a growing number of clients in the Group's stable being groomed for the USM.

The OTC activity is conducted by a number of dealers most of whom have been members of The Stock Exchange. To assist the activity, the Group runs a dealing book and acts as principal. The size of any commitment is constantly monitored.

Placing of client company shares is normally achieved by the issue of a prospectus which has been carefully compiled with the assistance of experienced professional advisers. Great importance is attached to the status of the Reporting Accountants. Hitherto USM placings have been offered to the Company's shareholders (in priority to others) in proportion to their shareholdings in the Company and BES or OTC placings have been offered to the Company's shareholders and others in accordance with the demand generated by a pre-placing circular. As offers grow in size more institutional involvement becomes essential but, where practicable, priority will be given to existing shareholders (including those holding the new shares comprised in this issue) provided that they hold at least 1,000 Ordinary Shares.

The Group has not been geared by overdrafts or loans except for short term overdrafts in respect of OTC operations. The Group has no associate companies nor any industrial subsidiaries. As the Group's capital base expands the Directors may relax these policies to a modest extent.

The Directors are currently considering the possibility of acqusitions (which may involve the issue of the Company's shares) of companies in the financial sector to further strengthen the Group. No significant acquisition will be made without the approval of shareholders in general meeting.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The business of the Group is carried on by a small specialist team headed by the Directors who have a wide range of business experience and extensive commercial, industrial and City connections.

Mr. Laurence Hill, Chairman, (55) has considerable commercial experience having formerly been Managing Director of the retail division of BAT, Chairman of BAT Stores Holdings (UK) Limited and Managing Director of Thomas Cook Limited. He is currently a Director of a number of public companies, many of which are clients of the Group.

Mr. John Woolgar, Deputy Chairman & Managing Director, (44) has overall responsibility for the operations of the Group. He was a member of The Stock Exchange from 1973 to 1980 and has been engaged for many years in stockbroking, portfolio management and has considerable experience of new issues. He has a wide general experience of corporate work and in particular of the needs of small companies. Mr. Woolgar has a service agreement with the Company (see Statutory and General Information below).

Mr. Martin Kinney, FCA, Finance Director, (44) has spent the majority of his working life in the City. He was formerly employed with the United Dominions Trust Group in a number of roles including directorships of various subsidiaries and the holding company for the United Dominions Trust Group's overseas interests, UDT International Limited. Mr Kinney has wide experience of corporate finance work and is a director of a number of the Group's clients.

Mr. Francis Gerard Mulryan, FCA, (64) has over 20 years experience in management and financial control of listed public companies, including 8 years as Chairman of British Benzol Carbonising Limited and 10 years as a Director of Morgan Edwards Limited. Mr. Mulryan has over 30 years experience of corporate finance work including the flotation of over 20 public companies. Mr Mulryan is in charge of the Manchester office of the Group and is also a non-executive director of a number of public companies.

Mr. E. John Wild, JP, (50) has considerable experience in the North West of England in stockbroking and in dealing with property, corporate and banking work. He was a former assistant secretary of the Manchester Stock Exchange. Mr. Wild is an active member of a Committee of NASDIM.

Mr. Remo Diprè, (49) (Non-Executive) is the controlling shareholder of a private company, Starwest Investment Holdings Limited, based in Epsom, which he has built up personally and which has extensive investments in property house building, electronics, engineering and retailing. He has served on the boards of a number of listed companies.

Mr. John Frederic Miller, (48) (Non-Executive) has extensive property experience and was responsible for building the first hypermarket in the U.K. in 1971. He sold this to Fine Fare in 1973 and is resident in Jersey, he is also a Director of a number of overseas companies.

The Directors intend, in due course, to co-opt to the Board further non-executive directors of proven ability and experience.

In addition to the Directors there are a further 15 executives and administrative staff.

PREMISES

The main business of the Group is carried on from premises at 5 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London under a lease for a term of 15 years expiring on 24th March, 1993 at an exclusive current rental of £28,500 per annum (subject to review on 25th March, 1988). Additional premises in the City are currently being sought to house the further staff necessitated by the growth of the Group.

The Manchester office carries on business from premises at 139/140 Royal Exchange Buildings St. Anns Square, Manchester under a lease for a term of 5 years expiring on 24th June, 1987 at an exclusive annual rental of £2,100.

PROFITS AND PROSPECTS

The Directors intend to make a profits forecast when application is made for the Ordinary Shares of the Company to be dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market later this year, but they do not intend to make a detailed profits forecast in this document since the majority of the Company's profits is, on past experience, earned in the second half of the year.

The increasing workload now being handled by the Group augurs well for a further improvement in profits as stated by the President in the 1983 Report and Accounts, disregarding any profits resulting from the use of the net proceeds of this issue.

Two client companies in which the Group has now material unrealised investment profit, Falcon Resources PLC and Mercantoil PLC, are planning to come to the USM this year and there are two other USM placings planned. At least ten OTC and BES placings are also in the pipeline. This increased activity should lead not only to increased fee income, but also to a doubling of the number of stocks in which the Group makes an OTC Market.

The Directors are confident that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, the Group can look forward to a profitable and active future.

DIVIDENDS

An interim dividend of 1·4p net per Ordinary Share (2p gross) was declared on 21st June, 1984 in respect of the current year payable on 10th July, 1984 to those Shareholders on the register on 21st June, 1984. The Directors forecast that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, a final dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1984 of not less than 2·1p net per Ordinary Share (3p gross) will be recommended on the increased share capital making total dividends of 3·5p net (5p gross) for the year (1983—2·8p net (4p gross)).

In future years the Directors intend to recommend payment of an interim dividend in September and a final dividend in May of each year

REASONS FOR AND APPLICATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE ISSUE

Expanding businesses invariably need further working capital and the business of the Group is no exception. The whole of the net proceeds of the issue will be used as working capital to assist the growth of the Group.

Funds are required to assist the expansion of the OTC Market operation. This market making involves the Group acting as jobbers and holding stocks as principals so that further capital is needed as the number of stocks "dealt in" increases.

The increasing level of activity in the Group's OTC operations can be illustrated by the near doubling of aggregate dealings for the five month period from January to May from £3·4 million in 1983 to £6·7 million in 1984.

Additional capital will also enable the Group to maintain its policy of investing in client companies and to invest in or acquire other attractive situations which become available from time to time.

WORKING CAPITAL

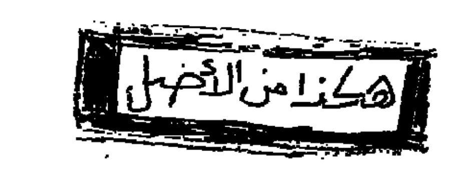
The Directors consider that the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements and will conduct its further activities so that, having regard to the net proceeds of the issue, trading will be conducted within the limits of the working capital available.

DEALINGS IN THE COMPANY'S SHARES

The Company's Ordinary Shares are marketable securities within the limitations of a matched bargain basis which are arranged by the dealing staff of the Company. Since the original placing in May 1981 at least one million Ordinary Shares have changed hands with a low price recorded at 96p and a high price of £1·60p.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The following is a copy of a report from Thornton Baker, Chartered Accountants:—

Fairfax House,
Fulwood Place,
London WC1V 6DW.

21st June, 1984

The Directors,
Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

Gentlemen,

We have reviewed the audited financial statements of Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. ("Hill Woolgar") and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, collectively referred to as "the Group", for all accounting periods relevant to this report.

We were appointed auditors of Hill Woolgar on 6th March, 1981 and have audited the accounts for the period ended 26th March, 1981 and subsequent periods. For the year ended 5th April, 1980 the accounts were audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants.

The financial summaries set out below are based on audited accounts prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of fixed asset investments and we have not considered it appropriate to make any adjustments to these audited accounts.

In our opinion, the financial summaries give, under the historical cost convention, a true and fair view of the Group's results and source and application of funds for the five periods ended 31st December, 1983 and of the state of affairs of the Group and of Hill Woolgar at 31st December, 1983.

No audited financial statements for the Group or any of its constituent companies have been prepared for any period subsequent to 31st December, 1983.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except that fixed asset investments are stated at valuation.

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently in arriving at the financial information set out in this report are as follows:

(a) Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the accounts of Hill Woolgar and of its subsidiaries. The accounts of each company in the Group have been prepared to 31st December, 1983. All intra-group profits are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Turnover includes all amounts receivable in all respects of services rendered, investment income, interest and proceeds from dealing in securities.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost of all fixed assets over their expected useful lives in annual instalments on the straight line method.

The rates generally applied:

Office equipment	—	20%
Motor vehicles	—	25%
Leasehold property	—	premiums and improvements over the duration of the lease

(d) Investments

(i) Investments held as fixed asset investments are included at current valuation; listed investments are valued at middle market prices and unlisted investments are included at Directors' valuation. The Articles of Association require the profits on the realisation of investments held as capital assets to be taken to a non-distributable reserve. Accordingly, the excess of current value of such investments over cost is shown as an unrealised surplus and profits and losses on realisation are dealt with through capital reserve. Investments are not held for re-sale in the foreseeable future and accordingly deferred taxation is not provided on the unrealised net surpluses.

(ii) Investments held by dealing companies are included in current assets and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(e) Deferred taxation

Provision for deferred taxation is made on timing differences between profits computed for taxation purposes and the profits as stated in the accounts except to the extent that there is a reasonable probability of the tax not falling due for payment in the foreseeable future. Such tax not provided for is disclosed as a contingent liability, where applicable.

2. CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Notes	Year ended 5th April 1980 £'000	Periods ended 26th March 1981 £'000	31st Dec. 1981 £'000	Year ended 31st December 1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Turnover	1	8	10	302	712	1,002
Administrative expenses	2	2	2	209	455	667
Operating profit		6	8	93	257	335
Interest payable	3	—	—	—	9	15
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		6	8	93	248	320
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	—	—	39	120	138
Profit for the financial period		6	8	54	128	182
Dividend		—	—	—	60	80
Retained profit for the period		6	8	54	68	102
Balance brought forward		(14)	(8)	—	54	122
Balance carried forward	11	(8)	—	54	122	224
Analysis of retained earnings:						
Retained by: the Company		(8)	—	(5)	49	12
the subsidiaries		—	—	59	19	90
		(8)	—	54	68	102
Basic earnings per ordinary share	12	—	—	2·78p	4·48p	6·37p

3. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

	Year ended 5th April 1980 £'000	Periods ended 26th March 1981 £'000	31st Dec. 1981 £'000	Year ended 31st December 1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Source of Funds:					
From operations:					
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	6	8	93	248	320
Adjustment for item not involving the movement of funds:					
Depreciation	—	—	17	33	35
	6	8	110	281	355
From other sources:					
Shares issued	—	161	2,827	21	2
Disposal of fixed assets	—	—	16	18	16
Disposal of fixed asset investment	—	—	—	161	746
Net loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed investments	—	—	—	(9)	2
Taxation recovered	—	—	—	—	13
	—	161	2,843	191	779
	6	169	2,953	472	1,134
Application of funds:					
Preliminary expenses	—	2	—	—	—
Purchase of subsidiaries	—	22	—	—	—
Purchase of fixed assets	—	—	169	72	43
Purchase of fixed asset investments	—	—	421	1,182	1,069
Taxation paid	—	—	—	78	14
Dividend paid	—	—	—	—	60
	—	24	590	1,332	1,186
	6	145	2,363	(860)	(52)
Increase/(decrease) in working capital:					
Investments	—	—	(26)	235	88
Debtors	—	—	51	302	381
Creditors	8	5	(31)	(140)	(735)
	8	5	(6)	397	(266)
Movement in liquid funds:					
Short-term deposits	—	—	1,962	(1,962)	—
Cash and bank balances	(2)	140	407	705	214
	(2)	140	2,369	(1,257)	214
	6	145	2,363	(860)	(52)

4. BALANCE SHEETS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1983

	Notes	Group £'000	Hill Woolgar £'000
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Assets	6	164	164
Investments	7	2,024	2,697
Current Assets			
Debtors		751	156
Investments		325	—
Bank balances, cash and short-term deposits		1,672	640
		2,748	796
Creditors: amounts falling due in one year	9	1,451	578
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		3,485	3,079
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	5	(13)	(13)
		3,472	3,066
Capital and Reserves			
Called-up share capital	10	2,960	2,960
Share premium account	11	50	50
Other reserves	11	238	—
Profit and loss account	11	224	56
		3,472	3,066

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Turnover

The amounts of turnover and profit before taxation attributable to major classes of business of the Group were as follows:

	Year ended 5th April 1980 £'000	Periods ended 26th March 1981 £'000	31st Dec 1981 £'000	Year ended 31st December 1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Turnover					
Corporate finance fees and retainers	8	2	85	193	344
Licensed dealing activities	—	—	—	118	267
Investment dealing	—	—	34	81	207
Interest receivable	—	8	178	295	138
Dividends received	—	—	5	25	46
	8	10	302	712	1,002
Profit (loss) before taxation					
Corporate finance fees and retainers	6	—	(124)	(256)	(280)
Licensed dealing activities	—	—	—	102	209
Investment dealing	—	—	34	81	207
Interest receivable	—	8	178	296	138
Dividends received	—	—	5	25	46
	6	8	93	248	320

2. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses includes the following items.

	Year ended 5th April 1980 £'000	Periods ended 26th March 1981 £'000	31st Dec. 1981 £'000	Year ended 31st December 1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Staff costs (note 4)	—	—	76	197	290
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	—	—	17	33	35
Auditors' remuneration	—	—	9	12	12

3. Interest payable

	Year ended 5th April 1980 £'000	Periods ended 26th March 1981 £'000	31st Dec. 1981 £'000	Year ended 31st December 1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Interest on bank overdrafts	—	—	—	9	15

4. Directors and employees

	Year ended 5th April 1980 £'000	Periods ended 26th March 1981 £'000	31st Dec. 1981 £'000	Year ended 31st December 1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Staff costs (note 2):					
Salaries, wages and commissions	—	—	71	180	267
Social security	—	—	5	12	17
Pension costs	—	—	—	5	6
	—	—	76	197	290
Staff costs include remuneration in respect of directors, as follows:					
Remuneration for management services	—	—	24	81	99
Fees	—	—	9	12	12
	—	—	33	93	111

5. Taxation

Profit and loss account

	Year ended 5th April 1980 £'000	Periods ended 26th March 1981 £'000	31st Dec. 1981 £'000	Year ended 31st December 1982 £'000	1983 £'000
The taxation charge raised on profit for the period is made up as follows:					
Corporation tax	—	—	—	77	176
Deferred taxation	—	—	—	35	(39)
Tax attributable to franked investment income	—	—	39	8	14
Prior year adjustment—corporation tax	—	—	—	—	(13)
	—	—	39	120	138

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1983

	£'000
The amount shown under creditors represents:	
Corporation tax payable within one year	176
Advance corporation tax	60
	236
The amount shown under provisions for liabilities and charges is deferred taxation and is made up as follows:	
Accelerated capital allowances	31
Short-term timing differences	6
Taxation losses carried forward	(1)
	36
Less: Advance corporation tax	(23)
	13

In the opinion of the directors Hill Woolgar is not a close company under the provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

Contingent Liability

If the Group investments were sold at 31st December 1983 book amounts, an additional liability to Corporation Tax of £95,000 would arise.

6. Tangible Assets at 31st December, 1983

	Total £'000	Leasehold Property £'000	Office Equipment and Furniture £'000	Motor Vehicles £'000
Cost	241	58	88	95
Depreciation	77	23	26	28
Net book amount	164	35	62	67

7. Fixed Asset Investments at 31st December, 1983

	Group £'000	Hill Woolgar £'000
Subsidiaries:		
Shares at cost	—	22
Amounts due from subsidiaries	—	2,673
	—	2,695
Other investments:		
Cost	1,741	2
Unrealised appreciation of investments	808	—
Provisions for diminution in value of investments	(525)	—
Net book amount	2,024	2
Total	2,024	2,697
Investments at net book amount are valued as follows:		
Listed investments	2	2
Unlisted investments—directors' valuation, quoted on USM	482	—
—directors' valuation, quoted on OTC	1,485	—
—directors' valuation	55	—
	2,024	2

At 31st December 1983, the subsidiaries, all of which are registered in England and are wholly-owned directly by Hill Woolgar were:

Subsidiary	Nature of business	Share Class	£ Capital Amount Issued
Listed Securities Ltd.	currently non-trading	Ordinary	2
Unlisted Securities Ltd.	Licensed dealer in securities	Ordinary	133
Private Placings Ltd.	Licensed dealer in securities	Ordinary	13,600
H. W. Investments Ltd.	Investment holding	Ordinary	2
Frederick's Place Investments Ltd.	Investment holding	Ordinary	2
Issuing House Securities Ltd.	Investment dealing	Ordinary	2
Unlisted Nominees Ltd.	Nominee services	Ordinary	100
U.S.M. Publications Ltd.	Non-trading	Ordinary	100
Hill Woolgar Fund Managers Ltd.	Business Expansion Scheme Fund Managers and Licensed dealer in securities	Ordinary	100

Other investments

Included in other investments is a holding in Mercantoil PLC.

At 31st December, 1983, a subsidiary, H. W. Investments Limited, held as a fixed asset investment 500,000 Ordinary Shares out of a total issued capital of 2,802,676 Ordinary Shares and 700,000 convertible deferred shares representing 17·8 per cent of the Ordinary Share capital of Mercantoil PLC. These shares are included in the Group consolidated balance sheet at valuation of £800,000, representing 23 per cent. of Group net assets.

The audited financial statements of Mercantoil PLC at 31st December, 1983 show total reserves of £658,000.

In February, 1984 Mercantoil PLC issued 480,000 ordinary shares of 20p each at a premium of 130p per share in order to acquire 40 per cent. of each of the issued share capitals of Associated Offshore-Onshore (Pte) Limited and two associated companies which are Singapore registered private companies at a deemed value of £720,000. As a result the H. W. Investments Limited holding was diluted to 15·2 per cent. of Mercantoil PLC's ordinary share capital.

8. Debtors at 31st December, 1983—amounts falling due within one year

	Group £'000	Hill Woolgar £'000
Trade debtors	693	99
Other debtors	35	35
Prepayments and accrued income	23	22
	751	156

9. Creditors at 31st December, 1983—amounts falling due within one year

	Group £'000	Hill Woolgar £'000
Bank overdrafts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade creditors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other creditors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Social security and other taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividend proposed	80	80
	1,451	[illegible]

10. Called-up Share Capital at 31st December, 1983

	Authorised £'000	Allotted and fully paid £'000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,000	[illegible]
Convertible deferred shares of 5p each	150	[illegible]
	7,150	[illegible]

The holder of every convertible deferred share [illegible] cash at par and to convert 20 convertible deferred shares into one ordinary share of £1. The subscription [illegible] within 30 days after the Group's report and accounts for each of the five periods up to 31st December 1987 are despatched to members.

11. Reserves at 31st December, 1983

	Group £'000	Hill Woolgar £'000
Share premium account		
Balance at 31st December 1983	50	50
Capital reserves representing:		
Increase in unrealised surplus value over cost of investments	238	—
Revenue reserves		
Balance at 31st December 1983	224	56

12. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share [illegible] the financial period and [illegible] 1983 (weighted average of [illegible] shares for period ended 31st December 1981).

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Company

The Company was registered in England on [illegible] November 1980 as a private company with limited liability under the Companies Act 1948 with an authorised share capital of £100 divided into 100 Ordinary Shares of £1.

On 1st May 1981 the Company was re-registered as a public limited company, pursuant to the Companies Act 1980 and its name was changed to its present name.

On 26th March, 1981 101,500 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued [illegible] Convertible Deferred Shares of 5p each were issued for cash at par. 449,715 Convertible Deferred Shares of 5p each were allotted credited as fully paid at par.

Between 4th June, 1981 and 22nd December 1981 [illegible] Convertible Deferred Shares of 5p each were issued for cash at par.

Between 4th June 1981 and 22nd December 1981 [illegible] Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued for cash at £1 [illegible] per share.

Between 13th January 1982 and 9th August 1982 [illegible] Convertible Deferred Shares of 5p each were issued for cash at par.

On 22nd February 1983 50,000 Convertible Deferred Shares of 5p each were issued [illegible] Investment Holdings Ltd for cash at par.

At an Annual General Meeting held on 26th May 198[illegible] the Company [illegible] the authorised share capital from £7,150,000 to £9,[illegible] by the creation of an additional [illegible] Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

The Directors intend to issue not more than 200,000 Convertible Deferred Shares at par during the next six months to persons concerned with the development of the Group other than existing Directors of the Group.

2. The Subsidiaries

The Company has the following subsidiaries, all of which are registered in England and are wholly owned directly by the Company:—

Subsidiary	Nature of Business	Date of Incorporation	Share Class	Capital Amount Issued £
Listed Securities Ltd	Currently non-trading	1.5.1981	Ordinary	2
*Unlisted Securities Ltd	Licensed dealer in securities	10.10.1980	Ordinary	133
*Private Placings Ltd	Licensed dealer in securities	10.12.1980	Ordinary	13,600
*Hill Woolgar Fund Managers Ltd	Business Expansion Scheme Fund Manager and Licensed dealer in securities	27.11.1980	Ordinary	100
H. W. Investments Ltd	Investment holding	6.2.1981	Ordinary	2
Frederick's Place Investments Ltd	Investment holding	21.7.1980	Ordinary	2
Issuing House Securities Ltd	Investment dealing	1.2.1981	Ordinary	2
Unlisted Nominees Ltd	Nominee Services	4.12.1980	Ordinary	100
U.S.M. Publications Ltd	Non-trading	26.6.1981	Ordinary	100

* Holders of a Principal's licence

3. Directors and Other Interests

(a) Immediately following completion of the Issue the Directors will have the following interests, all of which are beneficial, in the Company's share capital:—

	Ordinary	Convertible Deferred
L. D. G. Hill	5,000	50,000
J. Woolgar	50,000	426,514
M. Kinney	10,000	200,000
F. G. Mulryan	4,000	—
R. Dipre	225,500	800,000
J. F. Miller	415,000*	140,000
E. J. Wild	5,500	—

*Mr J. F. Miller will have become interested in 200,000 Ordinary Shares consequent upon the subscription by companies controlled by him of these shares in the Issue at the Issue price.

(b) Apart from the shareholdings specified above, the Directors are not aware of any other shareholdings which will amount to 5 per cent. or more of the Company's issued share capital, although they believe certain institutions are considering investment in the issue which may exceed this percentage.

(c) The aggregate emoluments of the Directors in respect of the Company's current financial period ending 31st December 1984 will, under the arrangements in force at the date of this document, be approximately £120,000 (1983—£111,000) and will not be affected by the issue.

(d) On 23rd January, 1984 the Company disposed of its shareholding in London Car Telephones Limited to Wrights Restaurants Ltd., a company in which Mr. R. Dipre is a controlling shareholder, for a nominal consideration.

(e) Except as mentioned in this document, none of the Directors has any direct or indirect interest in any asset which has been acquired or disposed of by, or leased to, the Company, or to any of its subsidiaries, or is proposed to be acquired, disposed of by, or leased to the Company, or any of its subsidiaries.

4. Articles of Association

The Company's Articles of Association contain provisions to the following effect:

(A) Borrowing Powers

The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries so as to secure (so far as regards subsidiaries as by such exercise they can secure) that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining undischarged of all monies borrowed by the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries (excluding inter group borrowings) shall not at any time without the previous sanction of the Company in General Meeting and an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a Separate Meeting of the holders of the Convertible Deferred Shares exceed a sum equal to twice the aggregate of the amount paid up on the share capital of the Company for the time being issued and the capital and consolidated reserves of the Company and its subsidiaries as defined in the Articles of Association.

(B) Directors

(i) The Directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for their services such sum as the Directors may determine subject to such restrictions as the Company may from time to time in General Meeting determine. In addition, the Directors are entitled to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with their duties as Directors. Any Director performing special services or journeys may receive such reasonable remuneration as the Directors may determine.

(ii) No Director shall be disqualified by reason of age and no special notice of a Director's age is required to be given.

(iii) A Director is not required to hold any shares in the Company by way of qualification for office.

(iv) The Directors may give or award pensions, annuities, gratuities and superannuation or other allowances or benefits to any persons who are or have at any time been Directors or employees of the Company or of any company which is a subsidiary company of or allied or associated with the Company or any such subsidiary or to their relatives or dependants.

(v) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company except that of Auditor in conjunction with the office of Director and may act in a professional capacity to the Company and in any such case on such terms as to remuneration or otherwise as the Directors may arrange.

(vi) The number of Directors shall be not less than two nor more than ten.

(vii) Subject to certain exceptions conforming to Stock Exchange requirements a Director shall not vote at Board Meetings in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he is materially interested otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is prohibited from voting. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution suspend or relax these provisions to any extent or to ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of these provisions.

(C) Rights attached to the respective classes of shares

(i) As regards votes at General Meetings

Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may have been issued or may for the time being be held every member present in person or by proxy shall upon a show of hands have one vote and every member present in person or by proxy shall upon a poll have one vote for every Ordinary Share held by him and one vote for every Convertible Deferred Share held by him.

(ii) As regards income

Subject to the rights of persons (if any) entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends all dividends shall be declared and paid in proportion to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on the Ordinary Shares and the Convertible Deferred Shares excepting that the holders of Convertible Deferred Shares shall have no rights to dividends paid or declared in respect of any financial period of the Company ending prior to 1st January 1988. The holders of any Ordinary Shares allotted pursuant to the subscription rights referred to below shall not be entitled to receive dividends declared or paid in respect of any financial period of the Company ended prior to such allotment in respect of such shares.

(iii) As regards capital

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise the surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be applied (i) in repaying the holders of Ordinary Shares and the Convertible Deferred Shares the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on such shares and (ii) in paying any surplus assets remaining thereafter to the holders of the Ordinary Shares and the Convertible Deferred Shares in proportion to the amounts (including share premium) paid up or credited as paid up per share.

(iv) As regards conversion

Every holder of 1 Convertible Deferred Share shall have the right to subscribe for one Ordinary Share of £1 for cash at par for every 1 Convertible Deferred Share so held. On the allotment of the new Ordinary Shares every 20 such Convertible Deferred Shares in respect of which conversion rights have been exercised shall, if the holder so request, the Company at the same time in writing, be consolidated and redesignated as 1 Ordinary Share. Such rights may only be exercised within 30 days of despatch to Members of the report and audited accounts of the Company for the financial period (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of such shares) ending on 31st December 1982 and any of its following five financial periods thereafter ("the Subscription Period") or upon or prior to the expiry of 14 days after any announcement made during the Subscription Period of the Company's intention to make a rights issue.

(D) Variation of class rights

The special rights attached to any class of shares in the capital of the Company may, either with the consent in writing of holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate meeting of such holders (but not otherwise) be modified or abrogated and may be so modified or abrogated either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up. To every such separate meeting all the provisions of the Articles of Association relating to General Meetings or to the proceedings thereat shall mutatis mutandis apply except that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one third in nominal amount of the issued shares of the class (but so that if at any adjourned meeting of such holders a quorum as above defined is not present those holders who are present shall be a quorum) and the holders of such shares of the class shall on a poll have one vote in respect of every share of the class held by them respectively.

(E) the Directors are unconditionally authorised to allot any of the authorised but unissued share capital of the Company without the authority of the Company in General Meeting. This authority will expire on 25th February 1986 when it is renewable but may be revoked or varied by the Company in General Meeting before that date. The provisions of Section 17 (1) of the Companies Act 1980 do not apply to any allotments made under the above authority.

5. Taxation

The Directors have been advised that after completion of the issue the Company will not be a close company as defined in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

6. Share capital

Save as disclosed herein, no share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries has been issued or is proposed to be issued for cash or other consideration and no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company or by any of its subsidiaries in connection with the issue or sale of any such capital and no share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is now proposed to be issued or is under option or is agreed to be put under option.

7. Litigation

The Directors are not aware of any litigation or claims of material importance pending or threatened against the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

8. Minimum Subscription

The issue is not underwritten and there is no minimum subscription for the purposes of the Fourth Schedule of the Companies Act 1948. Even if the full amount of the issue is not subscribed the amount of capital subscribed for will be allotted.

9. Consent

Messrs. Thornton Baker have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this document including their Report and the references to them in the form and context in which they appear.

10. Material Contract

A subsidiary has entered into the following contract otherwise than in the ordinary course of its business during the two years immediately preceding the date of this document:—

Agreement dated 23rd January, 1984 between H. W. Investments Limited (1) Wrights Restaurants Ltd. (2) Stanwest Investment Holdings Limited (3) and London Car Telephones Limited (4) relating to the sale by H. W. Investments Limited of its entire shareholding in London Car Telephones Limited.

11. Registration

Duplicate copies of this document have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration, each copy having attached to it the letter dated 21st June, 1984 from J. Woolgar's Priority Letter with the Application Form, a copy of the consent mentioned above and a copy of the Material Contract referred to above.

12. Service Agreement

J. Woolgar has a service agreement with the Company under which he was appointed Managing Director of the Group for a period of five years from 14th May, 1981 at a current salary of £[illegible] p.a. subject to annual review.

Save as aforesaid there are no service agreements in existence with the Company or any of its subsidiaries which are not capable of termination upon less than twelve months' notice.

13. Expenses

Placing commissions at the rate of 2 per cent. will be payable where applicable. On the basis of full subscription and assuming the payment of commissions of 2 per cent. on half of the subscription monies the expenses (exclusive of VAT) relating to the issue (all of which are payable by the Company) are estimated to amount to £120,000. On this basis the net proceeds of the issue receivable by the Company are estimated to amount to £2,[illegible].

14. Material Changes

There have been no material adverse changes in the financial position of the Company since 31st December, 1983.

15. Documents for inspection

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the offices of Cadaker Dunning House, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8HN during normal business hours on weekdays (except Saturdays and public holidays) for the period of fourteen days from the publication of this document:

(a) Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(b) Audited accounts of the Company for the periods ended at 31st December 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(c) The Report and letter of consent of Messrs. Thornton Baker; and

(d) The Material Contract referred to above.

21st June, 1984

APPLICATION FORM

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares now being issued will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 27th June, 1984 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

(Licensed Dealer in Securities and Member of NASDIM)

(Registered in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 with the Number 827927)

ISSUE

of up to 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 in the Company at £1.50p per share payable in full on application

Number of shares applied for (1)	Amount enclosed at £1.50p per share (2)	Examples of amounts payable on application (3)
	£	1,000 shares £1,500 2,000 shares £3,000 5,000 shares £7,500 10,000 shares £15,000 20,000 shares £30,000

For Office Use Only
1. Number of Shares allotted
2. Amount received on application £
3. Amount payable on Shares allotted £
4. Amount returned £
5. Cheque No.
6. Share Certificate No.

To: Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

Gentlemen,

I/We irrevocably offer to subscribe for the number of fully paid Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the Company set out in column (1) at £1.50 per share and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We enclose a cheque made payable to Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. for the above-mentioned sum, being the amount payable in full on application for the stated number of Ordinary Shares. I/We agree to accept the same or any lesser number of Ordinary Shares in respect of which this application may be accepted. I/We understand that the minimum subscription is for 1,000 (500 for existing shareholders) Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

I/We authorise you to send a Definitive Certificate for the number of Ordinary Shares in respect of which this application is accepted together with a cheque, if applicable, for any surplus application monies, by post at my/our risk to the address given in the box below and to procure that my/our name(s) is/are placed on the Register of Members as the holder(s) of such shares.

I/We understand that due completion and delivery of this Application Form accompanied by a cheque will constitute an undertaking that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation.

Signature ________________ Date ________ 1984

FIRST OR SOLE APPLICANT PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

(1) All Christian or Forenames and Surname (State Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title)

Address in full

In the case of joint applicants ALL must sign and in the case of a Corporation this Form must be signed under hand by an authorised official whose designation must be stated.

(2) Usual Signature ________
All Christian or Forenames ________ Surname (State Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title) ________
Address in full ________

(3) Usual Signature ________
All Christian or Forenames ________ Surname (State Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title) ________
Address in full ________

(4) Usual Signature ________
All Christian or Forenames ________ Surname (State Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title) ________
Address in full ________

Instructions

This form duly completed, together with a cheque or bankers draft drawn in sterling on a member bank of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses made payable to Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. and crossed "NOT NEGOTIABLE" for the amount due on application should be lodged with Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C., 5 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8HR not later than noon on Tuesday, 10th July, 1984. All cheques/bankers drafts are liable to be presented for payment on receipt. A Definitive Certificate will be despatched to successful applicants not later than Thursday, 26th July, 1984.

Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

Please address your reply to —

The Company Secretary, Hill Woolgar & Co P.L.C., 5 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8HR

Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

APPOINTMENTS

Tootal finance head

Tootal Group: Mr A. D. Webb will become finance director on July 4.

Reed Stenhouse Enerby: Mr J. C. R. Bowman has been appointed chairman and Mr A. P. D. bridges and Mrs P. A. Perkins joint executives.

Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin & Company: Mr P. H. A. Stanley becomes chairman from July 14 in succession to Sir Anthony Salt, who remains a director.

Lloyds Bank: Mr Lewis Evans has been made regional director and general manager at the southern regional head office in Guildford succeeding Mr Tony Scholefield who retires this weekend.

Taywood-Santa Fe: Mr Geoff Davies is appointed deputy chairman, and will continue as managing director. Mike Barden, Mr Richard Mason, Mr Dick Pemberton and Mr Ron Shayler have been made directors.

Wine and Spirit Association: Mr Arnold Tasker has been elected chairman. Mr G. N. Gent deputy chairman.

William Jacks: Mr Chai Fook Loong has become chairman in place of Mr L. L. Cooper who, along with Mr A. J. M. Ramsay, has retired from the board.

Link House Publications: Mr James White has become a director.

FJC Lilley: Mr T. M. Bisset retires as chairman from September 7, and will be succeeded by Mr Campbell White.

International Computers: Mr John Dickson is to succeed Mr Peter Murphy, the managing director, when he retires in September.

Finance chief goes after 10 years

S African minister quits

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Mr Owen Horwood, South Africa's finance minister, announced yesterday he would retire from the government at the end of the current parliamentary session. Mr Horwood, 67, is South Africa's longest-serving finance minister and one of the few English speakers to attain cabinet rank here.

His resignation, for personal reasons, after 10 years in the job followed months of speculation that he would bow out, after guiding South Africa's financial steps through years in which the gold price, the mainstay of the country's economy, has seesawed.

Mr Horwood was one of the few South African cabinet ministers widely known abroad, and who could travel without automatically provoking political controversy or anti-apartheid demonstrations.

This was less a tribute to his liberality on the race quesion – he was a Conservative by temporament – than to the brutal realities of the unsentimental world of international finance which tend to neutralize political prejudice.

Mr Horwood has been a familiar figure on the International Monetary Fund and World Bank circuit as well as a sought-after speaker at financial seminars. He presided over an economy acknowledged by hard-headed bankers to have one of the best credit ratings outside western Europe and North America.

Mr Horwood's successor, who is to be named today, is expected to be Mr Barend Du Plessis, the young minister in charge of black education who has had a meteoric rise as the personal protégé of the prime minister, Mr P W Botha.


Owen Horwood: leaving office for personal reasons

There was no surprise about Mr Horwood's resignation. He had made it clear for some time that he did not intend to stay on after the setting up this September of the new constitution, which will include a three chamber parliament for whites, mixed-blood "coloureds" and Indians.

Mr Horwood acted for six years as financial adviser to the government of Lesotho, the tiny mountain kingdom encircled by South Africa. Before being given a cabinet post, he was on the boards of a number of private companies and some commentators believe than later this year he may take over as chairman of Nedbank, one of the country's leading commercial banks.

While finance minister, he won respect from South Africa's business community and international bankers for trying to put the country's heavily-structured economy on a more free-market basis, a committed monetarist, he tried to reduce the state's role in the economy and let market forces determine the level of prices, interest rates and exchange rates.

Mr Horwood supervises the development of the country's foreign exchange system, culminating in his bold move last year to abolish exchange controls for non-residents.

Mr Horwood's announcement comes at a time when the price of gold, South Africa's main export, is in the doldrums, local interest rates are at a record high and the rand, the national currency, is weak against the US dollar.

Cash aid for names ruled out at Lloyd's

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's insurance market, yesterday gave small comfort to those "names" who face large losses due to underwriting agencies' misdemeanors.

He said at the annual meeting that "the incompetent or even wrongdoing agent is still the agent of the name" and that it was not the duty of the Council of Lloyd's to substitute its judgment in underwriting matters nor to take underwriting decisions.

Mr Miller said the council would give advice and guidance to agents who took over the affairs of injured names. But he added: "What cannot be done, in any future circumstance which I can now contemplate, is to use the central fund, which is a policyholders' protection fund, or indeed any other corporation money, to mitigate any hardship suffered by names in meeting their several obligations."

On the subject of the potential tax liability of rollover reinsurance policies, Mr Miller said that such matters would normally be left up to the Inland Revenue and the individual tax payer. However, in this case, Lloyd's decided to have some central discussion with the Revenue.

He said there was no question of offering the Revenue any payment by way of settlement either out of the central fund or out of the general resources of Lloyd's corporation.

Stead & Simpson profits up 66%

A 91 per cent increase in footwear retailing profits boosted Stead & Simpson's taxable profits in the year to March 31 *by 66 per cent to £4.04m.* Turnover was 16 per cent ahead at £53.5m.

The shares rose 5p to equal the year's high at 120p. The total dividend was raised to 5.5p net against 4.25p net last time, giving a yield of 6.5 per cent.

Trading in the first 10 weeks of the present year has been bouyant with footwear sales up by 19 per cent and motor trading up by 9 per cent. The late Easter and fine spring weather helped, but the company does not expect to maintain this percentage increase.

Threats of a price war among the leading motor manufacturers are casting a pall over the motor division. The division's taxable profits fell slightly to £500,000.

In brief

● ANGLIA TELEVISION: Six months to *April 30, 1984.* Intrim dividend 3p (2.5). Figures in £000. Turnover 28.895 (24.176). Profit before Channel 4 subscription and Exchequer levy 9.729 (4.263). Channel 4 subscription 4.373 (2,861). Exchequer levy 1,848 (nil). Share of results of associated companies' loss 199 (124 profit). Profit before tax 3.309 (1,526) tax 1.605 (838). Minorities credit 35 (90 credit). Extraordinary debt 10 (36 credit).

● Mr GERALD ELLIOT, chairman of Christian Salvesen, says in his annual report that he sees "many opportunities for profitable growth" in the Edinburgh-based foods, shipping and housebuilding group. Profits last year rose by 25 per cent, despite difficulties on the housing side, to £26.2m. Sales were £27m higher at £210m.

● WILLIAMS HOLDINGS has purchased the Penine chain and Blakey's malleable castings businesses from AI. It has aquired the working capital and plant machinery of the businesses for £580.593, to be satisfied by the issue to AI of 362.871 ordinary shares in Williams.

● ERF (HOLDINGS): No dividends for the year to March 31, 1984. Figures in £000. Turnover 60.645 (62.575). Trading profit 1.695 (20). Pretax profit 421 (1,480 loss). After interest 1.274 (1,500). Tax credit 256 (220 debt). Extraordinary credits nil (140). Shares unchanged at 35.

● SPEYHAWK: Interim dividend 2p. for six months to March 31, 1984 (£000). Waiver on 6.239.864 shares except for 0.05p per share Turnover 24835 (4484). Pretax profit 612 (674). Tax 257 (300). Minorities credit 47 (nil). Earnings per share 3.9p (3.7p). Shares 155p, down 5p.

● CLUFF OIL: Figures in pounds millions. Turnover 1.323 (772). For 1983. Gross profit 466 (425). After depreciation 633 (291) and operational expenses 224 (56). – Loss on operations 974 (1913 loss). Administrative expenses 1.598 (2.043) and related companies' loss 94 (138), but icluding other operational income 341 (298). Pretax loss 1316 (2 loss) after interest payable 741 (637). Tax 173 (93). Shares 76 up 1.

● KLEEN-E-ZE HOLDINGS: Final 4P making (3P) for the year to March 31, 1984. Turnover 13,863 (15,563). Gross profit 6,222 (5,744). Distribution costs 3,859 (3,532). Administrative expenses 1,798 (1,749). Other operating income 65 (232). Net operating income 630 (484) Share or loss or related company 22 (3). Other income 14 (0.4). Interest pay and similar charges 311 (386). Profit 311 (96). Tax 72 (42). Extraordinary credits 186 (debts 5). Shares 88p up 2.

● ALEXANDER RUSSELL: Final 0.72p making 1.11p (0.925p). Group turnover year to March, 31, 1984. (Figures in £000) 24,810 (23,732). Trading profit 2,127 (1,918). Pretax profit 2,021 (1,918). Pretax profit 2,021 (1,822) after employee share scheme provision 106 (96). Tax 400 (195). Minorities 6 (58). Earning for share 7.5P (7.3P).

● DBE TECHNOLOGY GROUP: Twenty-five weeks to March 23, 1984 (26 weeks). No interim dividend. Figures in £000. Pretax profit 46 (309 loss, including offshore operations loss 419). Tax 15 (21). Extraordinary debt 70 (nil). Costs relating to merger with DB Instrumentation. Earnings per share 0.3p (loss 3.5p). Shares unchanged at 65.

● BUNZL: yesterday announced two further acquisitions to expand its growing merchanting and distribution operations in the United States. It has purchased Grant Paper Company of Philadelphia and Liberty Paper and Bag Company of Detroit for a total of $13.75m (£10.2m).

● FIRST NATIONAL SECURITIES (HOLDINGS): Half-year to April 30. Pretax profit, including subsidiaries, £6.21m (£4.5m).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9¼%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9¼%
Lloyds Bank	9¼%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9¼%
TSB	9¼%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6½%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

Tripos results at Cambridge

The following Cambridge University Tripos examination results have been announced:
* denotes distinction

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL TRIPOS
Part 1

Class 1
W Botters, Leyton Girls Sen HS and Fitzw: J A Cunningham, Dulwich and Emma: M A Hickman, Rosebery Co S, Epsom, and Cai: M A Patton, Hautlieu S, Jersey, and Cla: *A N Ringrose, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS and Joh: C D Steele, Forest GS, Winersh, and Wellington and Girton: P A Tyoll, N London Collegiate S and Chur: R J Williams, Llandovery C and Girton: M T Yapp, F Bacon S, St Albans and Joh.

Class 2, division 1
M Bagnoll, Ecole Internationale, Geneva, and New H: C G Bennett, Godolphin and Latymer S and Joh: M A I Bradbury, Purbrook Park S, Hampshire, and Rob: K A Brooke, Corfe Hills S, Wimborne, and King's: J R F Chatterton Dickson, Wellington, and Jes: E H Crane, Bryn Mawr and Fitzw: M G Davies, Downside and Selw: P G B Dixon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne RGS and Pet: C E Freeman, N Kesteven S and King's: A B Goldsmith, Cambridge and London Tut, London and Jes: M Guarino, British S of Paris and Trin: S P Hamilton, Cookstown HS, Tyrone, and Corp: R R Hanna, Down HS, co Down, and Girton: J R Hersov, Edward PC Green, Oxon, Michaelhouse, Natal, and Christ's: L E Hill, Bedgebury S, Cranbrook and New H: J M Kelly, St Angelas Ursuline Convent, London, and Fitzw: R O Macaulay, Greshams and Qu: F MacDonald Newcastle upon Tyne Central HS and New H: M A MacLeod, Churchill Comp S, Bristol, and Newn: P C Marshall, Exeter C and New H: H McDonald, K Edward's Girls GS, Birmingham, and Girton: K J Naylor, Bury Girls GS and New H: S F Nelson, N London Collegiate and Trin: T D Peto, Minchenden [illegible]

Cheung, Ipswich S and King's: M P Crookenden-Johnson, K Edward VII, Sheffield, and Cath: T W Card, Bournemouth S and Chur: P Curzon, Westfield S, Sheffield, and Christ's: C J Davie, Lowlands SFC, Harrow, and Rob: M R Day, Richard Hale S, Hertford, and Trin: J B A D'Souza, Dulwich and Joh: A C L Dyson, Leeds GS and Trin: D W Ford, Bishop Wordsworth S, and Jes: P D Foy, Whitcliffe Mount S, Cleckheaton, and Rob: A J Fraser, Waltham Toll Bar S, Grimsby, and Emma: J F Fraser-Mitchell, Godolphin and Latymer and Cath: S E Greaves, James Allens Girls and Cla: P A P Grisdale, Formby HS and Trin: S T Harding, Bishops Hatfield Girls, and Cath: T J Hogwood, Q Elizabeth Boys, Mansfield, and Qu: B V Hunkin, St Austell SFC and Pemb: V L Huynh, R Taunton C and Magd: S M Jenkins, Cardigan Co Sec S, and Trin: G E Jones, Crestwood S, Brierley Hill and Chur: C R Jones, Old Hall HS, Liverpool, and Rob: R D Kinnersley, Alton SFC and Sid: C R D Langham, Eltham C, and Qu: P J Law, Godolphin, Salisbury, and Westminster, and Rob: M A Leach, Nottingham HS and Sid: P J McCann, Loughborough GS and Chur: N J Marks, Rugby and Pemb: R J Millar, Belfast HS, and Pemb: S J Moffett, City of London and Cla: C S Morley, Stowe and Sid: N T Reed, Maidstone GS and Magd: T E Robinski, St Paul's, London, and Pet: T J Robinson, Birkenhead S, and Pet: K E Rolfe, Harrogate GS and Down: J M Russell, K Edward's Girls HS, Birmingham, and Newn: B M Shalit, St Paul's Girls, and Newn: M H Stanhope, Woodlands Comp S, Allestree, and Trin: W H Stoddart, Sedbergh and Qu: H C Tam, S London C, and Dulwich and Girton: C K Tan, Leys S, Cambridge, and Fitzw: D M Tedds, Nottingham HS and Joh: R J Thompson, Bushey Hall S, and Cath: R M Waters, K Edward VI GS, Stratford upon Avon, and Trin: S M White, Emory C, Atlanta, and Tr H: L J Whitfield, Ponteland Co HS and Chur: M R Wilson, Hardyes S, and Trin: J M Withers, City of London and Rob: R E Wollam, Stoke SFC and Newn: J C Yeomans, Sir T Picton S, Haverfordwest, and Joh.

Granted an allowance towards the ordinary BA degree: [illegible]

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS
Part 2

[illegible]

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS
Part IA

Mathematics with physics

Class 1
P J Abercrombie, [illegible]

Class 2
[illegible]

Class 3
[illegible]

University Appointments appear every Monday

● Literary London scheme

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

● Cranfield's new post

Expansion fund's value to taxpayer questioned

By William Kay, City Editor

The managing director of Britain's biggest Business Expansion Scheme fund has admitted that taxpayers may not be getting as good a deal from the scheme as Sir Geoffrey Howe intended when, as Chancellor, he introduced it last year.

Mr Michael Walton, of Electra Risk Capital, said this week: "One could argue that the tax relief is helping some companies to do deals that would be done anyhow. One can question whether that is a good thing from the taxpayers' point of view".

He said the BES fund managers were having to compete with other sources of finance to put money into the attractive propositions. Meanwhile, the real high-risk investments were finding it increasingly difficult to raise BES money.

That runs directly counter to the spirit of the BES as spelt out by Sir Geoffrey in his Budget speech of March 1983. He said then: "By concentrating help on those companies which do not have ready access to outside capital the scheme will assist many more small and medium companies to realize their undoubted potential for growth."

Electra has just issued the prospectus for its latest BES fund, Electra Risk Capital III. It contains the portfolio of its predecessor, ERC II, giving one of the first comprehensive insights into the strategy of these funds.

At £10m, ERC II is Britain's biggest BES fund. At April 5 this year £8.56m was invested in just 24 companies. Individual amounts varied from £99,520 to £530,000. Although eight were high technology companies, only about six – not necessarily hi-tech – were described by Mr Walton as new or high risk.

Incentive cut

Another half-dozen were either management buyouts from public companies, or were joint ventures with such companies. Two or three had the comfort of property backing. Others, such as an IBM dealer and two employment agencies, were regarded as being relatively safe bets. Two were involved in private health.

Mr Walton explained that it was becoming more necessary to offer less speculative portfolios because the BES had "gone a bit stale on investors". The top rate of tax had come down, cutting the incentive to seek tax relief, and investors were finding that it was taking longer than expected to get the relief from the Inland Revenue.

Inevitably, the bigger companies offered more secure investment prospects. But the competition for the best investments had also forced ERC to impose a front-end charge of 2½ per cent on investors in ERC III.

"When you are in a syndicate", Mr Walton explained, "it makes it difficult if one fund does not have a charge. It is important for us to take part in and lead large syndicates."

The effect is that ERC can consequently charge less to the companies it invests in: 2½ per cent instead of between 4 and 6 per cent.

ERC's very size is also militating in favour of the big and therefore established investment. "At £10m you have to have larger deals if the fund is not to become totally unmanageable", Mr Walton said. "One looks hard at start-ups, but the thrust of our money is going into established successes."

Big names join backers for new executive club

By Wayne Lintott

Guidehouse, a new merchant bank run by two former Rothschild men, is making its first big move into raising funds under the Business Expansion Scheme by issuing 1,622,645 shares at 29p each to raise £470,567 to finance the opening of a new businessman's club in London's West End.

Among investors already committed are Graham Greene, the novelist, Anthony Blond and Andre Deutsch, the publishers; Robert Gavron, a director of Electra Risk Capital; and Tom Maschler, chairman of Jonathan Cape.

They have committed their money to Tony Mackintosh a former marketing director of confectioners Rowntree Mackintosh (he is of the founding Mackintosh family). For the past eight years he has been the owner of two successful London clubs, the Zanzibar in Covent Garden, and Dingwalls rock club, recently sold.

Mr Mackintosh has negotiated to acquire a prime site in Dean Street, where he is proposing to build an executive's club that is to include a reception area providing bookings, communication and secretarial services.

A 150-seat dining room will be open until 1am and there will also be many conference and other rooms equipped for media broadcasting, private receptions and meetings, together with a spacious cocktail bar. The whole deal is set to cost a total £769,000, including working capital, and the directors will be subscribing for 1,094,335 shares themselves.

Mr Mackintosh intends calling the place The Groucho Club and expects it to be producing at least £200,000 a year net profit by 1987.

Allsop & Co has projected that the property alone with just fixtures and fittings will be worth considerably more than the £769,000 market valuation.

Guidehouse estimates that if someone subscribing for 5,000 shares were to obtain the relevant tax relief then the net cost per share for top rate taxpayers falls to 12p while bottom rate taxpayers would pay only a net 20p a share. Fortunately, Guidehouse is charging a modest £55,000 for its services and Mr Mackintosh is locked into a five-service agreement at £25,000 a year.

The premises are being bought from Trust House Forte for £450,000 while the conversion costs are estimated at £319,100, which will be paid partly by funds raised from investors and also by a medium-term loan from Barclays Bank of £150,000. In case estimates are exceeded, Barclays has also offered overdraft facilities of a further £120,000. Westminster City Council has granted planning consent.

● Contact: Guidehouse, Vestry House, Greyfriars Passage, Newgate Street, London EC1A 7BA.

Success with a burst bubble

By Robert Temple

A former advertising executive who took money from his daughter's savings account to start a business has just shared the BBC Enterprise Award for the best new small business in Britain.

John Nettleton became fed up after 20 years in advertising, so he decided to strike out on his own – but with little money and no car.

"We stopped going to restaurants and cut every corner", he said. "In fact, we ate bread instead of meat. And I set myself up as a business consultant from a room of my house." He formed a company for this purpose, called Market Answers.

However, Mr Nettleton realized that he should find an under-exploited technology and put it to work for himself. So within six months he teamed up with an industrial research chemist named Jack Avery. They had met in about 1970 when Mr Avery was helping to instal and Mr Nettleton was trying to promote a "scratch and sniff" application of National Cash Register's copying process by which microscopic globules of ink in tiny capsules could be sprayed on to paper, and released when pressure burst the capsules.

The new application, "Micro-Scent", used the same process to trap bubbles of fragrant oil on paper. Scratching or rubbing released the scent. Products such as aftershaves and sweets could thus be advertised with sample scents overlaid on the printing. But it was extremely expensive and, although still used, it became something of a passing fad.



John Nettleton and his daughter, Lucy, who financed his new enterprise.

Mr Nettleton needed a small pilot laboratory, but could not afford one. But his daughter, Lucy, then aged four, had some money in a building society account given her by her grandmother.

Mr Nettleton borrowed £1,800 of that, and bought a tumbledown shed in Richmond. Within three months, Marks and Spencer approached him and asked if he could improve one of their products. They were selling scented drawer-lining paper, but the spray lost its smell so fast that the product was unsatisfactory. Could he make the scent last?

Using his micro-encapsulation technology, Mr Nettleton had small batches of scented drawer liners in the shops within six weeks. His turnover in that year mounted to £30,000 with a nominal £1,000 loss. A friendly young bank manager became as enthusiastic as Mr Nettleton, and insisted on advancing him £70,000 for proper manufacturing equipment on only £10,000 collateral on his house.

Thus in his second year, Mr Nettleton got good premises and a manufacturing laboratory on an industrial estate at Esher. In order to get a healthy cash flow, he offered 10 per cent discount for prompt payment, and had some large payments in 14 days and others in 21.

"Fortune smiled on me", he said. But he had also reckoned his price at 110 per cent, so the discount effectively brought it down to normal. His turnover for 1982/3 was £204,000, with a profit of £45,000. Growth continued apace, and his 1983/4 turnover was £369,000. And he has already taken orders for the coming year for £680,000, plus £250,000 in firm orders placed now for the spring of 1985. His conservative profit forecast for this year is £130,000. Lucy, now seven, has had her money back.

Mr Nettleton is shipping container-loads of scented drawer liners to the US, and every day receives inquiries from Europe and the Middle East.

His achievements were recognized with the award of £10,000 shared with the fabric designer and manufacturer, Georgina von Etzdorf, of Salisbury, Wiltshire.





"As ever, the first job of the day — crossing out those who've gone to the wall."

Cashing in on an academic link

The success of the Cambridge Science Park, since 10 years ago when the first tenant moved in, has been one of the brighter spots of the British high-technology world.

Now Nick Segal, of consulting economists, Segal Quince & Associates, is engaged on a study to ascertain just how the elements of the successful formula known as "the Cambridge phenomenon" can be applied elsewhere, Francis Kinsman writes.

The urgent need for such a study was underlined this week by criticisms of science parks by John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University. Professor Ashworth told a Confederation of British Industry conference that science parks tended to damage relations between universities and industry because there was little contact between companies sited on such parks and the academic staff in adjoining universities.

Part of the problem was different priorities, different expectations and different management and decision-making processes, he said. Professor Ashworth said he sometimes felt it was surprising, not so much that relations between universities and industry were so bad, but that, given the obstacles, they were sometimes so good.

Leading edge

Dr Segal said: "Cambridge is where things are happening" and the science park plays a significant role in the Cambridge scene. With the backing of Trinity College, it can tap into any discipline at the leading edge".

The original twin aims of the science park were first, to provide a place where high technology could develop in pleasant surroundings, and second to provide a place where firms setting up there could be assured of academic contact and input. Trinity College set up the development primarily as a property investment, but soon also saw it as a means of focusing its academic excellence on the test bed of commercial reality.

The science park has in consequence attracted considerable publicity and this plus academic pressure to perform has meant the companies involved have felt a psychological imperative which boosts results.

The great British venturers

BRIEFING

■ British venture-capital organizations invested $188m (about £138m) last year, at least half the total venture investments in the whole of Europe. Britain's funds, numbering around 100, with portfolios and cash approaching $1.5 billion, surpass the rest of Europe put together. This is the conclusion of a major study of venture capital in Europe due to be published by *Business Week* magazine on July 9.

The study finds that although Britain has been longest in the venture-capital game in Europe, entrepreneurs still complained that venture funds were too small and too cautious.

An important development this week has been the launching of a new pan-European fund called Euroventures, which is expected to lead to five more venture-capital funds of $20m each in major European cities. Ten big European companies are subscribing $30m to the new fund.

■ Cranfield Institute of Technology School of Management is to get its first professor in small business development. The chair is being sponsored by National Westminster, with £150,000 in support over five years. Taking up the appointment in October will be Paul Burns, who has established a small business speciality within the School of Industrial and Business Studies at Warwick University and who is now director of the University's new enterprise programme. He will build up a team to create teaching and training activities for managers in small businesses.

■ London-based Small Business Network is setting up a series of evening seminars starting next month and running through to October, covering raising finance, starting a business and choosing the right franchise. Each seminar costs £12 including Value Added Tax. The aim is to help those setting up in business with ten workers or less and an easy-to-understand format will be used. Seminars will be at the American Club, 95 Piccadilly, London W1.

● *Contact: Small Business Network, 32 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1HA; phone (01) 437 1455.*

CYCLING: PREVIEW OF TOUR DE FRANCE

Hinault is aiming to equal record in an open race

From John Wilcockson
Paris

The Tour de France, which starts today with a prologue time trial on 5.4 kilometres of suburban streets to the west of Paris, is the most open for many years: and for the first time the winner could well be a cyclist from outside continental Europe.

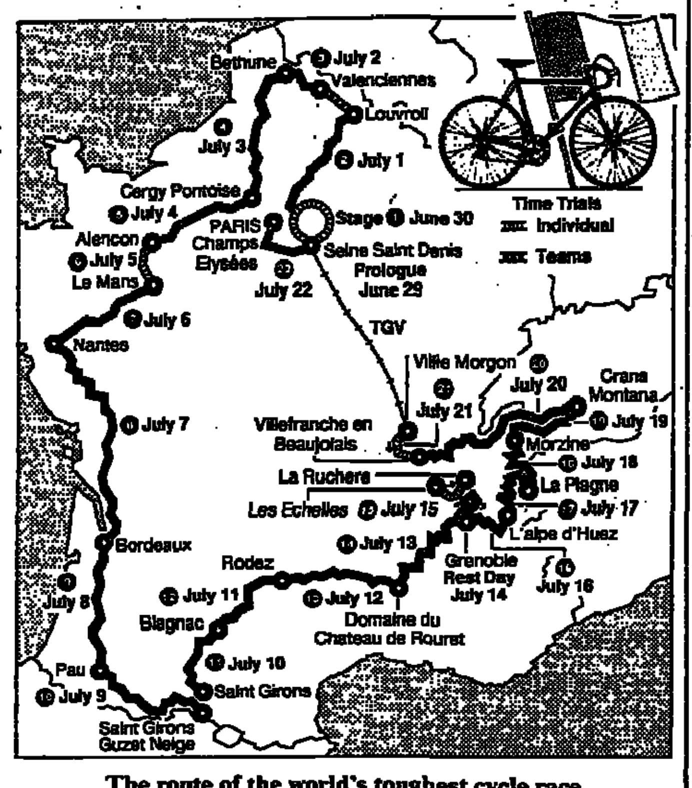
While the French newspapers, in the wake of their country's footballing success, are chauvinistically predicting victory for Hinault, Fignon or Simon, the more cosmopolitan foreign press corps have chalked in the names of LeMond, Kelly and Herrera as the favourites.

Bernard Hinault returns to the race with a real chance of equalling the record of five wins set by Eddy Merckx and Jacques Anquetil.. In the past two months, Hinault has proved fully competitive after the knee operation that kept him out of last year's Tour. But there remains a question mark against the quality of his new team, La Vie Claire, in which the young Swiss rider, Niki Ruttimann, makes his first appearance as the only man capable of accompanying his team leader in the mountains.

Laurent Fignon, the 1983 winner, owed much of his success to the inheritance of his former leader's squad, Renault-Elf. The one factor that has changed this year is that he shares the leadership of the formation with Geg Lemond.

The first appearance of the American, the current world champion, is a major attraction. But his presence at the head of a French-based team could create similar problems to those experienced in the 1983 race by Phil Anderson. The Australian, remember, had the grass cut from under his feet by a Frenchman, Pascal Simon, who gained the full backing of the Peugeot team when he attacked in the Pyrenees to win the yellow jersey.

Simon is the sole leader of Peugeot this year, following the departure of Anderson to the better blanced Panasonic-Raleigh team, which should give the Australian a better chance of success Unpredictable in his style of riding, Simon is a brilliant climber, but his resistance over a three-week race was not tested last year. He crashed on his first day in the yellow shirt and the pain of a fracutured shoulder blade caused his retirement five days later



The route of the world's toughest cycle race.

In theory, LeMond has equal standing with Fignon in the eyes of their team manager, Cyrille Guimard, but patriotism is stronger than principles when the chips are down. Fignon is on top form after winning the French championship last Sunday, which followed his excellent second place in the Tour of Italy.

Lemond had enjoyed a slower build-up and instead of competing in the final preparation race for the Tour, he spent a week training in the mountians of Switzerland, accompanied in a car by his wife Kathie, their baby son, and a teamof magazine reporters.

In contrast to this laid-back American approach, Sean Kelly was doing battle with real mountain climbs on the 10-day Tour of Switzerland. The Irishman was not too upset that he came only fifth as this reduced the publicity that had followed his superlative riding in the spring classics.

To avoid the reporters, Kelly feigned injury and returned to his Co Waterford home, where he metaphorically topped up his batteries for the ultimate challenge he expects in the coming weeks.

With a plethora of time bonuses to be won in stage finishes and intermediate sprints, Kelly could establish a clear lead in the 10 days that precede the first mountain climbs. It is only then that men like Luis Herrera, of Columbia, and Robert Millar, of Scotland should come to the fore. Herrera, making his first Tour appearance, has proved unbeatable in the high altitude of his native Andes. But the fast, unremitting pace of the flat stages of the Tour could preclude him from the race for the yellow jersey.

One last prediction: a truly non-European, Allan Peiper, born and bred in Melbourne, Australia, could well win today's prologue.

● The Soviet Union's team have pulled out of the first women's Tour de France. They entered at the last minute after the decision not to send athletes to the Los Angeles Olympics, but have now withdrawn on the grounds that some of their riders are unavailable.

Cycling squad

Two United States Olympic cycling squads were announced on Wednesday. They will be pared down to a four-member women's road racing team, a four member men's road racing team and a men's 100-kilometre team trials squad.

Women: R Twigg; C Carpenter; C Olavarri; J Parks; I Thompson; P Maass.
Men: A Grewal; R Kiefel; R Knickman; D Phinney; T Rogers; D Shapiro; J Pierce; A Weaver; J Brady; T Broznowski; C Carmichael; K Bostick.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Lydon is given marching orders

Northern Rivers 12
Great Britain 24

Joe Lydon, the Great Britain full back, was sent off for a high tackle in the touring team's win over Northern Rivers at Tweed Heads, New South Wales last night.

The referee dismissed Lydon three minutes into the second half after his tackle on Kennedy, who left the field for treatment but returned 15 minutes later. Lydon attemptd to come back on after 10 minutes believing he had been sent to the sin bin. He was later cautioned by a disciplinary panel but no further action was taken.

The match turned into a farce in the last 10 minutes when Northern Rivers, who had used their four reserves, brought back into the game some players who had been taken off earlier.

Schofield was taken off in the 20th minute after injuring his left hip while setting up Great Britain's first try, scored by their winger, Drummond. Great Britain led 16-2 at half time after Hobbs had capitalized on some clever work from his captain, Pinner, and Beardmore, the hooker.

But Northern Rivers replied with two tries from their winger, O'Neill, the second after an interception and a 50 metre run to the line. The conversion pulled the score back 18-12. But the British centre, Smith, settled the issue when he raced through from a scrum to score.

Scorers: Great Britain: Tries: Drummond, Smith, Clark, Hobbs. Goals: Lydon (2), Hobbs (2). Northern Rivers: Tries: O'Neill (2). Goals: Hughes, Hall.

HANDBALL

New league created

By Paul Harrison

The English National League is being revamped next season to create a British league which will include new sides from England and Scotland.

The new competition will have two sections, north and south, with the top two in each section playing off for the British championship. The northern section will be made up of Liverpool, Birkenhead and Kirkby, present members of the English league, plus Salford and two Scottish teams, EK '82, the Scottish champions, and Tryst '77.

In the south, Brentwood '72, English league runners-up, and Leicester '73 will be joined by Carlsberg MK '80, the Midlands League and Cup winners and British Cup finalists, Ashford, Robert Jenkins, and Great Dane, the Southern champions.

CRICKET: TODAY RAMADHIN SPINS THE 'RIGHT' UNS' ACROSS THE BAR COUNTER

From the toast of Lord's to the landlord of the White Lion

On June 29, 1950, West Indies beat England for the first time in this country. In the words of *Wisden*, the victory "introduced Caribbean dancing and calypso singing to the playing area at Lord's". It also inspired that most celebratory of sporting songs, "Victory Calypso, Lord's 1950", with its repetitive line "cricket, lovely cricket", the work of a Trinidadian, Egbert "Lord Beginner" Moore.

After a decade of wall-to-wall West Indian fast bowling, it is surprising to recall that the architects of this famous win were the two young spinners, Alf Valentine and, above all, the Trinidadian, Sonny Ramadhin, who took 11 wickets for 152 in the match. As a result of the 1950 tour Ramadhin was offered a contract by Crompton, in the Central Lancashire League, and he has lived in the Manchester area ever since, as both cricketer and landlord of the White Lion in Delph.

Ramadhin, now 55, is still spinning pints across the bar at the White Lion, and remained a league professional until three seasons ago. This year, not without some wistful withdrawal symptoms, he has even given up turning his arm for free.

"Too many aches and pains, and a spot of heart trouble," he says. "I couldn't move the day after a game – play cricket all day, come back here and work in the pub all evening, it was getting to be too much."

Nevertheless, I tempted him out of retirement to show me that most guileful of all bowling actions, which disguised the "wrong 'un" from the greatest of his day. Across the width of the tiny bar, with Ramadhin conducting a patient, slow-motion caricature, I felt I had it taped. But for a couple of decades, there was no perceptible alteration in his action, as he spun the ball to left or right at will.

"Sir Len Hutton was the best batsman I ever bowled against," he said, "and even he couldn't read me. Mind you, I *still* couldn't get him out!"

His right hand bears the telltale deformities of the lifelong spinner, and his almost-unparalleled tweaking skills were a natural gift, not the result of coaching.

"I just picked the ball up one day and bowled at these fellows in the net at the local club. I found I coud make it go either way, but it seemed only I knew *which* way."

To a country boy from the poor south of Trinidad, to whom even "going to Port of Spain was something big", the trip to England in 1950 was a memorable experience – Ramadhin's selection had come after excellent performances in trials, but he had only played a couple of first-class games before his invitation to join the Test party.

"We travelled on a banana boat to Tilbury. My first impression of England were unbelievable. Big cities, huge buildings – and *girls smoking cigarettes!*

It was very cold, but the greenness of everything got me most. Then we started with a friendly game at Eastbourne – and it snowed".

I asked him for his memories of that pioneer victory and pitch invasion. "I ran off the field as fast as I could because these coloured chaps were running over and started shouting and singing. We got safely into the dressing-room, and there was a lot of rum and champagne. But I never had a drink then.

'When I was in London I'd stay with a friend of mine, and when he went into a pub I'd wait outside! But next winter on the boat to India (from where Ramadhin's grandparents had emigreated to work on the suger plantations) Frank Worrell said to me, 'You'd better have a drink now, because you're going to start when we get there'. Two beers and I couldn't find my cabin! But he was right – India's a tough tour".

Ramadhin has lost contact with many old friends – "we West Indians are very bad letter writers" – but hopes to bump into a few during the current tour. He has been impressed by the West Indian sides of recent years, with one reservation. "It's all fast bowling now. But it's not *genuinely* fast. Even Marshall – he's not as quick as Wes Hall or Roy Gilchrist".

That should be of considerable comfort to the English batsmen as the summer wears on.

John Collis

A feast of Ramadhin: the bowler who gripped the imagination

SWIMMING

Carey eases to world record

Indianapolis, Indiana, (AFP) – The United States Olympic trials produced their third world record in as many days when Rick Carey broke his own 200 metre backstroke record here on Wednesday.

The 21-year-old Texan completed the event in 1 min 58.86 sec, seven hundredths of a second better than his previous best achieved at Clovis, California, last August.

Carey, who swam effortlessly, was well ahead of Jesse Vassallo by the half-way stage. He won by 3.29 sec and finished looking as if he might have gone quicker still.

The first of the two previous world records to go was John Moffet's new 100 metres breaststroke time of 1min 2.13 sec. Pablo Morales capped that performance the next day by improving the 100 metres butterfly world best time to 53.44.

RUGBY UNION

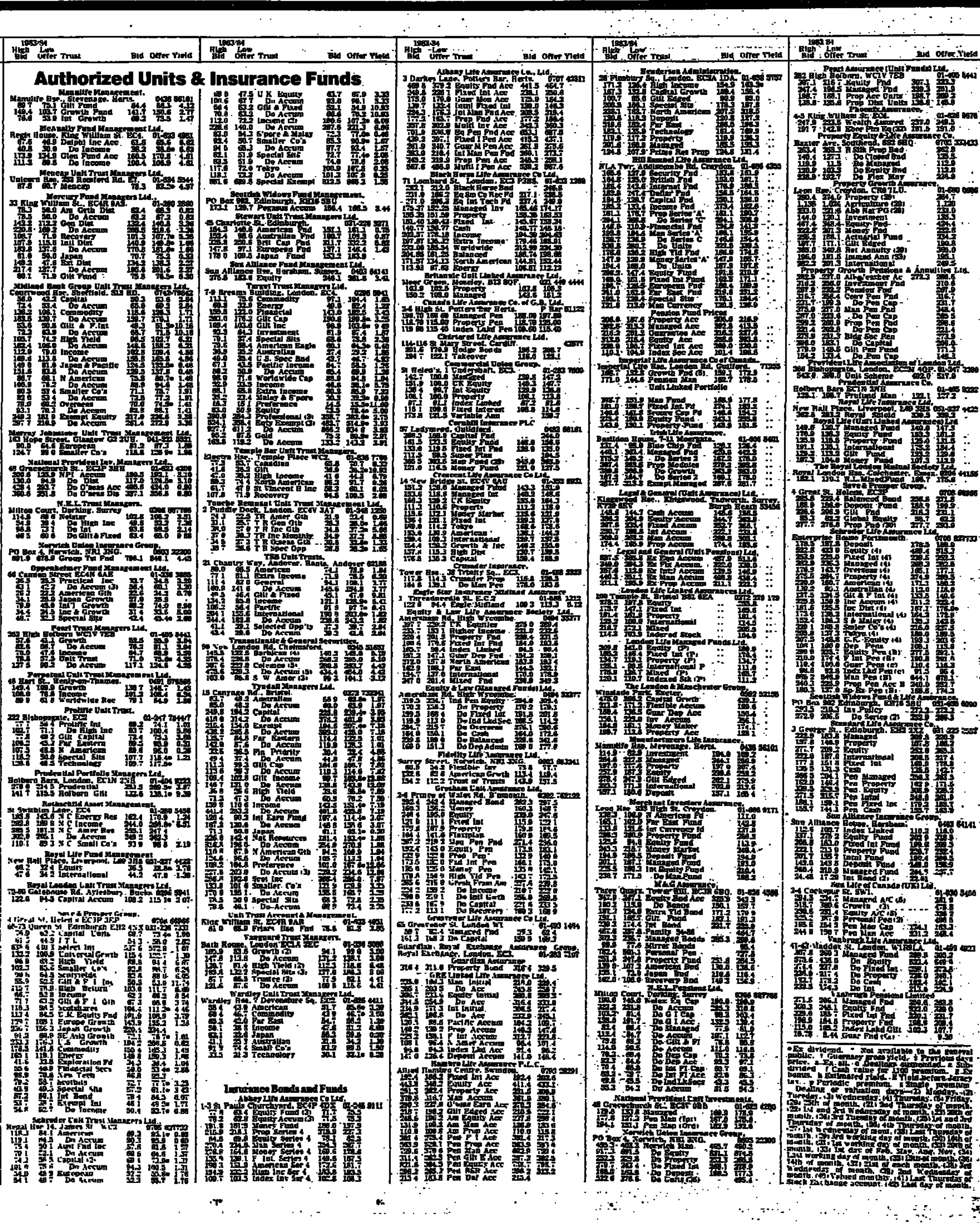
Change in book law written off

Wellington (Reuter) – A move to reform the law which prohibits rugby union players profiting from writing book on the amateur sport and remaining in the game, has failed.

The Provincial Counties Union sought a three-year moratorium on the law – which has forced former internationals like Graham Mourie, of New Zealand, Gareth Edwards of Wales, Bill Beaumont, of England, Ian McLauchlan of Scotland, out of the game – in the hope that it would then be scrapped by the International Rugby Board (IRB) the sport's London-based governing body.

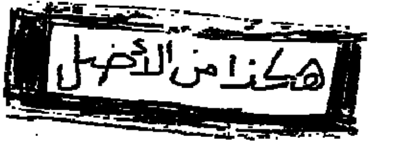
At a special meeting of the New Zealand Rugby Union, Murray Strange the president, said the union's solicitors advised that adopting the proposal would conflict with the union's constitution

Authorized Unit Trusts



Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

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CRICKET: FOWLER AND PARTNER MAKE A RESOLUTE STAND THAT WARMS LORD'S

England emerge in a broad new light

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORDS: England have scored 167 for two in their first innings against West Indies.

An admirably dogged innings by Fowler and an encouraging first appearance by Broad gave England a full share of the honours when the second Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, started yesterday. For England's first wicket these two added 101 after Lloyd, with his fast bowlers straining at the leash, had chosen to field. By the end of a day interrupted four times by bad light or rain – altogether 95 minutes were lost – England were 167 for two with Fowler still in possession.

Three-figure opening partnerships against this West Indies side are greatly coveted. The only other one in the last two and a half years (or 34 innings) was by Gavaskar and Gaekwad at Ahmedebad last November. The average opening stand against West Indies in the 18 innings before yesterday, by India, Australia and England, was 10.

Holding's absence was, of course, a help to England. Even so, Broad and Fowler did nobly, Broad's batting being an unexpected bonus. He was fortunate to play this, of all innings, on such a good pitch. The bounce was even and at the start of the day there was no extravagant lateral movement. But the way he swayed clear of the fast, steeply lifting ball was most impressive. He never took his eye off it and never ducked.

Fowler can alwys be relied upon to fight his corner, so that at tea, when he and Broad were still together, spirits were high. The last session, played in mostly fading light, was a different story.

In a superb spell of fast bowling, in which the ball cut this way and that at high speed, Marshall accounted for Broad and Gower and had Fowler and Lamb hanging on for dear life. With Garner in support, West Indies showed their claws for the first time, and England a resolution which warmed their supporters.

Small for Holding is the only change from the West Indian side who won the first Test so easily. England preferred Foster to Cowans. By the time the match started we had had the best of the day, sunshine having given way to cloud. But the ground was already full. As Gower signalled to the England players that they were batting, he must have done so with mixed feelings. The batsmen, I imagine, would rather have been fielding, at any rate until Broad and Fowler began to show some form.

Lloyd gave the new ball to Small, as Garner's partner, which was surprising. He is, as yet, nothing like as dangerous a bowler as Marshall, or as fast. By the time Marshall bowled, after 10 overs, Broad's worst fears were behind him. In 11 balls, 'hereabouts, he hit five fours, three off Small and two off Garner. Four of them were through the leg side, all sweetly timed off balls well pitched-up. The square boundaries are no longer than one or two of the double greens at St Andrews.

At the first stoppage, after 55 minutes, England had scored 38 from 13 overs. Fowler and Broad are very different in style. Like a wagtail, Fowler darts and bobs about, restless and eager. Broad showed little outward emotion. He looked reassuringly stolid. When the players came back for 10 minutes before lunch, Broad was caught at slip off a no-ball from Marshall. I hardly think the catch accounted for the stroke.

Watching England bat was a less anxious business in the afternoon. Fowler gained in confidence and Broad suffered no reaction from his morning success. At 69 Marshall went round the wicket, which represented a moral victory to the batsmen. He would have rather not. By the time, soon afterwards, that Fowler hit his first four, a cover drive off Baptiste, Broad had alredy hit eight. Of England's more recent left-handers, other than those now playing, who is Broad most like? Perhaps Subba Row and Puller. He has Brian Close's build, but not, on yesterday's evidence, his impetuosity.

Broad reached his 55 minutes after tea, having batted for two hours 20 minutes. In the next over the hundred came up. There was another delay of 25 minutes after tea, and at five o'clock, five minutes after the resumption, Broad was out. He looked in half a mind to play no stroke at a shortish leg-side ball from Marshall, but in the end he fended at it and Dujon, diving to his right, took an acrobatic catch, one-handed.

In Marshall's next over Gower, neither forward nor back, was leg before. Not to squander England's splendid start, after that, required on the part of Fowler and Lamb both courage and luck. With more than an hour's play lost, an hour could be added on, and 45 minutes had been when, for the last time, bad light intervened.



One occasion when Broad had no choice but to take a fast ball from Marshall sitting down

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler not out	70
B C Broad c Dujon b Marshall	55
*D I Gower l-b-w b Marshall	3
A J Lamb not out	13
Extras (b 1, l-b 12, w 1, n-b 12)	26
Total (2 wkts)	167

I T Botham, M W Gatting, †P R Downton, G Miller, D R Pringle, N A Foster and R G D Willis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-101, 2-106.

BOWLING (to date): Garner 20-10-37-0; Small 9-0-38-0; Marshall 19-5-40-2; Baptiste 10-3-19-0; Harper 3-0-7-0.

WEST INDIES: C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, H A Gomes, I V A Richards, †P J Dujon, *C H Lloyd, E A E Baptiste, M D Marshall, R A Harper, M A Small and J Garner.

Umpires: D G L Evans and B J Meyer.

Today's fixtures

SECOND TEST MACH
LORD'S: ENGLAND v WEST INDIES (11.0 - 6.00)
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.00)
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Essex
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Middlesex
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire b Sussex
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Gloucestershire
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire
TAUNTON: Somerset v Leicestershire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Kent

Crowe stands firm

By Richard Streeton

TAUNTON: Leicestershire, with five second innings wickets in hand, lead Somerset by 237 runs.

Martin Crowe, the New Zealander, was the only Somerset batsman able to find the necessary resolution against hostile fast bowling by Roberts and Agnew yesterday. Leicestershire, batting more positiviely than on Wednesday, tightened their hold on the match by the close.

Roberts finished with seven for 74, which were his best figures since he answered Leicestershire's SOS and began his comeback earlier this month. In the right mood, and there was no doubt about that yesterday, Roberts retains the ability to make the ball rear awkwardly and he has lost little of his speed. The facial expression, too, is as deadpan as ever as he ambles back to long leg after each over.

Agnew generated almost as much threat at the other end, certainly in the morning, when Somerset, resuming at 54 without loss, were reduced to 97 for five. Agnew had Roebuck caught behind from a lifting ball and Lloyds held at forward short leg. In between these wickets, Roberts dismissed Wyatt, Popplewell and Rose in 14 balls.

From this point Crowe, who was *nine* when the fifth wicket fell, became as assertive as he was allowed to be. In between taking some painful knocks on the left shoulder, Crowe collected most of his runs with drives through the covers and past mid-on. Crowe has never been considered a regular hooker of the ball but he even used this stroke against Roberts during a useful last-wicket stand with Davis.

Some firm strokes by Whitaker and Boon followed when Leicestershire batted, before they fell to off spin in successive overs.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings 254 (C H Dredge 4 for 48)

Second innings

J J Whitaker c Rose b Lloyds	67
I P Butcher c Roebuck b Davis	7
*P Willey c Gard b Davis	8
T J Boon c Gard b Marks	41
N E Briers b Lloyds	16
†M A Garnham not out	26
N G B Cook not out	4
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 1)	6
Total (5 wkts)	175

P B Clift, G J Parsons, A M E Roberts and J P Agnew to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-38, 3-127, 4-129, 5-163.

SOMERSET: First innings

P M Roebuck c Garnham b Agnew	20
J G Wyatt c Cook b Roberts	47
*N F M Popplewell c Garnham b Roberts	9
M D Crowe not out	70
B C Rose c Garnham b Roberts	3
†J W Lloyds c Whitaker b Agnew	3
V J Marks b Clift	16
G V Palmer b Roberts	2
T Gard l-b-w b Roberts	1
C H Dredge b Roberts	3
M R Davis c Cook b Roberts	9
Extras (b 3, l-b 1, n-b 5)	9
Total (83 overs)	192

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-56, 2-77, 3-86, 4-94, 5-97, 6-121, 7-143, 8-149, 9-161, 10-192.

BOWLING: Roberts 30-8-74-7; Agnew 25-4-53-2; Cook 5-3-11-0; Willey 2-0-3-0; Clift 13-6-23-1; Parsons 8-3-19-0.

Bonus points: Somerset 5, Leicestershire 7.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and R A White.

Essex show depth of bowling

Turner and East underlined the depth of Essex's bowling resources as they put the county champions on course for victory against Debryshire at Chesterfield.

Essex wer without Pringle, Foster and Lever, but Turner and East more than made up for their absence by taking six wickets between them as Derbyshire were forced to follow-on 281 runs behind.

Warwickshire's Paul Smith was the "bad boy" of his team in the morning and a hero in the afternoon at Northampton. The 20-year-old Smith a fast bowler, was taken off by his captain Gifford after only two overs after being given an official caution by umpire Oslear for bowling three bouncers in succession, to Cook, the Northants captain.

He was given another chance in mid afternoon, and took three wickets in 11 balls to finish with three for 35. Northampsonshure missed out on maximum battings points, but finished their first innings only 67 behind the Warwicks' first inning score of 400

Illingworth, Worchestershire's 20-year-old left arm spinner, left Kent facing a demanding target of 256 to avoid an innings defeat at New Road. He took four for 21 in 22 overs. Kent were dismissed for 180 but made 16 without loss at the second attempt.

Lively Reeve ready

By Marcus Williams

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire, with five second innings wickets in hand, are 204 runs ahead of Sussex.

Bowlers flourished yesterday at Dean Park, where 15 wickets fell and only one batsman made a substantial contribution. Hampshire, having taken a first innings lead of 124, which was rather less than at one time seemed likely, lost half their side second time around for 51 before Maur and the captain, Pocock, arrested the slide.

Not for the first time this season, Sussex's batting was rescued by the lively Reeve, who has the distinction, unique among county cricketers of having been chosen Hongkong's player of the year (he was born there). His eighth wicket partnership of 80 with Gould – boosted by five when a bye hit a fielder's helmet left on the ground – averted the threat of the follow-on after the upper order had folded.

Reeve was last out for a well-made 65 and, with a maiden century last week, looks ready to go in higher up. It was Hampshire's quicker bowlers, finding movement off the seam from a straw coloured pitche, as Sussex's did later on, who did the early damage. Spin, whose introduction was delayed by this success until the forty-eighth over, ultimately accounted for the tail.

Connor, Reifer and Tremlett are not renowned for explosive qualities, but yesterday morning they lived up to the sponsors' initials T N T that they carry on their sweaters as they shot out the first five Sussex batsmen for 80. Connor bowled Wood and had Barclay well caught by a diving Parks in the space of three balls. Reifer induced a low catch from Green to third slip and, after Tremlett had Colin Wells caught at first slip, Reifer yorked poor Parker, who had had a torrid time.

When Tremlett had Greig caught behind, and took a fine catch himself at deep square leg to remove Alan Wells, Sussex were 132 for seven. The in-form Reeve, who struck three sixes, and the out-of-form Goald guided them away from immediate danger, though from the way le Roux and Colin Wells hustled through Hampshire in the evening, batting last may be no sinecure.

HAMPSHIRE: First innings 356 (V P Terry 136, N G Cowley 80)

Second innings

V P Terry b C M Wells	22
C L Smith l-b-w b le Roux	3
*M C J Nicholas c Barclay b C M Wells	22
T E Jesty l-b-w b le Roux	1
N G Cowley run out	0
R J Maru not out	16
N E J Pocock not out	11
Extras (l-b 5)	5
Total (5 wkts)	80

T M Tremlett, E L Reifer, †R J Parks and C A Connor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-38, 3-47, 4-51, 5-51.

SUSSEX: First innings

D J Wood b Connor	12
A M Green c Terry B Reifer	31
*J R T Barclay c Parks b Connor	0
P W G Parker b Reifer	14
C M Wells c Nicholas b Tremlett	8
A P Wells c Tremlett b Cowley	28
I A Greig c Parks b Tremlett	14
†I J Gould b Maru	32
D A Reeve b Maru	65
G S le Roux c Pocock b Cowley	4
C E Waller not out	2
Extras (b 10, l-b 3, w 5, n-b 4)	22
Total (85.5 overs)	232

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-30, 2-30, 3-69, 4-80, 5-80, 6-111, 7-132, 8-212, 9-230, 10-232.

BOWLING: Reifer 15-5-34-2; Connor 23-8-60-2; Tremlett 18-9-36-2; Cowley 14-4-35-2; Maru 12.5 1-24-2; Smith 3-0-20-0.

Bonus points: Hampshire 7, Sussex 4.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and A Jepson.

Startling recovery

By Peter Ball

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 114 runs.

At 12.10 yesterday the idea that Yorkshire would take maximum batting points would have been received with a hoot of derision. Hadlee had once again taken his toll in removing Sharp and Love in the 11th over and Boycott, so often the scourge of Nottinghamshire, was on his way back to the pavilion to leave them in the parlous position of 51 for 5.

The follow-on looked inevitable and a two-day finish a distinct possibility. Instead it proved the beginning of a startling turn-around as Bairstow once again used a dire situation to demonstrate battling qualities.

His typically aggressive 91 in the 221 minutes guided them safely past the follow-on. To make Nottinghamshire's frustration complete, Dennis then took over, compiling a violent maiden 50 off 38 balls to take his team to within just 49 runs of the Nottinghamshire total.

Although it had not been evident at the time, the remarkable recovery was already underway before Boycott failed to avoid a brutal ball which exploded at him off a length to take the shoulder and dolly to gully.

Robinson, the 20-year-old from Bradford playing in only his second first-class match, still has the refreshingly naive belief that if a ball is there to be hit it does not matter what the name of the bowler is.

He proceeded to score seven fours and if he had his moments of fortune he deserved every one of them as he led the way in a brisk stand of 64 with his captain. When Robinson was finally yorked, essaying another forcing stroke, Yorkshire still needed 125 to avoid the follow-on. Bairstow however, as so often, was leading from the front. The second ball after lunch from Saxelby was lifted over the bowler's head for six and boundaries proliferated as partnerships of 53 with Carrick and 92 with Sidebottom saw them beyond that landmark.

Yorkshire were still 130 behind when Sidebottom left unhappily, having been adjudged lbw. When Bairstow, having hit ten fours, was deprived of a richly-deserved century as Hadlee held an outstanding catch, diving like a goalkeeper at second slip, Notts' lead still looked likely to be a useful one.

Cooper was sliced for six over extra cover and straight-driven for four in the 99th over. Fourteen were still needed off the 100th over, and Dennis ensured that they came, swinging Hemmings for one six into the mid-wicket car park and hitting the next ball out of the ground over wide long-on. Finally, as the fieldsmen began to tear their hair out, Saxelby ended it by yorking Oldham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings 390 for 5 dec (R T Robinson 169, D W Randall 136)

Second innings

R T Robinson c and b Carrick	45
B Hassan not out	18
†B N French	0
Extras (l-b 2)	2
Total (1 wkt)	65

D W Randall, C E B Rice, J D Birch, K Saxelby, R J Hadlee, E E Hemmings, K E Cooper and P M Such to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-64.

BOWLING:

YORKSHIRE: First innings

G Boycott c Hemmings b Cooper	33
A A Metcalfe c Randall b Hadlee	5
P W Jarvis c Hassan b Hadlee	0
K Sharp l-b-w b Hadlee	4
J D Love c French b Hadlee	0
P E Robinson b Cooper	45
*†D L Bairstow c Hadlee b Cooper	91
P Carrick c Hadlee b Such	25
A Sidebottom l-b-w b Cooper	40
S J Dennis not out	53
S Oldham b Saxelby	22
Extras (b 1, l-b 10, n-b 3)	14
Total	341

Score at 100 overs: 303 for 9

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-23, 3-33, 4-33, 5-51, 6-115, 7-168, 8-260, 9-263, 10-341.

BOWLING: Hadlee 26-7-75-4; Saxelby 21.5-8-76-1; Hemmings 19-4-51-0; Cooper 26-7-93-4; Such 12-0-32-1.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 8, Yorkshire 6.

Umpires: K E Palmer and P B Wright.

Derbyshire v Essex

AT CHESTERFIELD

ESSEX: First innings 468 for 7 dec (G A Gooch 227, B R Hardie 58)

DERBYSHIRE: First innings

*K J Barnett l-b-w b Phillip	17
I S Anderson c Fletcher b R E East	34
†B J M Maher c Hardie b Gooch	66
A Hill c D E East b Turner	5
J E Morris l-b-w b Turner	0
J H Hampshire c Hardie b Turner	4
W P Fowler c Hardie b R E East	1
B Roberts b R E East	9
R J Finney b Acfield	30
D G Moir not out	3
P G Newman c D E East b Gooch	11
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 3)	7
Total (85 overs)	187

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-41, 2-69, 3-80, 4-80, 5-88, 6-88, 7-108, 8-173, 9-173, 10-187.

BOWLING: Phillip 21-6-65-1; Turner 15-4-29-3; R E East 27-12-31-3; Acfield 16-3-44-1; Gooch 6-1-11-2.

Second innings

*K J Barnett c D E East b Phillip	24
I S Anderson c Gooch b Acfield	38
A Hill l-b-w b Gooch	25
†B J M Maher l-b-w b Acfield	0
E Morris not out	28
P G Newman not out	2
Extras (b 4)	4
Total (4wkts)	121

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-42, 2-84, 3-89, 4-110.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 3, Essex 8

Umpires: D J Constant and C Cook

Glamorgan v Middlesex

AT SWANSEA

GLAMORGAN: First innings 327 (A L Jones 122)

Second innings

J A Hopkins not out	11
A L Jones c Radley b Edmonds	8
R C Ontong not out	9
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 1)	6
Total (1 wkt)	34

Younis Ahmed, G C Holmes, C J C Rowe, J F Steele, †T Davies, W W Davis, *M W W Selvey and S R Barwick to bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12.

MIDDLESEX: First innings

W N Slack c Davies b Selvey	39
R G P Ellis b Davis	18
S P Hughes b Selvey	12
C R Cook c Davies b Rowe	47
K P Tomlins b Selvey	19
C T Radley c Davies b Barwick	45
*J E Emburey l-b-w b Barwick	15
P H Edmonds b Barwick	142
N F Williams c Selvey b Barwick	44
†C P Metson not out	24
Extras (b 4, l-b 10, n-b 19)	33
Total (9 wkts dec)	438

A Fraser did not bat

Score at 100 overs: 335 for 7

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-38, 2-79, 3-82, 4-114, 5-173, 6-186, 7-239, 8-366, 9-438.

BOWLING: Davis 29-8-107-1; Barwick 25.2-6-78-4; Ontong 18-3-57-0; Steele 6-2-13-0; Selvey 24-3-107-3; Rowe 12-0-43-1.

Bonus points: Glamorgan 7, Middlesex 8

Umpires: P J Eele and M J Kitchen

Lancashire v Gloucs

AT OLD TRAFFORD

LANCASHIRE: First innings 197 (D V Lawrence 5 for 64)

Second innings

J A Ormrod b Lawrence	29
M R Chadwick l-b-w b Sainsbury	3
S J O'Shaughnessy c Romaines b Shepherd	0
N H Fairbrother c and b Lawrence	8
*J Abrahams not out	36
S T Jefferies c Russell b Graveney	43
J Simmons not out	22
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 6)	9
Total (5 wkts)	159

M Watkinson, P J W Allott, I Folley and †J Stanworth to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26, 2-27, 3-43, 4-48, 5-117.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings

A W Stovold c Stanworth b Watkinson	73
P W Romaines b Jefferies	39
C W J Athey b Jefferies	27
Zaheer Abbas c Simmons b Watkinson	4
P Bainbridge l-b-w b Jefferies	10
J N Shepherd l-b-w b Allott	2
*D A Graveney c Simmons b Jefferies	20
†R C Russell c Stanworth B Allott	1
C S Dale b Jefferies	1
D V Lawrence b Allott	8
G E Sainsbury not out	0
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 4)	5
Total (83.4 overs)	190

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-94, 2-127, 3-131, 4-147, 5-154, 6-161, 7-162, 8-165, 9-186, 10-190.

BOWLING: Allott 28.4-8-58-3; Watkinson 17-7-39-2; O'Shaugnessy 3-0-17-0; Simmons 9-5-7-0; Folley 5-2-8-0; Jefferies 21-5-56-5.

Bonus points: Lancashire 5, Gloucestershire 5.

Umpires: J A Jameson and R Julien.

Northants v Warwicks

AT NORTHAMPTON

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 400 for 9 dec (D L Amiss 121, A M Ferreira 76 not out, G W Humpage 55)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings

*G Cook c Amiss b P A Smith	82
W Larkins c Kallicharran b Small	78
M J Bamber c Gifford b Ferreira	37
R J Boyd-Moss c Gifford b P A Smith	4
R G Williams c Kallicharran b P A Smith	2
R J Bailey l-b-w b Ferreira	15
D S Steele c Amiss b Ferreira	23
N A Mallender not out	33
A Walker c Kallicharan b Ferreira	5
R W Hanley not out	38
Extras (b 4, l-b 6, w 6, n-b 5)	21
Total (8 wkts dec)	333

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-142, 2-177, 3-181, 4-188, 5-230, 6-231, 7-271, 8-281.

BOWLING: Small 22-5-66-1; P A Smith 12-2-35-3; Old 15-3-57-0; Ferreira 24-5-87-4; Gifford 35-6-68-0.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 5, Warwickshire 7.

Umpires: J H Harris and D O Oslear.

Worcestershire v Kent

AT WORCESTER

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

M J Weston c Tavaré b Underwood	13
T S Curtis c Johnson b Underwood	65
D M Smith not out	189
*P A Neale l-b-w b Ellison	17
Kapil Dev c Potter b Alderman	42
D B d'Oliveria c Johnson b Alderman	60
†D J Humphries l-b-w b Alderman	0
P J Newport not out	33
Extras (b 4, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 3)	17
Total (6 wkts dec)	436

R K Illingworth, J D Inchmore and A P Pridgeon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-41, 2-154, 3-181, 4-288, 5-385, 6-385.

BOWLING: Alderman 28-3-129-3; Jarvis 6-1-20-0; Underwood 35-11-85-2; Ellison 21-2-71-1; Cowdrey 9-0-42-0; Johnson 22-4-60-0; Tavaré 1-0-1-0

KENT: First innings

L Potter c Weston b Inchmore	22
N R Taylor b Inchmore	23
*C J Tavaré c Humphries b Pridgeon	12
D G Aslett c Humphries b Pridgeon	17
C S Cowdrey b Illingworth	32
G W Johnson b Newport	15
R M Ellison c Smith b Illingworth	10
†S A Marsh b Illingworth	5
D L Underwood b Illingworth	12
T M Alderman not out	9
K B S Jarvis b Pridgeon	0
Extras (b 7, l-b 10, n-b 6)	23
Total (75.4 overs)	180

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-41, 2-51, 3-59, 4-98, 5-120, 6-151, 7-151, 8-164, 9-179, 10-180.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 20.4-4-48-3; Kapil Dev 11-1-36-0; Inchmore 11-1-34-2; Illingworth 22-13-21-4; d'Oliveira 1-1-0-0; Newport 6-2-18-1.

Second innings

L Potter not out	6
N R Taylor not out	9
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (no wkt)	16

Bonus points: Worcestershire 8, Kent 2.

Umpires: B Dudleston and J W Holder.

Surrey v Cambridge U

AT BANSTEAD

SURREY: First innings 361 for 7 dec (K Medlycott 117 not out; N J Falkner 101 not out; Bowling: Garlick 28-6-87-2; Grimes 14-2-51-1; Pollock 29-6-104-4; Cotterell 17-4-56-0; Andrew 9-0-61-0.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First innings

C R Andrew c Payne b Taylor	8
I D Burnley b Taylor	17
M N Breddy c Stewart b Feltham	5
P G P Roebuck c Stewart b Feltham	9
D G Price c Stewart b Waterman	34
†A G Davies c Payne b Taylor	69
A K Golding c and b Feltham	10
T A Cotterell c Needham b Payne	4
*A J Pollock b Feltham	11
A D H Grimes b Payne	13
P Garlick not out	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 9, w 10, n-b 1)	23
Total	201

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-25, 3-40, 4-65, 5-85, 6-112, 7-131, 8-182, 9-201, 10-201.

BOWLING: Waterman 15-3-41-1; Taylor 16-3-38-3; Feltham 20-7-57-4; Payne 10.5-5-24-2; Medlycott 9-4-18-0.

Umpires: H D Bird and M B Heath.

ROWING: FIRST ROUND AT HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA

Records fall and Baillieu lifts his Olympic gloom

By Jim Railton

There was a tail wind at the Royal Regatta yesterday, against a lazy stream announced before the start at 8 am and the records tumbled. In the Britannia, the Tideway Scullers broke the Barrier and Fawley record and actually argued down the course among themselves whether they should go for the course record which, by relaxing, they missed by two seconds.

Lou Barry, the Scullers coach, said: "The record today does not matter: the main thing is for the boys to get through by winning and not expending too much energy."

Three Henley course records were broken by Vesta, in the Thames, Neptune in the Britannia, and Nottinghamshire Countyin the Queen Mother Cup.

An Oxford Blue, Matheson, and a Cambridge Blue, Baillieu, met head on in the Diamond Sculls. They have gold, silver and bronze medals in international competitions between them. Both approaching their mid-30s, they were in contention for Olympic places this year.

Their motivation yesterday was on a different level. It is after all, the Henley Royal Regatta, not a distant lake in California. Matheson led bravely to the Barrier, but Baillieu, predictably, came through for an easy verdict.

YESTERDAY'S HENLEY RESULTS

Ladies' Plate

Cherwell BC 'A' bt Trinity Hall, Cambridge ½l, 6mins 42secs.
University College, Dublin bt Christ College, Cambridge easily, 6mins 42sec.
Imperial College, London bt Newcastle University 1½l, 6min 5sec.
University of Washington, US bt University College and Hospital, London, easily, 6min 50sec.
Pembroke College, Cambridge, bt first and third Trinity BC, Cambridge, ½l, 6min 41sec.
Emmanuel College, Cambridge, bt Oriel College, Oxford 1l, 6min 49sec.
Brown University, US bt University of Bristol, by 1½l, 6min 42sec.
Isis BC bt King's College, London, easily, 6min 37sec.
Downing College, Cambridge bt Catharine's College, Cambridge, 3½l, 6min 33sec.
Templue Univeatity, US bt Nottingham University 3l, 6min 46sec.
Trinity College, Dublin bt Durham University 1½l, 6min 34sec.
Lady Margaret BC, Cambridge bt Manchester University, easily, 6min 48sec.
Yale University US, bt Rutgers University, US 2½l, 6min 33sec.

Double Sculls

J Baur and P Muster bt G P H Johncox and G J Pratt, easily, 7min 22sec.
H P Matheson and T J Crooks bt G H Pitt and J J F Elwin, easily, 7min 36sec.
M Espersen and L Kruse (Bagsbaerd & Kolding) bt R A Hart and C G N Hart, easily, 7min 30sec.
R C Luke and D J Luke (Llandaff RC) bt O M Allen and S Larkin (Christchurch RC) 2l, 7min 24sec.
D J Babbs and R A Phillips (London RC) bt P Bramm and P Franke (Oceanana and Spandau, West Germany), easily 7min 15sec.
N J Burfitt and L J Fletcher (Wimbledon College and Hollingworth Lake RC) bt C Spencer and T Keech (Poplar and Blackwall, and District RC) 3½l, 7min 21sec.

Princess Elizabeth Cup

The King's School, Chester bt Shiplake College, 1l 6min 33sec.
St Joseph's Preparatory School, US bt Pomfrest School, US 3½l 6min 36sec.

Thames Cup

City of Cambridge RC bt Worcester RC, 1l, 6min.
Harvard University US bt Reading University ¾l, 6min 34sec.
Ormsund Roklub, Norway bt Barclays Bank RC 3l, 6min 28sec.
Thames RC bt Sourport BC 2l, 6min 34sec.
Agecroft RC bt Clyde ARC, Ro, 7min 09sec.
Nautilus Lwt Rc bt Thames Tradesmen's RC A 1¼l, 6min 30sec.
Argonaut RC, Can, bt Derby RC, easily, 6min 32sec.
Thames Tradesmen's RC B bt Kent School, US, ½l, 6min 31sec.
Twickenham RC bt Tees RC, ⅔l, 6min 49sec.
Vesta RC bt Peterborough RC, Can, ¾l, 6min 24sec.
Molesey BC bt Quintin BC B, 1½l, 6min 44sec.
Leander Club bt St Catherine's RC, Canada, ½l, 6min 28sec.
Cantabrigians RC bt Aberdeen University, easily, 6min 47sec.
Leander Club A bt Lea RC 'B' 1½l, 6min 23sec

Wyfold Cup

Molesey BC bt Quintin BC, easily, 7min 14sec.
Wallingford RC bt Thames Tradesmen's RC A, 2l, ntt.
Thames RC bt London RC C, 3l, 7min 20sec.
London RC A bt Porcellian Club, US, easily, 7min 18sec.
Cantabrigian RC bt Nottinghamshire County RA B, ⅔l, 6min 55sec.
Nautilus Lwt RC bt London Hospital RC, 2l, 7min 27sec.
Nottinghamshire County RA A bt New York Athletic Club easily, 7min 9sec.
Staines BC bt Kingston RC, 3½l, 7min 7sec.
University of London bt Henley RC, not rowed out, ntt.
Vesta bt Natives BC and the Lady Somerset BC, easily, 7min 17sec.
Thames Tradesmen's RC B bt Cygnet RC, 3½l, 7min 10sec.
Joinville Club, D'Aviron, France, bt Gloucester RC, easily, 7min 7sec.

Visitors' Cup

Yale University and Rutgers University, US, bt Pilgrim School, 1l, 7min 12sec.
Imperial College, London bt Upper Canada College, Canada, 3⅔l, 7min 24sec.
Yale University, US bt Princeton University, US, easily, 6min 44sec.

Silver Goblets

N H Gallaher and W L Beckman bt R J Stuart and M G de Grammont 2½l, 8min 2sec.
R Hedges and D Neel bt W J Lang and A M Genziani, ro.
N W Pratt and P J Ibbotson (Newark RC and Ancholme RC) bt J P Griffin and A C Hemmings (Bradford-on-Avon) easily, 7min, 59sec.
P C Wensley and C J Jones (Kingston RC and Leander Club) bt J J Purdy and M E Vannoradell (University of Pennsylvania), easily 7min 53sec.
F W Pinkerton and P L Granger (Evesham) bt D A O'Connell and G N Booth (Royal Hongkong YC) easily ntt.
J M Beattie and R C Stanhope (Thames Tradesmen RC) bt T Thomas and M Henabee (St Catherine Collegiate Institute, Canada) 6min 27sec.

Diamond Sculls

F Marben, Igor-Offenbach, West Germany, bt D H Gwilliam, Stourport BC 2l, 8min 14sec.
B S Cooper, New Zealand Universities Sports Union, bt B S Trembly, Dartmouth RC, US, easily, 8min 11sec.
B Eltang Dansk (Rowclub Denmark) bt S R Henderson (West End RC, New Zealand) 1¾l, 7min 54sec.

Britannia Cup

Tideway Scullers School bt Quintin BC easily, 7min 10sec.
Bedford RC bt Sons of the Thames RC 1½l, 7min 24sec.
Neptune RC, Ireland bt Walton RC 1l, 7min 2sec.
Star Club bt Auriole Kensington RC, easily, 7min 37sec.
Molesey BC bt University of London ½l 7min 4sec.

Queen Mother's Challenge Cup

London & Thames RC bt London RC 2½l, 7min 11 sec.
Nottinghamshire County RA bt Thames Tradesmen's RC 2¾l, 6 min 49 sec.
Maidenhead RC bt Kingston RC 3½l, 7 min 5 sec.

BOOK REVIEWS

A century of leading ladies come alive

The annual migration of tennis professionals to the shale courts of mainland Europe ad the grass courts of England has coincided, as it always does, with a flurry of activity in those publishing houses who take careful aim at the game's moving target. This year's consequences have been slightly more effective than usual in embollishing the already admirable literature of what is very much a writer's sport.

Those who need something to read during the season of strawberries and rain may be particularly intsrested by *Ladies of the Court* (Pavilion Books, 192 pages, £10.95), written by Jean Rafferty with the help of Virginie Wade. Whis is so visually inviting – so well dressed, as it were – that one approaches it warily, half-expecting that it cannot be as good as it looks. But it is.

The typoraphical trick of using italics for Miss Wade's interjections is initially confusing. On the other hand her overall guidance must have been useful to Miss Rafferty, who writes with engaging facility about the players who have adorned a century of women's *tennis* at Wimbledon. This is a book about people – and it brings them to life with grace and warmth.

The ground has been tilled before, but seldom so well. The old photographs are often enchanting. The same two critical points could be made of *Suzanne Lenglen, La Diva du Tennis* (Rochevignes, 253 pages, 125 francs), translated into French from Gianni Clarici's lyrical Italian. Clerici offers us a deeply researched, imaginatively sensitive recreation of Miss Lenglen's lamentable short life. She was a catalyst: a revolutionary, capricious eccentric whose prowess and personality affected the game itself and all who knew her. So far as anyone can, Clerici has done her justice.

Texas, always thinking big, weighs in at 5lb 5oz with the 971-page *International Who's Who in Tennis*, which was conceived by Owen Williams, executive director of World Championship Tennis, and edited by Jane Cooke. This hefty literary baby is available from WCT at 2340 Thanksgiving Tower, Dallas, Texas 75201, at $75 plus a $5 shipping charge. It is not worth that. Many biographies are already out of date. Many were obviously cobbled together without adequate help from the subjects. This Who's Who cost five years of hard labour, lists 8,000 people and 4,000 organizations, and is rather like the spectacle of Basset sitting up – the remarkable thing is not that it is done well or badly, but that it is done at all. One hopes for a second editions that is more up to date and more tightly organized.

This heavywiegth dwarfs the flyweight *Tennis*, by Reginald Brace, whose 9oz hard-back, published by David adn Charles at £3.95, had only 64 pages. One of a series of "sportsviewers' guides", *Tennis* is superficially sketchy, even trivial, but punches more than its weight. Britain has no sounder tennis critic than the author, who always makes sense in this terse, sometimes bland survey of the game's history and character, its players and events.

History is the nuts and bolts of tow British-built annuals. *World of Tennis 1984* (Collins Willow, 416 pages, selling at £8.95 paperback or £9.95 hardback) is edited by John Barrett and compiled by Lance Tingay and has become something of a tennis *Wisden*.

Tennis Great Britain 1984 (504 pages, selling at £5.95 in soft covers) is edited by David Irvine and published for the Lawn Tennis Association by Dennis Fairey and Associates.

Rex Bellamy

GOLF

Brown putts his way to a record 63

By Mitchell Platts

Ken Brown has been conspicuous by his absence from the leaderboard in Europe this season, but he put that well and truly behind him with an astonishing 63, seven under par, in the first round of the Glasgow Open at Haggs Castle yesterday.

By equalling the course record, established by John O'Leary last year, Brown put four strokes between himself and Gordon Brand junior and Philip Walton, who share second place.

It was the result that he required after a start to the season which has been less than fruitful. Brown has suffered, mostly in silence, this year in the United States, where he has spent 11 weeks but played in only five tournaments. Tuning into Channel 7 with a TV dinner in a motel room has become an accepted routine.

For all his efforts, Brown has earned the princely sum of £2,000 in America, compared to the £250,000 that Tom Watson has banked, and his winnings in Europe this season amount to £4,536.

Even so, he considers his frustrating first half to the year to be worth every penny. For the Ryder Cup player is convinced that he will realize *his* full potential only by regularly competing on the US tour.

Last week's Monte Carlo Open provided him with further evidence because he returned home dispirited by spending three days on a mountainside course, where he took a first round of 73 and then found himself "balloted out" in the fog-curtailed tournament.

So after next month's Open at St Andrews, Brown is more than likely to head straight back to America, where as a Tour School qualifier he has been led to believe that he will receive greater opportunities to play because many of the leading players take more time off.

Brown: seven under

Brown's game is improving, as he demonstrated by gathering eight birdies on a day when strong wind and hard, bouncy fairways made par a blessing for most players. He took advantage of the excellent greens, holing a succession of long putts, although there were at least three of 10 feet which escaped his ancient hickory putter.

LEADING SCORES: (British and Irish unless stated): 63: K Brown (equals course record) 67: P Walton, G Brand jnr. 68: E Dary, I Woosnam; C Mason; G Ralph. 69: D Smyth, M Cahill (Aus); P Senior (Aus); J Crow (Aus); R Weir; M Clayton (Aus); R Davis (Aus). 70: M Miller; M Poxon, R Chapman; M Pinero (Sp); S Martin; D Cooper, B Longmuir, J Harrison. 71: B Waites; D J Russell, P Carrigill; D Goodman (US); J Morgan, D Feherty; M King; M Johnson; P Way; W Humphreys. 72: J Hall; K Stables; P Fowler (Aus); S Lyle; D Llewellyn; D Huish; H Clark. 73: M Bembridge; C O'Connor jnr; G Davies; S Owen (NZ); N Hansen; J Fowler, D Matthew; J McAlister; T Johnstone (Zimbabwe); R Rafferty; I Baker-Finch (Aus); H Baiocchi, I Mosey; E Polland; T Britz (SA); N Radcliffe (Aus); G Goodwin (Aus). Other scores: 76: S Torrance. 78: B Barnes.

MOTOR CYCLING

Honda under a lone threat from Lawson

From Michael Scott, Assen

The world champion, Freddie Spencer, and his Honda support troops look set to dominate Saturday's Dutch TT, with only a late charge in the penultimate practice session by Eddie Lawson splitting five Hondas in the first six practice positions.

Lawson had been down in thirtieth spot, until yesterday's late evening session. Then the 1984 championship leader worked hard to move up to third, in his first bout of sustained fast riding uninterrupted by erratic weather, engine trouble or continuing tyre difficulties.

Spencer was second fastest, with the Frenchman, Raymond Roche fractionally quicker. In his best position for two years, Barry Sheene was seventh fastest, top Suzuki rider. This difficult circuit, newly shortened and resurfaced this year, has long been one of his favourites.

PRACTICE TIMES: 1, R Roche, Honda, 2min 17.12sec; 2, F Spencer, Honda, 2:17.26; 3, E Lawson, Yamaha, 2:17.61; 4, R Haslam, Honda, 2:18.19; 5, R Mamola, Honda, 2:18.37; 6, W Gardner, Honda, 2:18.59; 7, B Sheene, Suzuki, 2:19.19; 8, D de Radigues, Chevallier-Honda, 2:19.74; 9, S Pellandini, Suzuki, 2:22.18; 10, V Ferrari, Yamaha, 2:22.19.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CROQUET: Veterans tournament (Southwick). Weekend Tournaments at Bristol, Hunstanton and Nottingham.
GOLF: Glasgow Classic (7.30am). Guernsey women's open (7.45am). Cyril Gray Tournament (Worplesdon GC, 8am).
MULTI SPORTS: GLC Sports Day (Crystal Palace NSC, 10am)
EQUESTRIANISM: Sandringham Horse Trials.
ARCHERY: Grand National meet (Oxford).
YACHTING: Edinburgh Cup (Cowes).
POLO: Warwickshire Cup (2.15).

YACHTING

Cassell makes good use of local knowledge

By John Nicholls

Andy Cassell became the first British helmsman to win a race this week on the fourth day of the Edinburgh Cup series for Dragons at Cowes yesterday. If ever there was an occasion for local knowledge, yesterday provided it, and Cassell, well versed in the intricacies of the Solent, responded well to the challenge of light winds and strong tides.

Making light of the conditions and his artificial legs, Cassell led throughout the race, usually by a wide margin, but in the end by only a whisker from Phillip Tolhurst. The hitherto dominant Irish contingent were outsmarted for once and the series, sponsored by Beefeater Gin, has taken on renewed interest.

Tolhurst now leads overall on total points, although Tony O'Gorman would displace him when discards (best five out of six races) come into cosnsideration. O'Gorman will be relieved if he does not have to count yesterday's twentythird place at the end of the week.

FOURTH RACE (provisional): 1, Mahjong (A Cassell, Royal Corinthian); 2, Warlord (P Tolhurst, Royal Burnham); 3, Heuschrecke (M Ellis, Royal Torbay); 4, Avalanche (T Wade, Royal Corinthian); 5, Alphida (C Doyle, Royal St George); 6, Ariel (R Melville, Royal Corinthian).

Olympic draw

Munich (Reuter) – The draw for the Olympic men's basketball tournament was made here at the International Basketball Federation (BIBF) world congress on Saturday.

GROUP A: Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Italy, West Germany, Yugoslavia

GROUP B: Canada, China, France, Spain, Uruguay, United States.

TENNIS: VICTORY FOR MISS WADE ON FOURTH DAY OF WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Germans make youthful advance

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Germany advanced on an impressively broad front at Wimbledon yesterday. The gates were closed at 2.20pm and 35 minutes later rain stopped play for the first time in this year's championships – but four young Germans had already won in straight sets to join Rolf Gehring in the third round.

The casualties included Kathleen Horvath, the first women's seed to be beaten, and Sue Barker, who reached the semi-finals in 1977. The winners included Boris Becker, aged 16 who had to qualify, and Steffi Graf, aged 15.

The other Germans to come through were Bettina Bunge, aged 21, who has German parents, plays for Germany but is probably qualified for three other countries, and Claudia Kohde, who has done no more than justify her seeding.

Gehring, aged 28, has been working hard with his young compatriots and, in the process, seems to have been rejuvenated. He was always more remarkable for his talents than his achievements. We shall soon find out what he can make of Ivan Lendl.

Becker's task will be equally formidable because he must play Bill Scanlon, who has more grass court experience than Lendl.

Five years ago Scanlon progressed to the quarter-finals at Wimbledon. In the last United States championships he beat John McEnroe, which is not an easy thing to do. So far Becker has had an easy ride. His opponent yesterday, Nduka (Duke) Odizor, eventually retired because something had gone wrong with the ballbearings in his racket hand.

Miss Bunge, who reached the semi-finals in 1982 and is playing her sixth Wimbledon, receded from the stage to the wings last year because a congenital ear defect had to be corrected by surgery. That went well. Yesterday she stepped back into the limelight – a strong, athletic and aggressive player with an instinctive flair for tennis and the right kind of game for grass. Predictably, she was too good for Miss Horvath, aged 18, who was a first round loser in her only previous challenge at Wimbledon two years ago.

Miss Horvath had some muscular problems yesterday. But her basic problems were Miss Bunge and the grass court. Miss Horvath needs a higher bounce and a little more time than grass allows her. This, she said, was "a learning experience".

Miss Bunge's next opponent will be Miss Graf, whose boxer dog must be wondering why she is spending so much time away from home these days. She beat Miss Barker 7-6, 6-3. Miss Barker had pleanty of chances in the first set – most obviously, a set point – and also led 3-1 in the second. Then Miss Barker was discomposed by some startling line calls. After more than a decade in the business she should have acquired more tolerance of Sod's law.

Miss Barker is such an engagingly jolly woman that her defeats are always unwelcome, though we are getting more accustomed to them. Another British player to lose was Stephen Shaw. But at least he gave Andres Gomez, seeded sixth, two sufficiently tough sets to expose flaws in the composure of a powerful left hander who is already having his best Wimbledon – and is good enough to last for two or three more rounds.

Britain, though, had three winners: Virginia Wade, Jo Durie, and Annabel Croft. Miss Wade, aged 38, but getting younger every round, must now play a qualifier from Sweden, Carina Karlsson, which should be a relatively easy task after two rigorous three-set matches.

Miss Durie had a run of seven consecutive games against a little, strongly built left-hander from Maryland, Elise Burgin. Miss Durie should be with us for at least two more rounds. She has begun to play with last year's authority – which, so far has not been evident in 1984.

Miss Croft and Julie Salmon, who had reached the third round a day earlier, are only 18 years old. This suggests that Sue Mappin, Britain's national team manager, must be doing something right. Yesterday Miss Croft went through the fires of hell before winning 6-3, 2-6, 7-5 against Michelle Torres (the paternal blood is Mexican) she is a year younger than Miss Croft but has recently been playing well.



Mixed singles: Sue Barker (left) lost to Steffi Graf, but Virginia Wade went through against Zina Garrison

Gomez complains about calls

Andres Gomez, the sixth seed from Ecuador, was far from happy as he won an argumentative opening set 7-6 against the British wild-card entry, Stephen Shaw.

Gomez complained five times against line calls, received a warning for kicking a ball into the crowd, and asked for referee Alan Mills to come on to court so he could voice his complaints.

Gomez was in trouble early with the line judges but the American umpire, Joyce Jackson, refused to over-rule any of the calls though four of them seemed to be blatantly wrong.

Shaw, disqualified in the recent Manchester tournament for "not trying", remained impassive as Gomez received his warning in the 10th game after yet another disputed decision.

Mills came on at 6-5 to talk to Gomez and told him to continue after a brief word with the umpire. But the South American finally had the last laugh.

After Gomez led 6-4 in the tiebreaker, Shaw, who had been serving superbly for much of the set, double faulted when set point down and fell behind

Gomez forged ahead to 4-2 in the second set and apart from swiping one ball into the net in anger he had no further trouble.

At least, not from the officials. Shaw gave him problems by breaking back in the eighth game to pull up to 4-4 and the British player held his serve to 5-4 when rain stopped play.

● The women's third seed, Hana Mandlikova, yesterday defeated Catarina Lindqvist, of Sweden, 7-5, 6-3 to reach the third-round of the singles. After coming off court the 22-year-old Czech player said she had no fears of playing the defending champion, Martina Navratilova.

"I always believe I can beat Martina," she said. Mandlikova is seeded to play Chris Lloyd, of the United States, in the semi-finals and, if she is successful, Navratilova in the final. "I am confident that I am a better player even when we are both at our best form, because I have more strokes. She may be stronger and quicker but I think with the right timing I can produce the better shots."

Miss Mandlikova's frank assertions came as a refreshing change from the discouraged remarks of other players who see Miss Navratilva as unbeatable. In her match against Miss Lindqvist, who celebrated her 21st birthday last week, Miss Mandlikova produced her usual crop of graceful winners.

English rose thrives in rain

By Geoffrey Green

Raindrops kept falling on our heads, bringing out a harvest of multi-coloured umbrellas, as Miss Virginia Wade kept a packed Centre Court gallery on tenterhooks. She recovered bravely to beat the American girl, Miss Zina Garrison, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5. So departed the fifth seed of the Ladies' tournament. All honour to Miss Wade, the champion in 1977, Wimbledon's centenery year, and now playing in these championships for the 23rd year.

Approaching the age of 40, this could possibly be her last appearance in the singles. Her recovery yesterday against an opponent 17 years her junior was a noble effort in a match which she seemed to have lost.

Possibly the rain and two stoppages of half an hour and more each in the second and third sets broke the American girl's concentration. Certainly her well masked drop shots lost accuracy although her penetrating, stylish backhand was always a danger. Miss Wade, so youthfully mobile, hung in, as the modern saying is, rescuing the second set from 1-3 down and a decider from 0-3 for her victory. Her inspiration was watered by the cold rain and she lived again her day of wine and roses all those seven long years ago.

Miss Garrison's early tactic of pulling her opponent forward to her drop shots and lobbing her paid fine dividends for half the match until everything went out of her window. Miss Wade's victory from an ominous hole postponed a possible sentimental swan song. The roar of the crowd will still be with her until farewell.



Miss Durie on her way to victory yesterday

Video trial clears Connors

Jimmy Connors was cleared yesterday of using bad language during his Centre Court match on Wednesday. The Wimbledon referee, Alan Mills, and other tournament officials listened to a video recording of the match against Stefan Simonsson of Sweden following allegations that the third seed had uttered an obscenity at the umpire.

A spokesman for the All-England Club said: "After careful viewing of the video recording, it has been decided not to take any action against Mr Connors. The umpire did not make a report and the linesman and supervisors have no evidence. The video revealed nothing."

If Connors had been found guilty of using bad language on court he could have faced a fine under the strict rules of conduct. Wimbledon officials have already made it clear they will not tolerate swearing

Greg Holmes, the 20-year-old American collegiate champion, was fined £180 yesterday for breaking his racket on court during Wednesday's match with John Lloyd of Great Britain. Simone Colombo, of Italy, was fined £200 on Wednesday for spitting at a linesman.

RESULTS FROM YESTERDAY

Men's singles

Holder: J P McEnroe (US)

Second round

B Becker (WG) bt N Odizor (Nigeria) 6–3, 6–4, 4–2 (ret).
R Acuna (Chile) bt C A Miller (Aus) 3–6, 6–3, 6–2, 6–4.
K CURREN (SA) bt B Testerman (US) 7–6, 6–1, 4–6, 6–2.
T Moor (US) bt K Flach (US) 6–4, 7–6, 6–2.
W SCANLON (US) bt S Perkiss (Isr) 6–2, 6–3, 6–3.
R Krishnan (India) bt C J Lewis (NZ) 6–3, 6–3, 6–3.
A Gomez (Ec) bt S M Shaw (GB) 7–6, 7–6, 6–2.
G Forget (Fra) bt G Michibata (Can) 7–6, 6–3, 6–4.
W Masur (Aus) bt J Hlasek (Switz) 6–4, 6–2, 7–5.
J Sadri (US) bt M Leach (US) 7–6, 3–6, 6–4, 6–4.

● The following results arrived too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions:

T Smid (Cz) bt M Kratzmann (Aus) 6–3, 2–6, 6–7, 7–6, 8–6.

Men's doubles

Holders: P Fleming and J P McEnroe (US)

● The following results arrived too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions:

First round

P CASH and P McNAMEE (Aust) bt A Andrews and J Sadri (US) 6–7, 6–3, 7–6, 6–3.
P SLOZIL and T SMID (Cz) bt R Becker (WG) and W Fibak (Pol) 3–6, 3–6, 6–4, 6–1, 6–4.
S Simonsson and H Sundstrom (Swe) bt J Canter (US) and D Tarr (SA) 6–4, 6–7, 2–6, 6–4, 6–4.
T C Fancutt (Aust) and M Schapers (Neth) bt V C Amaya and H Pfister (SU) 3–6, 7–6, 7–6, 5–2.
D Gitlin and C Hooper (US) bt J Fillol (Chile) and F Gonzalez (Par) 4–6, 6–3, 3–6, 6–3, 11–9.
D DYKE and W MASUR (Aust) bt A Amritraj and V Amritraj (Ind) 6–4, 6–0, 6–2.
L R Bourne and M Dickson (US) bt G Barbosa and J Soares (Br) 4–6, 7–6, 6–1, 7–6.
T E GULLIKSON and T R GULLIKSON (US) bt P Arraya (Peru) and A Gomez (Ec) 7–5, 6–4, 3–6, 6–4.
H P GUENTHARDT (Switz) and B TAROCZY (Hun) bt C Panatta (It) and N Saviano (US) 6–4, 6–7, 6–2, 7–6.
P FLEMING and J P McENROE (US) bt S Mendon (Ind) and G Michibata (Can) 6–3, 6–3, 4–6, 6–3.
K FLACH and R SEGUSO (US) bt J Gunnarson (Swe) and M Mortensen (Den) 6–4, 6–7, 7–6, 7–6.
C H Cox (US) and H Lasek (Switz) bt M N Doyle (Ire) and A Maurer (WG) 7–6, 6–4, 4–6, 6–4.
M R EDMONDSON (Aus) and S E STEWART (US) bt D G C Mustard and R J Simpson (NZ) 6–7, 6–4, 6–7, 6–2, 6–4.

Women's singles

Holder: M Navratilova (US)

Second round

J M DURIE (GB) bt E Burgin (US) 6–1, 6–3.
H SUKOVA (Cz) bt A M Cecchini (It) 6–3, 6–0.
B Bunge (Mon) bt E K Horvath (US) 6–0, 6–4.
C KOHDE-KILSCH (WG) bt S Simmonds (It) 6–1, 6–2.
A TEMESVARI (Hun) bt C C Monteiro (Br) 6–4, 6–1.
K A Steinmetz (US) bt H A Mochizuki (US) 7–6, 6–3.
S Graf (WG) bt S Barker (GB) 7–6, 6–3.
C Karlsson (Swe) bt C Jolissaint (Switz) 2–6, 6–3, 6–4.
H MANDLIKOVA (Cz) bt C Lindqvist (Swe) 7–6, 6–3.
D Kiyomura-Hayashi (US) bt A L Minter (Aus) 6–3, 1–6, 12–10.
S V Wade (GB) bt Z L GARRISON (US) 3–6, 6–4, 7–5.
P Casale (US) bt P Vasquez (Peru) 6–2, 6–0.
A N Croft (GB) bt M Y Torres (US) 6–3, 2–6, 7–5.

Women's doubles

Holders: M Navratilova and P H Shriver (US)

First round

A C LEAND and M L PIATEK (US) bt N Herreman and C Suire (Fr) 6–7, 6–3, 6–4.

● The following results arrived too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions:

S Cherneva and L Savchenko (USSR) bt E K HORVATH (US) and V RUZICI (Rom) 6–4, 6–3.
L Bonder and S E Mascarin (US) bt I S Kloss (SA) and B F Stove (Neth) 6–3, 6–1.
M NAVRATILOVA and P H SHRIVER (US) bt P Casale (US) and L Romanov (Rom) 6–1, 6–1.

Czechs do not know of Lendl ban

Prague (AP) – Officials here said yesterday that they knew nothing of a reported decision to bar Ivan Lendl from playing for Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup. One said he assumed that Lendl would be in the team; another said that no decision on the team had been made and that no announcement was expected until next month.

Czechoslovakia meet France in the quarter-finals of the Davis Cup at Hradec Kralove on July 13, 14 and 15.

Lendl's status at home has been unclear since last July, when he was fined and suspended from the team after going against national policy by playing in a tournament in the South African tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana.

The London *Daily Mail* reported yesterday that Lendl, who lives in America, has been dropped from the Czechoslovak team. Tennis Association officials said after Lendl's victory in the French Open this year that he was under consideration for reinstatement.

PARIS: Yannick Noah has pulled out of the French team to meet Czechoslovakia (AFP reports). He has had strained stomach muscles for several weeks and had to withdraw from the Wimbledon championships.

● Chris Lloyd says she is fit, keen and well and has no immediate intention of retiring from the game she has graced for 14 years.

● David Mercer, a Swansea-born solicitor, who umpired John McEnroe's first match on Monday, is favourite to take charge of the men's singles final on Sunday week. Then he goes with Malcolm Huntington and Fred Hoyles to the Sweden v Paraguay Davis Cup tie, after which he is resigning from the British Tennis Umpires' Association to take up an appointment with BBC Radio.

● Vijay Amritraj has become more of a film star than a tennis player. He appeared in the James Bond film, *Octopussy*, is now appearing in several American television series, and also runs his own film company.

● Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, winner of the French Open on June 10, remains top of the Grand Prix standings in the latest list released 1, I Lendl (Cz) 1,442 points; 2, J McEnroe (US) 1,300; 3, J Connors (US) 1,398; 4, M Wilander (Swe) 844; 5, H Sundstrom (Swe) 840; 6, A Gomez (Ec) 760; 7, Y Noah (Fr) 739; 8, T Smid (Cz) 607; 9, J Arias (US) 582; 10, S Edberg (Swe) 481.

Vilas misses tie

Paris (AFP) – The former United States open tennis tournament winner, Guillermo Vilas, has withdrawn from Argentina's team for the Davis Cup quarter-final against the United States from July 13 to 15. Vilas is to stay in Europe for the rest of the major European tournaments.

No Halliday at Oval

Mike Halliday, the off spinner, is left out of Ireland's team for the NatWest Trophy match against Surrey at the Oval on July 4. The selectors gave a first cap to Downpatrick left-arm seamer, Jim Patterson, aged 22.

TEAM: J D Monteith (Capt) J F Short, S Warke, R T Wills, D A Lewis, J A Prior, G Harrison, P B Jackson, S C Corlett, J Patterson, A Jeffrey.

Trampoline time

Tokyo (AFP) – The thirteenth world trampoline championships will be held in Osaka, south-west Japan, on August 24-26, with competitors from 15 countries, including the Soviet Union, West Germany, Japan and Britain, the world champions.

Capacity down

Stoke City have been forced to reduce the capacity of the Victoria Ground by 2,500 until safety work on the terracing is carried. The club have promised to carry out the work over the next three years.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Bunk beds and toilet queues await world's Olympians

The demand for living space at the Los Angeles Olympic Games is so great that some competitors may have to sleep in dormitories with only one bathroom for every 10 people, according to Olympic officials who have visited one of the two Olympic villages, at the University of Southern California.

Other athletes will have to occupy bunk beds, although the organizers point out that providing one bathroom for every 10 people would comply with California law.

Although the Eastern block countries have withdrawn from the Games, competing nations have increased the sizes of their teams to compensate. For instance, West Germany yesterday announced that they will send 414 contestants to the Games starting on July 28.

It is the second largest West German contingent sent abroad – 421 competed in Munich in 1972 – and the party will be expanded by 200 trainers and officials, making a total of 614.

The party includes 17 professional footballer, the first time non-amateurs have represented West Germany at the Olympics.

Finland have chosen 25 more competitors to go to the Games and are expected to add another 30 on July 9. The original 31 competitors were selected last month which makes a total of 86 sportsmen and women.

Meanwhile, what promises to be the biggest social party of the games is being organized by ABC the American television station. There are 4,500 people expected.

The official reception for competitors, officials and media representatives will take place on July 24, while another party is being organized by Tom Bradlers the mayor of Los Angeles. About 1,500 people will receive invitations although they will not be told the date until the last minute for security reasons.

FINNISH TEAM: New selections: Judo: S Mullyae (78kg). Wrestling: T Halonen. Cycling: H Hannus, H Hedgren, K Myyrylaeinen, P Wackstroem, S Wackstroem. Shooting: M Roeppaenen (small bore), Miss S Yloenen (small bore), M Nummela (trap), T Nieminen (trap), P Palokangues (free pistol), B Nystroem (skeet), R Bies (Olympic pistol), M Mattila (small bore), J Livonen (wild boar). Swimming: Women's 200 metre medley: M Sivhonen. Equestrianism: Miss K Kyrklund. Modern pentathalon: P Hulkkonen, J Korpela, J Pelli, P Santanen. Rowing: Single scull: P Karppinen. Double scull: A Lindroos, R Karppinen.

● Roberto Rojas, the Chile goalkeeper who helped his team to a 0-0 draw against England in a football friendly 10 days ago, has admitted he is one of two players in the Olympic squad to have broken Olympic drug regulations.

Rojas said yesterday that a serious hand injury, which had kept him out of football for several weeks had been treated with an injection containing prohibited drugs. These had been discovered in a routine drugs test administered to all members of the squad preparing for the games.

Juan Carlos Esgueb, president of the Chilean Olympic committee, said that two of the tests had proved positive, and the national federation would be asked to take appropriate measures.

POLO

Pony turns course of events

By John Watson

League matches for the Charles Heidsieck Warwickshire Cup continued at Cirencester Park yesterday the first being beaten Les Diables Bleus and Foxcote and the second beaten Cowdray Park and the BB's.

Although Les Diables and Foxcote stood level at 21 in their collective handicaps, Foxcote played less well as a team, whereas Les Diables's backing-up was excellent. This was particularly apparent in the first chukka, when Foxcote were slow to get into their stride.

In the first seven minutes, with long passes from the Prince of Wales, the Mexican, Reuben Gracida, riding his speedy mare Estrella, found Les Diables's flags three times. Wildenstein once and Devich once putting 5-0 on the scoreboard by the end of the first.

It seemed a good omen for Foxcote, however, when their seven-goal Brazilian No 3, Silvio Novaes, then brought on the roan Elke, with which he won the best pony contest in the Queen's Cup tournament.

And so it proved. Foxcote found new energy and, with Charles Beresford in fine attacking spirit, concluded the second chukka at 5-4. Thereafter, the match progressed on more or less equal terms. If only Novaes had assumed more of a pivot role, and less of an indendent one, and had incurred fewer penalties from his tendency to cross his opponent's line, his team might have won. As it was, victory went to Wildenstein's Les Diables Bleus at 7-6.

LES DIABLES BLEUS: 1, G Wildenstein (3); 2, R Gracida (7); 3, A Devich (7); back, Prince of Wales (4).
FOXCOTE: Lord Vestey (3); Lord C Beresford (6); 3, S Novaes (7p); back, P Elliott (5).

RACING

Hide given four-day suspension

Edward Hide received a four-day suspension for careless riding after bringing Vintage Toll home by a length from Morwray Boy in the £6,000 Dobson Peacock Handicap at Newcastle yesterday.

The stewards held a lengthy inquiry and awarded the event to Morwray Boy. Moores Metal and Windpipe were promoted to share second, with Vintage Toll demoted to fourth.

The stewards ruled that Vintage Toll had interfered with Windpipe.

Vintage Toll must be rated one of the unluckiest horses this season as he finished runner-up in the Lincoln and was also a creditable fifth to Hawkley in the Royal Hunt Cup. Hide's ban starts on July 7.

Morwray Boy, partnered by Tyrone Williams, will now have a long rest before tackling the £20,000 Bradford and Bingley Handicap at York on August 23. Vintage Toll will probably go for the Magnet Cup at York.

Hide was soon back in the winner's enclosure when Cornwall beat his solitary rival, Y I Oyston, in the Chesters Stakes.

Salisbury results

Going: Firm

2.15 (7f) 1, GO BANANA'S (R Cochrane, 5-1 jt fav); 2, Mountain Bear (N Dawe, 5-1 jt fav); 3, Nicky Nick (F Cook, 11-2). ALSO RAN: 5 jt fav Son of Kandy, 13-2 Arafy, 10 Wind From The West (5th), 14 Gauher, 16 Sperrin Mist, 20 Akeed, Double Quick Time (6th), 25 Gracious Homes (4th), 33 Princess Possum. 12 ran. ¾l 1l, 1l, ½l, 1l. K Ivory at Radlett. TOTE: £4.60; £1.60, £2.10, £1.10. DF: £7.20. CSF: £27.58. TRICAST: £18.88. 1m 27.71sec.

2.45 (5f) 1, PETTINGALE (Pat Eddery, 8-13 fav); 2, Certain Bluff (S Cauthen, 11-4); 3, Chapman (J Matthias, 9-2). ALSO RAN: 33 Elmcote Lad (4th) NR: Kriaspeul, Lira Lover. 4 ran ½l, 5l, 5l. J Tree at Marlborough. TOTE: £1.50. DF: £1.40. CSF: £2.62. 1m 02.53sec.

3.15 (6f) 1, PETOSKI (W Carson, 100-30); 2, Tea Best (P Robinson, 9-4 fav); 3, Lidhame (Pat Eddery, 5-2). ALSO RAN: 7-2 Sharp Romance (4th), 33 Captain Fleshman (6th), 50 Sudden Impact (5th). 6 ran ½l, 1l, 1l, ½l, 4l. W Hern at West Ilsley. TOTE: £3.40; £1.60, £1.50. DF: £4.50. CSF: £10.39. 1m 14.53sec.

3.45 (1m 4f) 1, INCHGOWER (Mr T Thomson-Jones, 7-4 fav); 2, Lady Spey (Miss S Lawrence, 14-1); 3, Alfie Dickins (Mr R Hollinshead, 3-1). ALSO RAN: 9-2 Midnight Mouse (4th), 12 Gold Inlay (5th), 14 Record Dancer, 25 Maskell Gold, 33 Prince Of Kashmir (6th). Kincs, Chief Blackfoot, Tread a Measure, Mul Linda, Fire Chieftain, Hot Anna. 14 ran. 3l, 1½l, 2l, 2½l, 2½l. W Wightman at Upham TOTE: £2.80; £1.20, £3.30, £1.50. DF: £28.70. CSF: £23.36. TRICAST: £61.75. 7min 39.23sec.

4.15 (1m) 1, VICEROY LAD (L Piggott, 9-4 jt fav); 2, Mailman (P Eddery, 9-4 jt fav); 3, Follow The Stars (S Cauthen, 7-2). ALSO RAN: 5 Qualitair Prince, 12 Quiet Field, 20 Roysber, 33 Top O'The North. 7 ran. 1½l, 1½l. R Hannon at Marlborough. TOTE: £3.20; £1.10, £2.20. DF: £3.90. CSF: £7.61.

4.45 (7f) 1, PUGET SOUND (Pat Eddery, 7-2 fav); 2, Gazelle d'Or (B Raymond, 9-1); 3, Bergouzine (L Piggott, 5-1). ALSO RAN: 5 American Winter (5th), Toscana (6th), 13-2 Travel Legend, 7 Gen Set (4th), 16 Lotus Princess, Nobody's Perfect, 20 Rendalay Belle, 25 Lafrowda, 50 Harvey's Choice, Out to Lunch, Russola, Sisterhood, Window Shopper. 16 ran. NR: All Saints Day. 2l, 2l, 1l, 1l, nk. J Dunlop at Arundel. TOTE: £4.80; £2.30, £3.60, £2.10. DF: £21.60. CSF: £36.70. 1min 28.97sec.

JACKPOT: £3,919.50.
PLACEPOT: £5.95.

Newcastle

Going: Good to firm.

2.30 (6f) 1, VALLEY MILLS (M Fry, 5-1); 2, Lucky Dutch (M Hindley, 9-2 fav); 3, Mary Maguire (K Darley, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Lochlen, 7 Bettabet Geraghty, 10 Marshall Red (6th), Mel's Choice (4th), Spoilt For Choice (5th), 12 Royale Boy, 14 Loch Pearl, 20 Gan On Lad, 33 Some Yoyo. 12 ran. 2½l, 1½l, 1½l, 1l, ½l. T Barron at Thirsk. TOTE: £6.60; £2.30, £1.60, £4.30. DF: £8.60. CSF: £26.11. Tricast: £235.42. 1m 14.63sec.

3.0 (5f) 1, BOARDING HOUSE (M Birch, 13-2); 2, Lemon Grove (P Bloomfield, 3-1); 3, Keep Still (K Darley, 11-4 fav). ALSO RAN: 100-30 Grey Cree (4th), 12 John Fresh (5th), Ockeyre (6th). 20 Lady Abwah, Witherholme, 25 Special Step. 9 ran. ¾l, hd, 2½l, 5, 3l. K Stone at Malton. TOTE: £9.40; £2.50, £1.10, £1.50. DF: £23.00. CSF: £24.98. 1m 03.38sec.

3.30 (1m) 1, MORWRAY BOY (T Williams, 6-1); 2, Moores Metal (W Ryan, 8-1); 2, Windpipe (A Gorman, 9-2). ALSO RAN: 2 fav Vintage Toll (4th), 7-2 On Oath (5th), 10 Coley (6th), 20 Eastform. 7 ran. 1l, ½l dd-ht, 1l, 2½l. S Norton at Barnsley. TOTE: £11.40; £4.00, Moores Metal £1.70, Windpipe £1.30. DF: Morwray Boy, Moores Metal £36.60. Morwray Boy, Windpipe £17.60. Morwray Boy, Moores Metal £22.45. Morwray Boy, Windpipe £14.96. Vintage Toll fin 1st, disq, plcd 4th, Morwray Boy fin 2nd, awrd race.

4.0 (6f) 1, CORNWALL (E Hide, 1-2 fav); 2, Y I Oyston (K Darley, 7-4). 2 ran. 1½l. B Hills at Lambourn. TOTE: Win £1.10. 1min 24.82sec.

4.30 (1m 4f 60yd) 1, TROUVERE (W R Swinburn, 8-1); 2, Alcmene (G Baxter, 6-5 fav); 3, Trangale (T Williams, 10-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 Legal Lad (5th), 6 Proceeding (6th), Cluedo (4th). 6 ran. 4l, 3l, 4l, ¾l, ¾l. B Hanbury at Newmarket. TOTE: £16.40; £4.20, £1.50. DF: £7.90. CSF: £18.11. 2min 42.99sec.

5.0 (2m) 1, PUKKA MAJOR (B Taylor, 10-1); 2, Bradford (W R Swinburn, 11-4); 3, Snowy River (E Hide, 13-2). ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Argos, 15-2 Ballycrackers (4th), 10 Strathconon, 11 Stone Jug (5th), 25 Clondallow Lad, 33 Locketts Dream (6th), Tabor, Merrywren, Triple Knot. 12 ran. NR: Mr Tagg, Jim's Darleen. 1l, 5l, 12l, ½l, 1½l. J Hindley at Newmarket. TOTE: £8.30; £2.40, £1.60, £1.60. DF: £12.60. CSF: £37.49. 3min 33.69sec.

PLACEPOT: £12.55.

FOR THE RECORD

MODERN PENTATHLON

BERNE: Men's European Cup: Riding: 1, V Klincharov (USSR), 1,100pts; 2, M Mumford (GB), 1,100; 3, P Minder (Switz), 1,100; 4, R Bardi (Hun), 1,100; 5, J Peciak (Pol), 1,100. Fencing: 1, A Khaplanov (USSR), 908pts; 2, Minder, 906; 3, Bardi, 862; 4, Peciak, 862; 5, Mumford, 724. Team: 1, Soviet Union, 3,000pts; 2, Switzerland, 2,796; 3, Hungary, 2,728; 4, France, 2,626; 5, Bulgaria and Poland, 2,558; 9, Britain, 1,960.

BOARDSAILING

SAN FRANCISCO: World Cup: Second race (1.4 km): 1, B Schrader (WG), 39min; 2, D Yoskum (US); 3, K Simmer (WG). Third race (1.4 km): 1, R Naish (US); 2, T Aagesen (Den); 3, R Teritehau (Fr).

CRICKET

SCHOOLS MATCH: MCC 204-5 dec, *Taunton 205-5. *Merchant Taylors' Crosby 70, Birkenhead 71-4.

*home team

FOOTBALL

PEKING: Great Wall tournament: Semi-final: Peking 5, Canada 1.

RUGBY LEAGUE

TOUR MATCH: Northern Rivers 12, Great Britain 24 (in Tweed Heads, Australia).

GOLF

US TOUR EARNINGS (US unless stated): 1, T Watson, $354,959 (£244,710); 2, T Kite, $312,571; 3, F Couples, $290,035; 4, A Bean, $283,913; 5, G Morgan, $268,247; 6, B Crenshaw, $248,430; 7, G Koch, $237,865; 8, C Stadler, $228,058; 9, D Edwards, $325,511; 10, B Lietzke, $217,627. British position: 22, N Faldo, $153,315.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 5, Detroit Tigers 4; Milwaukee Brewers 5, Toronto Blue Jays 1; Baltimore Orioles 3, Boston Red Sox 1; Oakland Athletics 9, Kansas City Royals 5; Cleveland Indians 8, Minnesota Twins 4; Chicago White Sox 9, Seattle Mariners 7; California Angels 2, Texas Rangers 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 5, New York Mets 1; Chicago Cubs 8, Pittsburgh Pirates 7; Atlanta Braves 6, Houston Astros 4; San Francisco Giants 14, Cincinnati Reds 8; Montreal Expos 4, St Louis Cardinals 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 6, San Diego Padres 4.

BADMINTON

AUCKLAND: Yonex International tournament: Men's singles: Group D: A Goode (GB) bt K Harrison (NZ), 15-4, 15-10. Men's doubles: Group A: Goode and M Scandolera (Aus) bt J Miles and G Stewart (NZ), 15-9, 15-9. Women's doubles: Group B: G Clark (GB) and M Evans (Aus) bt K Lockey and M Lee (NZ), 15-1, 15-5.

SHOOTING

SCOTTISH NATIONAL SMALLBORE: McQueen Challenge Trophy (Class X aggregate): 1, P Martin (Birmingham) 1,558; 2, C Williams (St Austell) 1,551; 3, (after tie) A M Newman (Twickenham) 1,551. Nobel Statuette (Class A aggregate): 1, R Perkins (Vauxhall Motors), 1,544; 2, P Lumnus (Bishop's Stortford) 1,542; 3, (after tie) R Law (Alloa), 1,542.

RACING

Tocave Botta can put an end to Stoute's drought

By Mandarin

Tocave Botta can start to realise his immense potential and put an end to Michael Stoute's bad run by winning the Stockil Stakes at Doncaster this afternoon. Since landing a treble on June 16, the Newmarket trainer's 14 runners have produced only three thirds at minor meetings and none of his eight Royal Ascot runners reached the frame.

Despite this 13-day drought, Stoute is still second in the trainers' table behind Henry Cecil and Tocave Botta is taken to put him back on the right road. The handsome son of Northern Dancer found one too good for him on all his three runs last year but showed promise on each occasion, notably when dividing Double Schwartz and Pagan of Troy in the Convivial Stakes at York.

On his seasonal reappearance at Ascot, Tocave Botta led two out in the White Rose Stakes over 10 furlongs but faded to finish third behind the useful pair, Kirmann and Bye Bye Birdie. He again failed to stay when having only two behind him in the Dante Stakes, so Stoute wisely brought him back to a mile at York last time. He failed by half a length to cope with the highly-rated Advance but had some talented performers behind him and gave the impression that a mile was his trip.

Tocave Botta had Hot Rodder behind him at Ascot and again on his latest run. Green Ruby and Have a Ball, the two previous winners in the field, are likely to prove bigger dangers but both are penalized for their successes and cannot be expected to cope with my nap on these disadvantageous terms.

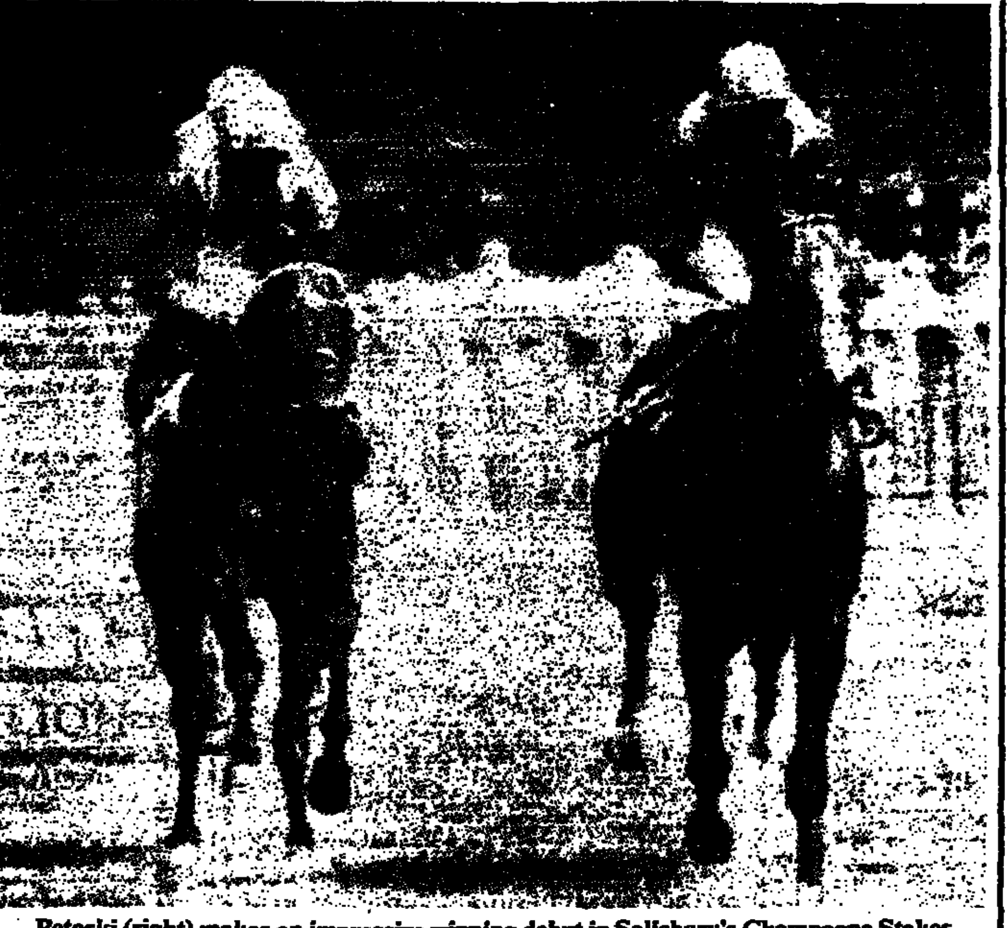
The Grimthorpe Stakes clash of Provideo and Star Video, who between them have won 13 races in three months, is the highlight of the card. Star Video may head the market on the strength of his fine second to Primo Dominie in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot 10 days ago but I prefer Provideo, who improves with every race and has shown no sign of being over the top yet.

Henry Candy's string are slowly finding their form and the Wantage trainer appears to have found the ideal opening for Vino Rosso in the Courage Handicap at Lingfield Park. The four-year-old finished fast to take fourth behind Deputy Head over six furlongs at Newbury on his seasonal debut and Candy then tried him over seven furlongs at Newmarket.

Vino Rosso faded in the final furlong to finish seventh ot Korypheos but he was beaten only three lengths and the form was franked when the runner-up, Never So Bold, won a group race at Longchamp on Sunday. Vino Rosso will appriciate the return to six furlongs and looks the best bet on a tricky card.

The quick reappearance of Karen's Star, a good winner at Redcar last Saturday, appears highly significant in the Gosforth Park Cup at Newcastle's evening meeting. The seven-year-old made all the running at Redcar and will be even more at home over this five-furlongs. Simon Griffiths again claims 7lb on Karen's Star and they look a formidable combination at the foot of the handicap.

The Friday Live Maiden Stakes has attracted some promising three-year-olds. The best of them should be Gilgit Polo, who finished a close fifth to Advance at York 13 days ago and bypassed a more valuable prize at Pontefract this week to wait for today's race.



Petoski (right) makes an impressive winning debut in Salisbury's Champagne Stakes

Darshaan joins defectors

By Michael Seely

Darshaan, Secreto and Sadler's Wells were all withdrawn at the final declaration stage for tomorrow's Irish Sweeps Derby at the Curragh. Secreto, the winner of the Epsom Derby, has been sold by his owner, Luigi Miglietti and will now be asked to tackle Time Charter in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot at the end of next month. And yesterday Ghislain Drion, the Aga Khan's stud manager, announced that Darshaan, the unbeaten hero of five races including the Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) would also be kept in reserve for our most important all-aged race.

"Alain de Royer-Dupre, Darshaan's trainer, came over to Ireland on Wednesday and we walked the course," Mr Drion said. "We had a long discussion last night and decided to wait for the King George. The going is fast, but that is not the main reason for our decision. We want the colt fresh for Ascot and did not wish to subject him to two journeys inside a month."

Predictably El Gran Señor has hardened to 6-4 on with Sean Graham, the Dublin bookmakers, as only eight horses have been declared. Rainbow Quest, Long Pond and Telios will be the only runners trained in this country. Lester Piggott will not be available to ride Dahar, Maurice Zilber's challenger, as the maestro is required to partner four horses for Henry Cecil at Newmarket.

Looking tanned and fit after a short holiday in Marbella, Pat Eddery was in confident mood at Salisbury yesterday. "I'm looking forward to riding El Gran Senor", the former English and Irish champion said. "The idea of a small field doesn't bother me at all. You can put him anywhere you want at any stage of the race. It'll be easier to hold him up. But I want to see a decent pace so I can get the colt to relax."

Having his first mount in public since his 10-day suspension for his careless riding of Out of Shot in the Oaks, Eddery then proceeded to give a masterly exhibition of how to ride a waiting race on Pettingale in the Southampton Maiden Stakes.

Curtain Bluff looked sure to win when quickening to lead a furlong from home but the 13-8 on favourite settled the issue in a few strides when asked the vital question.

"He did that nicely and Pat rode him well", Jeremy Tree, the colt's trainer, said. "He burns himself out in three furlongs if allowed to run his own race. Pettingale is a full brother to Tina's Pet and we'll keep him to five furlongs at present." Tree also had good news of Rainbow Quest, who looks likely to pose the chief threat to El Gran Señor after the Blushing Groom colt's fine performance when third to Darshaan at Chantilly. "Rainbow Quest is a definite runner. He travels today and is in the air at the moment. He's very well, but ideally we'd like easier going", Tree said.

"There is no lovelier place in which to enjoy racing on a summer's day than Salisbury. Dick Hern again showed his liking for the Wiltshire track when capturing the Champagne Stakes for the fifth time in his distinguished career with Petoski.

Lady Beaverbrook's previously unraced Niniski colt showed his inexperience by losing ground at the start but produced a storming run in the last furlong to beat Tom Boat and Lidhame.

Petoski's next race will be in the Lanson Champagne Stakes at Goodwood. "The colt would have had his first race in the Chesham Stakes at Ascot," the Royal trainer said, "but I took him out on the day because of the firm ground". Petoski is the first winner sired by Niniski.

Course specialists

LINGFIELD

TRAINERS: G Harwood 37 winners from 135 runners, 27.4%; B Swift 12 from 113, 10.6; C Brittain 9 from 92, 9.8.
JOCKEYS: G Starkey 40 winners, 167 mounts, 23.8; P Cook 20 from 28, 15.6; B Rouse 38 from 326, 11.6.

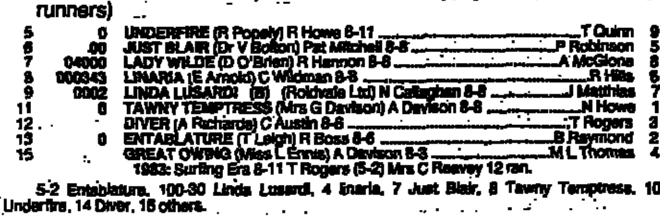
DONCASTER

TRAINERS: H Cecil 28 winners from 89 runners, 31.5; M Stoute 28 from 112, 25.0; J Dunlop 19 from 85, 22.4.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 28 winners from 177, 15.8; S Cauthen 24 from 159, 15.1; T Ives 23 from 195, 11.8.

NEWCASTLE

TRAINERS: J Dunlop 10 winners from 30 runners, 33.3; M H Easterby 19 from 142, 13.4; J Fitzgerald, 9 from 72, 12.5.
JOCKEYS: S Cauthen 8 winners from 36 mounts, 22.2; M Birch 31 from 191, 16.2; E Hide 31 from 174, 17.8.

LINGFIELD PARK



GOING: good to firm
Draw: up to 1m high numbers best
TOTE: double 3.0, 4.0: treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 DIRECTORS BITTER SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £1,721: 6f) (9 runners)

5 0 UNDERFIRE (R Popely) R Howe 8-11 .... T Quinn 9
6 00 JUST BLAIR (Dr V Bolton) Pat Mitchell 8-8 .... P Robinson 5
7 04000 LADY WILDE (D O'Brien) R Hannon 8-8 .... A McGlone 8
8 000343 LINARIA (E Arnold) C Wildman 8-8 .... R Hills 6
9 0002 LINDA LUSARDI (B) (Rokdale Ltd) N Callaghan 8-8 .... J Matthias 7
11 6 TAWNY TEMPTRESS (Mrs G Davison) A Davison 8-8 .... N Howe 1
12 DIVER (A Richards) C Austin 8-8 .... T Rogers 3
13 0 ENTABLATURE (T Leigh) R Boss 8-6 .... B Raymond 2
15 GREAT OWING (Miss L Ennis) A Davison 8-3 .... M L Thomas 4
1983: Surfing Era 8-11 T Rogers (5-2) Mrs C Reavey 12 ran.

5-2 Entablature, 100-30 Linda Lusardi, 4 Linaria, 7 Just Blair, 8 Tawny Temptress, 10 Underfire, 14 Diver, 16 others.

FORM: UNDERFIRE (9-0) 9th to Abutaes (9-0) on this course over 6f (£2,046, good to soft, May 26, 16 ran) LADY WILDE (8-10) 8½l 8th of 11 behind Saddy Reef (8-9) at Epsom (6f) (£2,581, good, June 6) LINARIA (8-8) in 3rd to Tricaro (8-11) at Brighton (6f, £2,515, firm, June 25, 8 ran). LINDA LUSARDI (8-8) in 2nd to Video (8-8) at Nottingham (6f, £920, firm, June 18, 12 ran). ENTABLATURE (8-6) unplaced behind Kip (8-11) at Leicester (6f, £2,282, good to firm, 18 ran).
Selection: ENTABLATURE.

2.30 HOFMEISTER HANDICAP (£2,641: 2m) (8)

1 0-10200 AMERICK (Mrs M Watson-Smyth) G Harwood 4-9-10 .... G Starkey 3
3 2212-00 HOORAH HENRY (M Silver) R Hannon 4-9-5 .... A McGlone 4
4 010032 DARK PROPOSAL (C,D) (Mrs J Phillips) B Hanbury 6-9-3 .... B Raymond 8
9 404422 AL NASR (B) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 5-8-0 .... - 1
10 00-0201 NERAIDA (G Nicolaou) M Haynes 4-7-13 .... I Jenkinson 5
13 10-0000 HAVE BLESSED (C) (D Hunnisett) R Smyth 4-7-7 .... - 6
14 DIONYSUS (Mrs Y Sinclair) D Oughton 5-7-7 .... J Fletcher 7 7
16 /40-000 DESTROY (R Scott) J Fox 5-7-7 .... R Lines 5 2
1983: Flying Officer 5-9-7 S Cauthen (4-1) M Pipe 15 ran.

2 Dark Proposal, 3 Al Nasr, 4 Americk, 6 Hoorah Henry, 8 Neraida, 12 Destroy, 14 others.

FORM: AMERICK (8-10) over 4l 8th of 15 to Kayudee (8-8) at Royal Ascot (2m 4f, £8,970, good to firm, June 19). HOORAH HENRY (8-4) about 10l 5th of 9 to His Honour (8-7) at Newbury (1m 5f, £3,054, good to firm, June 15). DARK PROPOSAL (8-12) 2½l 2nd of 8 to Erin's Invader (8-12) 2½l 2nd of 8 to Hannah Lightfoot (9-0) at Yarmouth (1m 6f, £1,685, good to firm, June 13), previously (8-5) hd 2nd to NERAIDA (8-3) at Folkestone (1m 7.5f, £1,145, good, June 4). DESTROY (8-6) over 9l 7th of 15 to Nasheeb (9-5) at Warwick (1m 2.5f, £1,416, good to firm, June 9).
Selection: DARK PROPOSAL.

Lingfield selections

2.0 Lady Wilde. 2.30 Dark Proposal. 3.0 Vino Rosso. 3.30 Glimmering. 4.0 No-U-Turn. 4.30 Melody Park. 5.0 Bond Dealer.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Linda Lusardi. 2.30 Dark Proposal. 3.0 Transflash. 3.30 Smoke Creek. 4.0 Glenhawk. 4.30 Sharp Ascent. 5.0 Monticelli.

3.0 COURAGE HANDICAP (£4,149: 6f) (8)

1 400013 SYLVAN NAVARRO (D,B) (BF) (Mrs R Johnson) P Mitchell 4-9-10 .... B Raymond 6
7 3311/00 NAGARRO (D) (Mrs C Jones) W Musson 4-9-1 .... P Waldron 1
8 3000-40 VINO ROSSO (B) (H Joel) H Candy 4-8-11 .... J Matthias 4
10 00-0040 ROMAN RULER (D) (J Brown) W Wightman 5-8-9 .... B Rouse 8
13 000-000 OUT OF HAND (D) (J Baxter) D Dale 5-8-5 .... W R Swinburn 8
14 30-1210 AL AMEAD (C,D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 4-8-4 .... P Robinson 3
16 3-12203 TRANSFLASH (D) (D Roll) E Eldin 5-7-11 .... M L Thomas 2
17 0-01214 LILY BANK (D) (Mrs G Fleming) R Hannon 3-7-9 .... A McGlone 7
1983: Amorous 5-8-10 J Mercer (4-1) M McCourt 7 ran.

3 Al Amead, 4 Sylvan Navarro, 9-2 Nagarro, 6 Transflash, 8 Lily Bank, 10 Roman Ruler, 12 Vino Rosso, 14 Out Of Hand.

FORM: SYLVAN NAVARRO (9-11) 1½l 3rd of 12 to Dorney (7-8) (Leicester 6f, £2637, good to firm, June 16). NAGARRO (9-7) 9th and AL AMEAD (8-9) 11th of 20 to Glen Kella Manx (8-1) (Windsor 6f, £2488, good, June 18). Previously AL AMEAD (8-10) beat Go Bananas (8-10) al (Lingfield 7f, 1998, good to firm, June 12, 16 ran). VINO ROSSO (8-9) 2¾l 7th of 17 to Korypheos (8-8) (Newmarket 7f, £3397, good to soft, June 1). ROMAN RULER (8-3) 8th of 12 to Alpine Strings (8-11) (Lingfield 6f, £3376, good to firm, June 12). OUT OF HAND (7-8) last of 8 to Yellow Domino (8-5) (Doncaster 6g, £5708, good, May 26). TRANSFLASH (9-0) 3½l 3rd of 26 to Go Bananas (8-3) (Lingfield 7f, £2292, good June 1). LILY BANK (8-1) 5½l 4th of 8 to Jack Tar (9-7) (Chepstow 6f, £3956, good to firm, May 29).
Selection: SYLVAN NAVARRO

3.30 SOUTHERN COMFORT MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £3,187: 1m 4f) (6)

13 3-00 GLIMMERING (P Mellon) I Balding 8-11 .... P Cook 1
19 03 LADY CAPILANO (Mrs O Colls) H Candy 8-11 .... J Matthias 2
22 0 MISS SAGARO (Miss M Carrington-Smith) C Brittain 8-11 .... P Robinson 4
24 NEAR ENOUGH (Mrs J Pygott) M Tompkins 8-11 .... R Curant 5
25 0-42 PARK PARADE (Mrs D Riley-Smith) J Dunlop 8-11 .... W R Swinburn 3
30 0493 SMOKE CREEK (BF) (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 8-11 .... P Waldron 6
1983: Horton Line 8-11 S Cauthen (11-2) D Elsworth 20 ran.

7-4 Glimmering, 3 Park Parade, 4 Smoke Creek, 6 Miss Sagaro, 8 Lady Capilano, 12 Near Enough.

FORM: GLIMMERING (8-7) 9th of 11 to Glowing With Pride (9-0) at York (1m 2.5f, £3791, good to firm, May 15). LADY CAPILANO (8-11) 5½l 3rd of 14 to Rummann (8-11) at Chepstow (1m 2f, £982, good to firm, May 29). MISS SAGARO (8-11) 9th of 14 to Absent Lover (8-11) at Warwick (8f, £684, good to firm, June 9). PARK PARADE (8-11) not quicken when ½l 2nd of 15 to Trois Vallees (8-11) at Chepstow (1m 2f, £937, good to firm, May 29). SMOKE CREEK (8-0) 5l 3rd to Patter (8-3) at Ripon (1m 2f, £2349, good, June 6).
Selection: GLIMMERING

4.0 COURAGE BEST BITTER HANDICAP (£2,569: 1m 4f) (5)

3 1-44000 NO-U-TURN (C,D) (S Tindall) S Mellor 8-9-7 .... M Wigham 5
9 00/0060 BEELEIGH (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 6-8-9 .... N Howe 3
10 00-5224 SIR HUMPHREY (C) (Mrs S Khan) B Swift 4-8-9 .... R Fox 4
12 000000 GLENHAWK (C,D) (Express Newspapers) M Ryan 6-8-4 .... P Robinson 1
14 0-30044 MARRONESSE (J Meadows) R Voorspuy 3-8-0 .... D Brown 7 2
1983: No-U-Turn 5-8-0 M Wigham (11-2) S Mellor 13 ran.

5-4 No-U-Turn, 5-2 Glenhawk, 9-2 Sir Humphrey, 8 Marronesse, 10 Beeleigh.

FORM: No-U-Turn (7-7) about 15½l 6th of 10 to Basil Boy (7-13) at Epsom (1m 2f, £8,787, good, June 6). BEELEIGH (7-12) out of first 9 of 12 behind My Tony (9-1) at Sandown (1m 2f, £3,985, good to firm, June 15). SIR HUMPHREY (8-6) 7¼ 4th of 16 to The Friend (9-0) at Leicester (1m 4f, £2,369, good, May 29). GLENHAWK (8-1) over 7l 6th of 12 to The Friend (8-13) at Leicester (1m 4f, £2,733, good to firm, June 11). MARRONESSE (8-7) about 4l 4th of 14 to House Hunter (9-10) at Folkestone (1m 2f, £1,168, good, June 4).
Selection: MARRONESSE.

4.30 JOHN SMITH'S YORKSHIRE BITTER STAKES (2-y-o: £2,939: 5f) (5)

5 12 SHARP ASCENT (D) (BF) (R Sangster) M Stoute 9-2 .... W R Swinburn 2
6 010 LILY OF FRANCE (D,B) (Dorothea Viscountess Kelburn) D Laing 8-12 .... P Cook 1
7 016 AL-AMARADY (D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 8-11 .... B Rouse 3
14 PETOIRE (R McAulay) B Hanbury 8-11 .... B Raymond 5
22 1 MELODY PARK (G Mills) M Ryan 8-8 .... P Robinson 4
1983: Fun Galore 8-11 S Cauthen (20-1) R Akehurst 10 ran.

Evens Melody Park, 7-4 Sharp Ascent, 6 Al Amarady, 12 Petoire, 14 Lily Of France.

FORM: SHARP ASCENT (8-13) 5l 2nd to Sorayah (8-13) at Ripon (5f), £1,840, 7th to Old Bailey (8-2) at Kempton (6f, £3,048, good, June 2, 13 ran). AL-AMARADY (9-2) 5½l 6th to Super Regal (8-11) at Goodwood (6f, £3,176, good, May 23, 12 ran). MELODY PARK (8-11) made all to beat Corrals Lady (8-11) by 4l at Yarmouth (5f, £688, good to firm, June 13, 15 ran).
Selection: MELODY PARK.

5.0 CAREWELL APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,030: 7f) (16)

3 000010 BOND DEALER (C,D,B) (Mrs E Creel) B Swift 7-9-8 .... - 8
4 0/0000- BUNTER (F Crouch) A Moore 6-9-6 .... P Moss 15
7 2003-00 DANCER'S EMULATION (J Horrocks) M Masson 4-8-12 .... D Brown 5
8 0000-00 ASMALWI (O Zawawi) W Musson 4-8-10 .... - 7
10 0-24020 FAST SERVICE (BF) (Mrs J Jackson) C Horgan 5-8-8 .... T Goddish 5 2
11 0-00002 FREEBIE (J Holloway) M Haynes 4-8-7 .... K Woolnough 6
13 0-00001 DORNEY (Miss L Ennis) A Davison 4-8-6 (4 ex) .... K Hunt 5 13
15 0010-00 TENDER SEEKER (D,B) (Essel Commodities) G Lewis 3-8-5 .... B Hulse 5 10
16 0040-04 SATCH (J Dunlop) J Dunlop 3-8-5 .... - 4
17 0000-13 MONTICELLI (D) (BF) (Mrs C Brittain) C Brittain 4-8-4 .... Z Fitzgerald 5 1
19 000-000 STEEL PASS (M Usher) M Usher 6-8-3 .... J Carter 5 14
24 00/0023 QUEEN'S ROYALE (D Woollard) R Howe 9-7-11 .... G Landau 9
25 00000/0 VERNHAM STREET (Mrs H Candy) H Candy 6-7-11 .... J Kennedy 3
27 000-042 JECKEL (E Eldin) E Eldin 6-7-9 .... G King 5 11
28 003/00- UNCLE DAI (G Hunt) M Salaman 5-7-9 .... W Williams 5 16
30 042003- LEIOTRICHOUS (G Dedman) M Blanshard 5-7-8 .... - 12
1983: Open The Box 4-8-1 S Gilmour (8-1) G Balding 28 ran.

4 Monticelli, 5 Fast Service, 6 Bond Dealer, Freebie, 8 Dorney, Satch, 10 Jeckel, 12 Uncle Dai, 14 Tender Seeker, 16 others.

FORM: BOND DEALER (9-13) 9l 9th of 13 to Swift Palm (9-13) (Newbury 8f, £1,850, good to firm, June 14). DANCERS EMULATION (9-3) weakened 3 out, not in first 9 of 14 to Music City (8-9) (Lingfield 1m 2f, £1958, good to firm, June 12). FAST SERVICE (7-12) 7½ 5th of 18 to Kaukas (8-3) (Brighton 1m 2f, £2,393, firm, June 25). FREEBIE (8-11) 1l 2nd of 20 to Hopeful Waters (9-0) (Salisbury 7f, £986, good to soft, June 5). DORNEY (7-8) ridden out, beat Nephrite (8-8) a head (Leicester 8f, £2,637, good to firm, June 16). Previously (7-9) 2¾ 6th of 17 to Seven Clubs (8-6) with TENDER SEEKER (7-11) 8th beaten 5½l (Sandown 5f, £2,239, soft, May 29). SATCH (7-13) 4½l 4th of 7 to Balaash (8-9) (Sandown 8f, £2,443, good to firm, June 15). JECKEL (7-9) 1½l 2nd of 10 to Worlingworth (8-12) with MONTICELLI (8-6) 3rd, beaten 3l (Beverley 7f, £1,029, good to firm, June 13).
Selection: DORNEY.

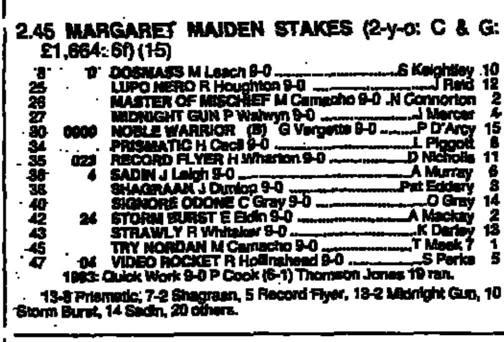
DONCASTER

GOING: firm.
Draw advantage: 5, 8f high, 8f, over low numbers best
TOTE: double 3.15, 4.15: treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.45

2.15 GEORGE BOON APPRENTICE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,314: 1m 4f) (12 runners)

1 3400 HODNET R Houghton 9-7 .... D Price 5
2 3-011 HERRADURA (D) M Prescott 9-6 .... A P O'Reilly 5 3
4 0-00 GAME FOR A LAUGH A Stewart 9-7 .... A Watkins 8
5 2230 OLD HUBERT A Bailey 8-11 .... M Fozzard 5 1
6 3-241 OLIVIAN (D) J W Watts 8-11 .... A Gorman 5 9
7 0-000 IT'S THE BEST R Hollinshead 8-10 .... R Lappin 7 10
8 0000 HIGH MOON J Leigh 8-8 .... S Horsfall 7
9 00-04 NEARDOWN BOY C Horgan 8-7 .... E Cullen 5 11
10 000 SWYNFORD CHAMPAGNE K Ivory 8-6 .... M Parker 7 4
11 0000 LAWNSWOOD AVENGER D Nicholson 8-5 .... W Hayes 5 12
13 0-000 STAMPY C Brittain 8-2 .... M Lynch 7 2
14 0-200 SEMPSTER W Holden 8-2 .... R Morse 7 6
1983: Rikki Tavi 8-9 P Bradford (4-1) B Hills 6 ran.

15-8 Herradura, 3 Olivian, 9-2 Hodnet, 8 Old Hubert, 10 Neardown Boy, 12 Game For A Laugh, 16 others.



Doncaster selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Herradura. 2.45 Prismatic. 3.15 Music Lover. 3.45 Provideo. 4.15 TOCAVE BOTTA (nap). 4.45 Little Miss Horner.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Herradura. 2.45 Prismatic. 3.15 Holmbury. 3.45 Provideo. 4.15 Tocave Botta. 4.45 Lady Of The Land.

Michael Seely's selection: 3.15 Holmbury.

2.45 MARGARET MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: C & G: £1,664: 6f) (15)

8 0 DOSNASS M Leach 9-0 .... S Keightley 10
25 LUPO NERO R Houghton 9-0 .... J Reid 12
26 MASTER OF MISCHIEF M Camacho 9-0 .... N Connorton 2
27 MIDNIGHT GUN P Walwyn 9-0 .... J Mercer 4
30 0000 NOBLE WARRIOR (B) G Vergette 9-0 .... P D'Arcy 15
34 PRISMATIC H Cecil 9-0 .... L Piggott 8
35 023 RECORD FLYER H Wharton 9-0 .... D Nicholls 11
36 4 SADIN J Leigh 9-0 .... A Murray 6
38 SHAGRAAN J Dunlop 9-0 .... Pat Eddery 3
40 SIGNORE ODONE C Gray 9-0 .... O Gray 14
42 24 STORM BURST E Eldin 9-0 .... A Mackay 2
43 STRAWLY R Whitaker 9-0 .... K Darley 13
45 TRY NORDAN M Camacho 9-0 .... T Meek 7 1
47 04 VIDEO ROCKET R Hollinshead 9-0 .... S Perks 5
1983: Quick Work 9-0 P Cook (6-1) Thomson Jones 19 ran.

13-8 Prismatic, 7-2 Shagraan, 5 Record Flyer, 13-2 Midnight Gun, 10 Storm Burst, 14 Sadin, 20 others.

3.15 LONDESBOROUGH HANDICAP (£2,515: 1m 2f 50yd) (6)

2 1000 BARRA HEAD (C,D) J Dunlop 4-9-10 .... Pat Eddery 1
3 1321- MUSIC LOVER P Calver 5-9-9 .... A Murray 5
5 13-00 BARRIE BABY (C) C Booth 4-9-6 .... G Oldroyd 2
6 0142 FLYING SCOTSMAN R Hollinshead 4-9-2 .... W Ryan 3 4
7 0012 HOLMBURY (B) G Huffer 4-8-13 .... M Miller 3
11 3204 STEEL VENTURE (C) M Ryan 5-8-5 .... S Cauthen 6
1983: Steel Kid 4-9-0 B Clements (10-1) R Armstrong 13 ran.

9-4 Holmbury, 100-30 Steel Venture, 4 Flying Scotsman, 11-2 Music Lover, 7 Barra Head, 12 Barrie Baby

3.45 GRIMTHORPE STAKES (2-y-o: £3,650: 6f) (3)

2 1111 PROVIDEO (C,D,B) W O'Gorman .... T Ives 3
3 0422 STAR VIDEO M McCormack 9-2 .... S Cauthen 2
15 231 ALE WATER J Berry 8-8 .... K Darley 1
1983: Garrulous 8-8 N Connorton (16-1) J Leigh 8 ran.

10-11 Star Video, 11-8 Provideo, 6 Ale Water

4.15 STOCKIL STAKES (3-y-o: £1,260: 1m) (10)

3 0021 HAVE A BALL (B) R Houghton 9-5 .... J Reid 10
6 0312 GREEN RUBY A Jarvis 9-0 .... L Piggott 2
10 00-00 BRAVE WORDS P Rohan 8-9 .... M Birch 5
14 0-000 HOT RODDER J Dunlop 8-9 .... Pat Eddery 3
22 SWIFTSPENDER P Rohan 8-9 .... B Proctor 9
24 2-303 TOCAVE BOTTA M Stoute 8-9 .... A Kimberley 4
29 00-0 HELEN'S CHOICE A Smith 8-6 .... S Webster 1
33 0 MONDAY'S CHILD J W Watts 8-6 .... N Connorton 8
36 00-0 SUPERIOR MAID D Garraton 8-6 .... - 8
37 0-000 THESPIAN (B) B Hobbs 8-6 .... G Baxter 7
1983: Kellathi 8-9 G Starkey (7-2) F Durr 12 ran.

7-4 Tocave Botta, 5-2 Have A Ball, 9-2 Hot Rodder, 6 Green Ruby.

4.45 SCURRY HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies: £2,208: 7f) (23)

3 00-12 LADY OF THE LAND O Douieb 9-7 .... Pat Eddery 23
6 0010 LAXAY (D) M Leach 9-5 .... D Nicholls 16
7 2-204 STYLOGRAPH J Etherington 9-5 .... M Hindley 3 13
9 0-000 SPRINGLE R Hollinshead 9-2 .... W Ryan 3 14
11 224-0 MONABELLA M H Easterby 9-1 .... M Birch 15
14 3030 NEVER TURN BACK C Tinkler 9-0 .... L Charnock 6
17 0000 NORTON PRINCESS (B) M H Easterby 8-11 .... K Hodgson 4
18 0000 BOMBAY BIBI J Wilson 8-10 .... NON-RUNNER 7
20 3232 SALALA (BF) B Hanbury 8-9 .... L Piggott 18
21 40-00 OVER BOWLED J W Watts 8-8 .... N Connorton 8
23 0100 LADY LOCKET (D) M Lambert 8-7 .... D Oldham 2
24 00-01 LITTLE MISS HORNER J Jefferson 8-6 .... J Reid 17
25 400-0 BRIGG MELODY A Smith 8-5 .... S Webster 1
26 0003 GLINT OF SILVER R Sheather 8-5 .... R Cochrane 11
28 00 MARANI G Huffer 8-4 .... M Miller 12
31 0-000 ROMAN BONNET C Thornton 8-3 .... J Bleasdale 10
32 00-00 NO SHARING A Jarvis 8-2 .... - 21
33 0000 STARLIGHT LASS P Calver 8-2 .... - 13
34 00-00 FLEUR-DE-CHRIOSE R Hobson 8-1 .... A Proud 20
35 0-000 WETHBA M Blanshard 8-1 .... - 9
37 0-00 DOMINION PRINCESS P Rohan 7-13 .... A Nesbitt 5
39 2000 GREY CHARM (B) D Plant 7-12 .... - 19
40 0000 HIGHEST TENDER K Stone 7-10 .... K Darley 22
1983: Rely On Guy 7-5 W Ryan (14-1) R Hollinshead 14 ran.

100-30 Salala, 4 Stylograph, 5 Lady Of The Land, 6 Little Miss Horner, 8 Nonabella, 10 Laxay, Glint Of Silver, 14 Never Turn Back,

NEWCASTLE

GOING: good to firm
Draw advantage: 8f, low numbers best.

6.45 NORTHERN LIFE MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (2-y-o: £1,798: 5f) (10 runners)

1 BELLA BANUS W A Stephenson 8-11 .... G Skeats 6
2 0 BRANDON GREY Denys Smith 8-11 .... M Fry 9
4 GOLDEN DISC M Camacho 8-11 .... T Meek 7 8
6 240 KAMARESS D Plant 8-11 .... B Coogan 7
7 KENTON'S GIRL J FitzGerald 8-11 .... T Ives 5
9 03 MARAVILLA R D Peacock 8-11 .... E Hide 3
10 MISS PRELAN J Mason 8-11 .... D Nicholls 4
11 0 NADRON M Camacho 8-11 .... J Lowe 2
12 ONLY B Hills 8-11 .... S Cauthen 10
15 40 VAGLY WHISPER T Fairhurst 8-11 .... C Coates 7 1
1983: Stylogram 8-11 J Seagrave (7-2) J Etherington 10 ran.

15-8 Maravilla, 5-2 Only, 9-2 Kamaress, 8 Vbaigly Whisper, 10 Brandon Grey, 12 Nadron, 16 others.

Newcastle selections

By Mandarin

6.45 Only. 7.15 Tentraco Lady. 7.45 Karen's Star. 8.15 Gilgit Polo. 8.45 Greemont. 9.15 Trickshot.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

7.45 Sharpish. 8.15 Thersite. 8.45 Metsu. 9.15 The Friend.

By Michael Seely

7.15 Jonacris. 9.15 Trickshot.

7.15 FARMING OUTLOOK SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,366: 1m 1f) (11)

3 0002 TENTRACO LADY R Howe 9-7 .... S Coltie 2
6 000-0 HABAT'S MELODY C Booth 9-6 .... G Odroyd 8
8 0300 GLENN'S SLIPPER (B) (J Mason 9-2 .... J Lowe 11
11 0-003 LA PEPPER J Etherington 8-13 .... M Wood 10
12 0400 HIS HOUSE (B) Hbt Jones 8-12 .... T Ives 4
14 3012 BOLDERA D Chapman 8-10 .... D Nicholls 3
15 0-000 JONDAO W Bently 8-10 .... E Hide 1
16 00-00 CROSBY LOVE E Carr 8-10 .... N Carlisle 5
18 0000 ROYAL REFLECTIONS W Storey 8-8 .... C Grey 9
21 0000- BEECHWOOD SAILOR K Stone 8-3 .... G Duffield 6
22 0000- FLOATING W A Stephenson 8-1 .... A Haywood 7 7
1983: High Stats 9-6 M Birch (8-1) M W Easterby 12 ran.

2 Boldera, 3 Tentraco Lady, 11-2 La Pepper, 13-2 Beechwood Sailor, 8 Glenn's Slipper, 10 His House, 14 others.

7.45 TYNE TEES TELEVISION GOSFORTH PARK CUP HANDICAP (£9,884: 5f) (8)

1 4020 JONACRIS P Felgate 4-8-10 .... M Miller 6
4 0-003 SHARPISH (B) (D) B Hobbs 4-8-3 .... G Baxter 2
8 0030 RAMBLING RIVER (CD) W A Stephenson 7-8-12 .... J Lowe 8
10 4000 BRI-EDEN (D) J Berry 10-8-6 .... T Ives 7
13 2130 BERNARD SUNLEY (B) (D) G Hunter 8-8-4 .... T Williams 5 1
14 0-030 MUMMY'S TREASURES (B) (D) C Spares 8-8-0 .... G Duffield 5
15 0-124 RELATIVELY SHARP (D) P Calver 4-7-13 .... M Fry 4
18 0301 KAREN'S STAR (D) D Chapman 7-7-8 (8 ex) .... S P Griffiths 7 3
1983: Jonacris 3-9-7 M Miller (9-2 jt fav) P Felgate 16 ran.

11-4 Jonacris, 7-2 Sharpish, 9-2 Relatively Sharp, 6 Bernard Sunley, 8 Karen's Star, 10 Mummy's Treasure, 14 Rambling River, 16 Bri-Eden.

8.15 FRIDAY LIVE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £2,910: 7f) (15)

5 0202 CAPTAIN TOMBIE Miss S Hall 9-0 .... J Bleasdale 5
6 0-000 GILGIT POLO J Hindley 9-0 .... B Taylor 15
8 00-00 GUNNER ROYAL J Etherington 9-0 .... M Wood 2
11 0-0 INDIAN SAHIB G Hunter 9-0 .... B Thomson 13
13 NIPIGOWES C H Bell 9-0 .... N Carlisle 1
16 2-02 TANFEN M H Easterby 9-0 .... M Birch 12
18 3-402 THE ROTTER B Hills 9-0 .... S Cauthen 3
19 40 THERSITE P Kelleway 9-0 .... Gay Kelleway 5 4
22 00-00 C B M GIRL K Stone 8-11 .... D Nicholls 8
24 00-0 GREGORY'S LADY T Barron 8-11 .... S Webster 14
27 000-0 MOBERRY J Etherington 8-11 .... G Duffield 7
28 0202 NADIA NERINA J Dunlop 8-11 .... T Ives 11
33 2-030 SMOKEY LIN A Jarvis 8-11 .... J Lowe 9
34 00 SWIFTSTAND B Hobbs 8-11 .... G Baxter 6
38 0024- WESTGATE LADY C Booth 8-11 .... G Oldroyd 10
1983: Midnight Flit 8-11 P Cook (5-1) Thomson Jones 20 ran.

13-8 The Rotter, 11-4 Nadia Nerina, 9-2 Thersite, 13-2 Tanfen, 1 Captain Tombie, 12 Smokey Lin, Swiftsand, 20 others.

8.45 MIDSUMMER NIGHTS TUBE STAKES (2-y-o: C & G: £2,203) (10)

1 321 GREEMONT (B) J W Watts 9-2 .... B Thomson 5
2 001 METSU (D) B Hanbury 9-2 .... G Duffield 2
6 BUTTERWICK M H Easterby 8-11 .... K Hodgson 8
7 00 COMRADE KEMPINSKI (B) S Norton 8-11 .... J Lowe 6
8 0 COMTEC PRINCE K Stone 8-11 .... D Nicholls 3
9 CONTACT KELVIN N Bycroft 8-11 .... L Charnock 7
10 00 IMPECUNIOSITY J S Wilson 8-11 .... S Cauthen 10
12 LETBY M H Easterby 8-11 .... M Birch 4
16 ROBSIM J Berry 8-11 .... K Darley 1
18 SUNNY SMITH C H Bell 8-11 .... N Carlisle 9
1983: Rimah 8-11 P Cook (5-4 jt fav) Thomson Jones 10 ran.

11-10 Greemont, 15-8 Metsu, 13-2 Comrade Kempinski, 12 Butterwick, Letby, 16 Robsim, 25 others.

9.15 EXTRA TIME HANDICAP (£2,099: 1m 4f 60yd) (9)

1 4-211 THE FRIEND (B) Thomson Jones 6-9-10 .... T Heller 5 2
2 1003 PRINCE CONCORDE (C) E Carter 4-9-2 .... Wendy Carter 7 8
4 0230 STEAL A GLANCE (BF) B Hills 4-9-1 .... S Cauthen 6
5 2-144 BEAN BOY Denys Smith 6-8-13 .... M Fry 3
6 0-121 TRICKSHOT (B) C Tinkler 5-8-12 .... L Charnock 4
8 400 SAUSAGE D Morley 4-8-5 .... G Duffield 9
9 4443 CAP D'AZURE S Norton 4-8-3 .... T Williams 5 7
11 0301 APPLE WINE D Chapman 7-8-8 (5lb ex) .... D Nicholls 1
13 4034 SWEETHEART W Haigh 4-7-10 .... - 9
1983: Tharsus Girl 4-9-4 E Hide (7-4 fav) P Rohan 6 ran.

5-2 Trickshot, 100-30 The Friend, 5 Bean Boy, 13-2 Apple Wine, 8 Steal A Glance, Cap D'Azure, 12 others.

FOOTBALL: THE EVENT WHICH CAPTIVATED EUROPE

Britain are the real losers for staying away from a treat

From Clive White, Paris

Britain were noticeable losers by their absence from the recently concluded European championship – and not merely on the field of play. Judgment on the indifference of the British media to the championship will be impossible, though television may have "highlighted" its mistakes. But British football may yet suffer by the absence of the people who dictate its style, the club managers.

Apart from a small group flown to France by courtesy of one sportswear firm, the number who made their way here of their own volition was disturbingly few. At least someone like Keith Burkinshaw still showed sufficient interest in the European scene. His successor, Peter Shreeves, also maintained Tottenham Hotspur's fascination for matters other than domestic.

There was much to be learned by everyone on and off the field here. The beauty of some of the football was delightfully enlightening and there was none of the crowd violence which has jeopardized Britain's chances of holding a championship themselves in the near future. There was even some small encouragement for the beaten national managers, not that the standard here was ever poor. England would have done well, I feel, just as Denmark surely would have done better had they been able to field the team that took England by surprise. The loss of Simonsen in the opening game was as painful to them as was the broken leg suffered by the little man. Equally, the ankle injury which restricted the performance of his waspish colleague Jesper Olsen was a blow to everyone, not least the championship.

The event had its other individuals, though it did seem that France held a monopoly, with such players as Platini, Tigana, Bossis and the rest. It it lacked for anything it was the reputation of its teams rather than their substance. People bemoaned the absence of Italy, the Soviet Union, the Netherland and England, though it should be noted that all the finalists who eliminated these countries justified their presence here.

England would have given the championship some of the strong Anglo Saxon qualities only seen from the Danes. West Germany lacked confidence in what individual ability they had, the self-doubts returning to the neurotic degree against Spain. Franz Beckenbauer, the new overlord of German football, has many worried brows to sooth. England, given the characteristic safety of their defence, surely could have squeezed enough juice out of their often unfruitful forwards to have qualified from this group.

Spain, who did so, were a curious lot. They began the championship on a lower key than anyone but became more in tune with each succeeding match until the final, when the absence of three of their best players, Gordillo, Maceda and Giocoechea, got the worst of them and they reverted to the less attractive side of their nature. Julio Alberto, Barcelona's midfield player, typified their split personality: here was a player of refined subtle touch who could change as unpleasantly as Dr Jekyll. How he rammed on the field at the Parc des Princes with his honour officially unblemished was as disappointing as the final itself.

The French, though, had treated us to enough style and good living over the 16 days. Tigana and Giresse were weary after their vital exertions, against Belgium and Denmark in particular. Platini, not one to shrink from the spotlight, held centre-stage until the final curtain went down. It would be difficult for any true midfield player to equal the quality and the quantity of his nine goals in five matches in the European championship.

Platini and many of his talented colleagues are now all around the age of 30 and Henri Michel, the successor to the retiring French manager, Michel Hidalgo now inherits a Rolls that has all but run its course. But there are enough sturdy young parts from the current model – such as Le Roux, Amoros, Fernandez, Ferreri and Bellone – to build another dream machine.

Goalscorers

NINE: M Platini (France).
THREE: F Arnesen (Denmark.
TWO: P Elkjaer (Denmark; R Voller (West Germany); J-F Domergue (France); R Jordao (Portugal); A Maceda (Spain).
ONE: J Ceulemans, G Grun, E Vandenbergh, F Vercauteren (Belgium); K Berggreen, K Brylle, J Lauridsen, S Lerby (Denmark); B Bellone, L Fernandez, A Giresse (France); M Sestic, D Stojkovic (Yugoslavia), T Nene, A Sousa (Portugal); M Coras, L Boloni (Rom), C Santillana, F Carrasco (Spain).

Statistics

GOALS SCORED: 41 in 15 matches, average 2.7 per game (1980 finals: 27 in 14 matches, average 1.9)
HIGHEST TEAM AGGREGATE IN FINALS: France, 13
HIGHEST MATCH AGGREGATE: Five, France 5, Belgium 0, Denmark 5, Yugoslavia 0; France 3, Yugoslavia 2; Denmark 3, Belgium 2; France 3, Portugal 2.
PLAYERS SENT OFF: Amoros (France, v Denmark); Berggreen (Denmark, v Spain); Y Le Roux (France, v Spain).

Hateley joins AC Milan

Mark Hateley, Portsmouth's England forward, is to join AC Milan in a £915,000 deal. He agreed personal terms with Milan's directors in meetings yesterday, first at a hotel at Heathrow Airport and then at a country house owned by the Italians at Iver, Buckinghamshire. He is now flying to Italy to complete the move.

A year ago, almost to the day, the Italian club signed Luther Blissett from Watford for £1m. That move has not been successful.

Hateley took less than two hours to agree to a three-year contract worth £650,000. He said: "I will still only be 25 when it ends. It is a tremendous opportunity."

Portsmouth's manager, Alan Ball, said: "I am sorry to lose Mark. He is an exceptional player. I promised the Portsmouth fans we would not sell him cheaply. We have got what we wanted and now I wish him well. At this stage we have no replacement lined up."

Portsmouth have made a handsome profit on Hateley, who signed with them from Coventry City for £190,000 in May last year. His father, Tony played for Notts County, Liverpool, Chelsea and other clubs.

It was Mark Hateley's performance against Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, when he scored England's second goal in a 2-0 win, that impressed the Italians. He links up with Ray Wilkins, who joined AC Milan for £1.2m last month.

Charlton named as director

Bobby Charlton has been appointed director of Manchester United. The popular former England and United forward was voted onto the seven-man board along with the club solicitor, Maurice Watkins. The pair replace two retiring directors, the vice-chairman, Alan Gibson, and Bill Young, who have been made vice-presidents.

Charlton becomes the first United player to come through the ranks since Harry Stafford at the turn of the century.

● If Manchester United and Cologne cannot decide by July 10 on which of them has signed Gordon Strachan for Aberdeen, UEFA will hold a special hearing.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Fulham's future in doubt

By Keith Macklin

Although Rugby League officials do not regard the situation as critical or alarming, there is no doubt that distress signals are beginning to be flown at Craven Cottage, Fulham.

One of the items on the agenda for today's Rugby League council meeting, which is followed by the annual meeting at Blackpool, is a report to be presend on the current state of the Fulham club by a director from Craven Cottage. The club was recently shaken by the resignation of the coach, Reggie Bowden, who has joined Warrington, and virtually the whole first team squad are now on the transfer list.

Financially, Fulham have not fared particularly well since the euphoric days of their successful first season in 1980-81. However, the League's public relations officer, David Howes, said when asked whether the club was in danger of folding: "There is no suggestion of that. At the moment there is just an item on the agenda."

Another firmer item is an application by Southend United Football Club to stage Kent Invicta's rugby league games at Roots Hall next season. Invicta are moving from Maidstone, and the proposal is that their directors will be joined by those from Southend.

BOWLS

Welsh girl's late surge

Julia Davies, the Welsh champion from Port Talbot, came from behind to reach the singles final of the women's international series at Leamington Spa yesterday.

Trailing 16-14 against Hilda Hamilton, the Irish champion, she scored a three and four and, after dropping a one on the next end, sealed the match with a two to win 21-15. She plays Jean Valls, from Raynes Park, in the final.

England reached all four finals when Mrs Valls and her skip, Chris Wessier, defeated the Welsh pairs champions, Jean Howells and Lilian Nicholas 21-15.

The English champions from Blackheath and Greenwich, Trudie Tull, Ann Stone and new international Doris Cave, were in devastating form, allowing the Scottish triples champions from Galsgow, skipped by Marian McSorley, only three shots in a 39-3 victory.

Margaret Doggett, from Norwich, another new international, progressed with her colleagues to the fours final with a convincing win over the Irish champions.

RESULTS: Singles: semi-final: J Davies (Port Talbot) bt H Hamilton (Belfast) 21-15. Pairs: semi-finals: England (J Valls and C Wessier) 21, Wales (J Howells and L Nicholas) 15, Ireland (P Nolan and M Barber) 19, Scotland (M Carson and S Morrison) 18. TRIPLES: semi-finals: England (D Cave) 39, Scotland (M McSorley) 3; Ireland (J Mulholland) 3, Wales 8. FOURS: semi-finals: England (M Doggett) 28, Ireland (M Johnston) 17; Wales (B Morgan) 22, Scotland (S Kelly) 19.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER of SMITH & MATTHEWS (COPPERSMITHS) LIMITED and IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 1st day of August, 1984 to send their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co. 30 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 6LF the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 20th day of June 1984
P. MONJACK Liquidator

No 003485 of 1984
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division in the Matter of A & G SECURITY ELECTRONICS PLC and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 30th day of May 1984 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the confirmation of the reduction of the Share Premium Account of the above named Company by the sum of £705,668 and Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Vinelott at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on Monday the 9th day of July, 1984.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Share Premium Account should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
DATED this 27th day of June 1984
Halliwell Landau,
Barnett House,
53 Fountain Street,
Manchester M2 2AN
Solicitors for the above named Company.

No 002384 of 1984
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division in the Matter of GENERAL INVESTORS AND TRUSTEES PLC and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 18th June 1984 confirming the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £10,000,000 to £9,500,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 21st JUNE 1984.
DATED this 25th day of June 1984
Wilkinson Kimbers of
Hale Court,
Lincoln's Inn,
London WC2A 3UW
Solicitors for the above-named Company

CROUCH CONSTRUCTION Limited (In Liquidation)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 10th day of August 1984, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Robin Michael Addy of Shelley House, 3 Noble Street, London EC2V 7DQ the Joint Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
DATED this 21st day of June 1984
R M ADDY
Liquidator

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
NO 2215 of 1982
THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
IN THE MATTER OF
LE CAMPING LIMITED
(In Liquidation)
BY ORDER OF the High Court dated 8th October 1982 Mr William Jeremy Jonathan Knight, F.C.A., of Chater Spain and Knight, Chartered Accountants of 52/53 Old Steine, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 1PH has been appointed Liquidator of the above named Company with a Committee of Inspection.
Dated the 20th day of June 1984.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
IN THE MATTER OF CHANCERY LANE FILMS LIMITED by order of the High Court of Justice dated 14 day of March 1984.
I, Raymond Hocking of Messrs Stoy Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.
Dated this 22nd day of June 1984
R HOCKING
Liquidator

No 25 (Rule 58 (6))
In the Matter of ADVANCE ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (LONDON) Limited
By Order of the High Court of Justice date the 29th day of April 1983 Mr Michael John Turner of 72 Wimpole Street, London W1M 7DD has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company without a Committee of Inspection.
DATED this 28th day of June 1984.

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DAV 888 on BMW 520. Green. £3,900. Phone 08283 2210.

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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Nissan's Silvia will make many friends

The new Nissan Silvia Turbo 1.8 will make a lot of friends. It has the performance of much bigger so-called "muscle cars" without being as cumbesome to handle. At 14.5 ft long, it is equally at home in the nip and tuck of city traffic or making fast motorway journeys.

It is also one of the best looking coupes, using popup headlamps to achieve a wedge nose so sought after by today's drag-conscious designers, but keeping other aerodynamic aids to a minimum. The front airdam and rear air foil are small enough to blend into the Silvia's sleek lines.

Some of today's boy racers will not by happy about that – or about the absence of "go faster" stripes. Judged by the ground-scraping air dams and coffee tray aero foils of some competitors the 130 mph Silvia is positively bare. I like it that way.

The engine is the 1.8 overhead camshaft unit already seen in the Nissan Stanza but transformed by the addition of fuel injection and a turbo charger. There is, perhaps, a shade more turbo lag than I have encountered on some of the latest offerings using this popular short cut to increased performances. But it is more than offset by the engine's overall smooth efficiency.

Vital statistics:

Model: Nissan Silvia Turbo ZX.
Price: £8,994
Engine: 1,809cc fuel-injected, turbo-charged
Performance: Max speed, 130 mph; 0-60 mph, 8.5 sec
Official consumption: Urban: 26.2 mpg; 56 mph: 44.8 mpg; and 75 mph: 35.8 mpg
Length: 14.5 ft
Insurance: Group 7

The turbo whine gives it a distinct note which is not unpleasant until you go for broke with maximum revs in each of the five gears. Then it becomes a head-turning scream that somehow seems to be appropriate for such exciting acceleration.

The Silvia's rack and pinion steering, independent suspension all-round and rear drive lay-out, handles all this power with reassuring safety. It can be provoked to misbehave, but only by cumbersome handling and even then it is predictable, as I discovered when I ran into half a load of manure dumped strategically on the exit to a fast bend.



Nissan Silvia 1.8 Turbo: At home in city traffic

For such a powerful car, the Silvia is reasonably economic. I did not cover enough miles to provide a firm average consumption figure but I shall be surprised if most users do not manage 28 mpg.

My only reservation is its straight line handling at speed. There is a slight vagueness which calls for extra concentration. It does not steer itself like a Porsche or a BMW but will wander off line.

My car was fitted with optional power steering costing £356 but it was so efficient I hardly noticed it and is unlikely to be the culprit. I hate to admit it, but maybe that front air dam is too small after all.

The wide doors make access to the rear easier than in many two-door coupés, but the back seat space is very cramped for two adults.

Lost for words

Some weeks ago, I asked readers for original thoughts on how to signal "sorry" to another driver for a lapse in concentration which had inconvienced him or her. You may have noticed that readers of *The Times* are never slow to put pen to paper, so I sat back and waited for an avalanche of bright ideas.

The letters poured in all right; but alas there were very few original ideas. All the hoary stanbys were there . . . beating the breast with a closed fist in the classic *mea culpa* pose had the most support, closely followed by the hand across the forehead shielding the eyes in a downcast position.

Some writers still persist with the two fingers aimed at the temples like a pistol by that could be taken to mean the other driver should shot himself.

Waving a white handerchief in surrender, honking a pre-arranged toot on the horn, using the deaf sign language were all suggested. Nothing caught my imagination until the arrival of a rther bulky package containing what appeared to be a black plastic table tennis bat, a series of white cards covered the face and the messages printed on them could be changed by flipping from one side of the bat to the other on a hinge.

And there are a dozen messages to select from, including "Be Nice", "You're Lovely When You're Angry", "Smile", "Sorry", and "Oaf". Unfortunately, the last two are on adjoining tabs and what had been a rather entertaining drive into the office was brought to an abrupt conclusion by an eager young man in a beautifully preserved TR7 who resented being called an "Oaf". The Bulleting Board is available from Ian White at 161 Clapham Road, Stockwell, London, and costs £1.95 plus VAT. Please use it with caution and not when you should be concentrating on traffic.

New Mitsubishis

Mitsubishi Colt has just launched a new range of five small hatchbacks to replace the existing Mirage range. As usual these days, it has seized the occasion to raise prices to bring them more into line with what it judges the market will bear.

It clearly thought the cheapest model in the range, the 1200 GL, was too cheap at £4,1000, because its replacement costs nearly £650 more. On the other hand, two models whose engine sizes have increased from 1,400 cc to 1,400 cc, remain within a few pounds of their old prices. They are the 1,500 three-door GLX at £5,299 and the 1,500 five-door GLX at £5,799. But not so the 1,600 Turbo replacement for the smaller 1,400 turbo. It costs £7,749, an increase of £924.

The new hatchback body is a few inches longer, and noticeably sleeker than its rather bulbous looking predecessor. Nearly 30% of the body weight is high tensile steel, making worthwhile weight savings possible without sacrificing strength.

The combination of the light-weight body and turbo charging is claimed to give the new 1,600 turbo one of the best power to weight ratios of any mass-produced car and a top speed of 120 mph.

An addition to the range is the 1,800 GL diesel, which uses the same engine as the recently-introduced Lancer diesel and is claimed to have extremely good torque. But it appears to be expensive at £5,999 compared with the 1.8 Peugeot 205 diesel at only £4,895. The French car is also today's outstanding diesel performer.

also on page 31

PERSONAL COLUMNS

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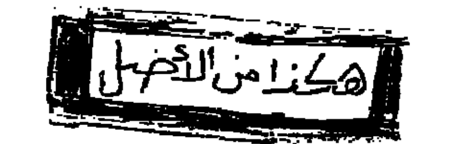
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; gardening hints between 7.30 and 7.45; pop music news between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33; food and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Summer Harty. Russell Harty begins a six week jaunt around Britain's resorts beginning in Alnwick where he attempts Dwyle Flonking and joins in a sedan race (r).

9.30 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey.

10.55 Cricket: Second Test. Coverage of the second day's play at Lord's in the match between England and the West Indies.

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines).

1.25 Heads and Tails. A See-Saw programme for the very young, with Derek Griffiths (r).

1.40 Cricket: Second Test and Wimbledon 84. Peter West introduces the action from Lord's and Harry Carpenter is the host at the All England Club. 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 Play School, presented by Brian Cant. 4.45 Wacky Races. Cartoon (r). 4.55 Newsround Extra with John Craven and Paul McDowell. This week there is an investigation into whether or not pop fan clubs offer good value for money. 5.05 Children of Fire Mountain. Episode five of the 13-part serial set in New Zealand at the turn of the century. 5.35 Bananarama (r).

5.40 Sixty Minutes with news from Jan Leeming at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry in Lonesome Mouse and Jerry and Jumbo.

6.55 Mike Read's Replay Selection. Pop videos first seen on Saturday SuperStore. Among those requested this evening are Duran Duran, Queen, Billy Joel, Howard Jones and Tracey Ullman.

7.40 Fame. A blind teacher returns to School of Arts to direct a play but when his romantic overtures to Lydia are not returned he resigns. Starring blind actor, Tom Sullivan.

8.30 Odd One Out. Quiz game show presented by Paul Daniels.

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 Starsky and Hutch. Starsky has woman trouble this evening as he hides a girl from an attacker and the police. The girl is unappreciative of Starsky's help and makes life very awkward for the free and easy policeman (r).

10.15 Wimbledon 84. Desmond Lynam introduces highlights from the Match of the Day.

11.15 The Climber. Part two of the comedy series by Alex Shearer starring Robin Nedwell who tonight has the task of returning a borrowed car with a large dent in it its side to its owner (r).

11.45 News headlines and weather.

11.50 Film: The Cracker Factory (1979). Starring Natalie Wood and Juliet Mills. Drama with a comic edge about a suburban housewife's battle with the vodka bottle. Directed by Burt Brinckerhoff. Ends at 1.25.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; best food buys at 6.40 and 8.45; angling news at 6.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.14; weekend traffic advice at 6.55, 7.55 and 8.55; Lulu, guest of the day, at 7.40 and 8.15; holiday advice about guarding the face against the sun at 8.25; feeling good for summer at 8.53 and 9.07.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A documentary about the edge of the sea. 9.50 A ruined abbey and a modern monastery. 10.09 Training to be a nurse in a busy hospital. 10.26 Assorted endings. 10.46 Chemistry: a study of Esterification. 11.05 A day in the life of a television news reporter. 11.22 Excerpts from the film The Red Balloon. 11.40 The upheaval caused by the arrival of a new-born baby.

11.55 Wattoo-Wattoo. Cartoon series. 12.00 Chorlton and the Wheelies (r). 12.10 Rainbow includes guest Sandra Young reading the story of The Little Blue Dragon (Oracle titles page 170). 12.30 The English Garden. Sir John Gielgud with some of the dazzling hybrids created between 1840 and 1914 (r).

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 About Britain. A look at the home of a small colony of artists, writers and musicians in Annagmakerrig, the County Monaghan home of the late Tyrone Guthrie. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. Derek Batey in conversation with David Taylor, a full-time zoo vet.

2.30 Return of the Saint. Part two of Collision Course (r). 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 Dangermouse (r). 4.25 The Fantastic Adventures of Mr Rossi.

4.50 Freetime. Mick Robertson and Kim Goody discover that the gold medal won by pentathlete Kathy Tayler is not solid gold at all. 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News. 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show.

7.00 Winner Takes All. Quiz show hosted by Jimmy Tarbuck (Oracle titles page 170).

7.30 Simon and Simon. The private investigator brothers are hired to drive a classic Cadillac to San Francisco.

8.30 Pull the Other One. Comedy series starring Michael Elphick. This week, Grandma decides that she has to play dead in order to get her bedroom painted (Oracle titles page 170).

9.00 Shine On Harvey Moon. Comedy drama about an ex-serviceman struggling to make a name for himself in post Second World War London (Oracle titles page 170).

10.00 News.

10.30 The London Programme presented by John Taylor. An examination of the arguments over the adoption of black children by white families. A number of London boroughs are now operating a ban on what is described as transracial adoption, a stance that is looked upon as racism in reverse by other boroughs.

11.00 Benson. The Governor's gentleman finds a spot of trouble when a 12-year-old girl has a crush on the Governor's press agent.

11.30 South of Watford. Ben Elton with an examination of London's metal music scene.

12.00 I Spy. Robinson and Scott are asked to deliver a million dollars in back taxes to the Treasury. Starring Robert Culp and Bill Cosby (r) followed by Night Thoughts.

Dora Russell and Bel Mooney: (BBC 2, 9.25 pm)

● DORA RUSSELL (BBC 2, 9.25pm) initiates Louise Panton's series *Women of Our Century*. The intention, it seems, is to give a bolder outline to the lightly sketched miniatures of half a dozen remarkable women in a world dominated by life-size, full-blooded portraits of men. And no man with an ounce of common sense will object to these exercises in restoration provided they are as lively and sexually bipartisan as tonight's film about Bertrand Russell's second wife. Now well into her eighties, Dora Russell still has the old campaigner's zeal in her voice and, even more impressively, in her philosophy. She makes no attempt to steal her dead former husband's thunder, but she puts up a fine show as she informs her interviewer, Bel Mooney, about her own attempts to achieve social justice, world peace, liberal values

CHOICE

in education, and women's rights. And sexual liberation. Those women who "did not know what they had in their bodies between their chins and their knees" owe much to indomitable enlighteners like Dora Russell.

● Nobody, listening to his Radio 3 documentary last Friday night about Sidney Bechet, could have failed to get the message that Russell Davies is not only a jazz enthusiast but a writer who can communicate his enthusiasm for jazz and understanding of it to those of us who perhaps care for it less than he does, and do not possess even the basic vocabulary intelligently to discuss it. Tonight's feature, JOHN COLTRANE: SOMETHING GOOD TO STOP ON (Radio 3, 7.00pm) is again presented by Mr Davies and produced by David Perry whose editing of the music and spoken word extracts sometimes results in rhythms that make us think of extempore music-making. Coltrane was a tenor and soprano sax player of exceptional virtuosity. He was both reviled and revered, sometimes by the same critic. Thus, in one breath, the poet Philip Larkin was able to say about Coltrane's playing that it was "like a club bore who has been metamorphosed by a fellow member of magical powers into a pair of bagpipes" while, in another breath, he could laud Coltrane as a "generator of real beauty and excitement". His later life took a deeply religious turn. Mr Davies finds this devotional aspect of Coltrane's musicianship more stifling than liberating, and the examples he gives tonight confirm this.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths Methods: Applying Matrices 6.30 Housing in Birmingham: 1. 6.55 All Change for System X. 7.20 General Relativity: An Isolated Fact. 7.45 Chemical Processes. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

11.00 Daytime on Two: Young children from Yorkshire and Wiltshire design and build an art project from some unlikely materials. 11.22 A day in the life of a young working girl who lives with her family in a poor part of a Brazilian city (subtitled). 11.42 Ceefax.

12.30 The role of the petrological microscope in earth sciences. 12.55 The Wave-Partical Paradox. 1.45 Ceefax. 2.01 An examination of the nuclear arms race with comments from young people.

2.30 Wimbledon 84 and Cricket: Second Test. Harry Carpenter is the presenter at Wimbledon where the commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Gerald Williams, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Bill Threlfall, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. Peter West is at Lord's with Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Ted Dexter and Jack Bannister.

7.40 News summary with subtitles.

7.45 America. Part ten of Alistair Cooke's 13-part personal history of the United States examines the mass immigration of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (r).

8.35 Gardeners' World from Margaret Fuller's railside garden in Shepreth, Hertfordshire. With Geoff Hamilton and Clay Jones.

9.00 Rhoda. The second episode of the very witty American comedy series starring Valerie Harper in the title role – a single girl in New York. Desperate for a job and her own apartment Rhoda is forced to stay, temporarily, in her parents' apartment and inevitably is clucked over by her mother-hen mother (superbly played by Nancy Walker) who refuses to accept that her daughter is now an adult (r).

9.25 Women of Our Century. A new six part series about remarkable women, all born around the turn of the century, begins with a profile of and an interview with Dora Russell, the second wife of the late Bertrand Russell. She talks to Bel Mooney about her life which she describes as a quest for love and liberty. (Ceefax titles page 270) (see Choice).

10.05 My Music, From the Westminster Theatre, Frank Muir and John Amis challenge Denis Nordern and Ian Wallace in a test of musical knowledge.

10.30 Newsnight. The latest national and international news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.15 Cricket: Second Test. Highlights of the second day's play at Lord's in the match between England and the West Indies. Introduced by Richie Benaud. Ends at 11.50.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. Comedy set in an ailing local radio station where, this week, the employees band together in order to save their jobs when a radio consultant is hired to fire the dead wood.

5.30 The Addams Family* are mistaken for alien visitors from outer space by investigators from the Mysterious Space Objects Headquarters. And who can blame the investigators for their mistake when they spy the rum family indulging in a midnight picnic and snail hunt?

6.00 Ladybirds – Bonnie Tyler. A documentary portrait of the young Wesh-born singer whose success in the early part of her career was followed by a quiet period. After a couple of years she came under the wing of Jim Steinman, producer of Meatloaf, who changed her style of singing with conspicuous success (r).

6.45 What the Papers Say. Peter Hennessy of The Times casts a critical eye over the past week's press.

7.30 Right To Reply presented by Gus MacDonald. The last programme of the present series and Basil Davidson's view of modern Africa, as shown in his series, Africa, is disputed by an economist. The series returns in September.

8.00 The Midsummer Night's Tube. Five hours of pop music (and one horse race) presented by Jools Holland and Leslie Ash. The line-up is: (timing approximate) 8.10 Paul Young; 8.20 The Police performing for 80,000 fans at a concert in Georgia; 8.35 Howard Jones; 8.45 Horse Racing: the Midsummer Night's Tube Handicap from Newcastle races; 8.50 Alison Moyet from Yazoo, live with a brand new sound; 9.00 Boy George and Culture Club in Japan. Exclusive film report; 9.30 Frankie Goes to Hollywood; 9.55 Bryan Ferry's first television interview for almost two years; 10.20 Paul Young; 10.30 Hall and Oates in concert at Wembley; 10.50 Nona Hendryx live in the studio; 11.05 Jools Holland in Jamaica where he meets Black Uhuru, Dennis Brown, Lee Scratch Perry, Sly and Robbie, Mighty Dread and Yellowman. Plus a report from the capital of reggaeland – Trenchtown; 11.40 The Cramps; 11.55 Sade; 12.05 Echo and the Bunnymen spend a crystal day in Liverpool – one of the most unusual musical events of the year; 12.45 B B King in a special recorded at Newcastle City Hall; 12.55 Frankie Goes to Hollywood's controversial video Relax. Plus a live phone-in competition, which, last year, had people ringing up at the rate of 27,000 an hour.

1.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing: Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Letters. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 My Kind of Music. Sir Laurens van der Post's choice.†
9.45 Feedback with Mary Whitehouse.
10.00 News; International Assignment.
10.25 Morning Story: "The Night Train" by Guy de Maupassant. Read by Robert Rietty.
10.40 Analysis: Bugging the Corridor (r).
11.25 Sir John Betjeman. A memorial service from Westminster Abbey for the Poet Laureate.
12.27 My Music; Music panel game.†
12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Woman's Hour.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. From Northern Ireland. Includes a feature on Margaret Spence, the United Kingdom's Businesswoman of the Year. And part 3 of The Colour of Magic.
3.00 News; The Moon and Sixpence by W Somerset Maugham. Last of four episodes (r).†
4.00 News; Time for Verse (6) A Chapter of Cheats – or the Roguery of Every Trade. A George Deacon compilation.
4.10 Plato to Nato. An introduction to political thought (7) The Moderns, with Brian Redhead, Alan Ryan and Liam O'Sullivan.
4.40 Story Time: "The Year of the Lion" by Gerald Hanley (7). Read by Nigel Anthony.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of transport with Clive Jacobs.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights, with Margaret Howard.†
8.20 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.45 Any Questions? From Burnley, Lancs. With Tony Benn, Kathleen Eyre, Ken Durham and Norman St John-Stevas.
9.30 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on the film Police Academy and Stephen Wright's book Meditations in Green.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Riceyman Steps" by Arnold Bennett (5). Read by Martin Jarvis.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.00 Today in Parliament.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending. A satirical review of the week's news.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.
England: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study On 4: 11.00 Back on Course. 11.30 Euromagazine. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: 12.30 Making Work (5). 12.50 YTS Briefing.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Wagner's march Entry of the Guests (Tannhauser); Purcell's Trio-Sonata for violin, bass viol and organ; Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto No 2 (Andras Schiff/Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra); Eric Coates's suite London Every Day.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Raga Todi (Morning Raga), with Gopal Krishna and Radheshyam; Mozart's Divertimento No 11, K 251; and Debussy's (orch Busser) Petite Suite.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Beethoven. Christus am Olberg, Op 85 (Deutekom/Gedda/Sotin/Bonn Theatre Chorus, Philharmonic Chorus, and Orchestra of Beethovenhalle, Bonn. Conductor: Volker Wangenheim).†
10.00 Clementi and Brahms: Clementi's Prelude, Fugue and Finale from Gradus ad Parnassum; and Brahms's Piano Sonata No 3, played by Janos Solyom (piano).†
10.55 Ulster Orchestra: Busoni's Comedy Overture; and Lutoslawski's Little Suite.†
11.15 English Songs: Derek Ragin (counter-tenor) and Julius Drake (piano) perform songs by Purcell, Britten and Quilter (Three Shakespeare Songs, Op 6).†
11.50 BBC SO in Austria: with Philip Fowke (piano). Part one. Haydn's Symphony No 91; and Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No 1.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
1.20 BBC SO Concert: part two. Vaughan Williams's Symphony No 4.†
2.00 Voice and String Quartet: William Wordsworth's Three Wordsworth Songs; and Isobel Dunlop's Fantasy Quartet. Duncan Robertson (tenor) and Edinburgh Quartet.†
2.35 Rafael Kubelik: He conducts performances of his own Quattro forme per archi; Smetana's From Bohemia's Woods and Fields; Berlioz's Je vais Mourir; and Dvorak's Slavonic Dances No 6 and 7.†
3.30 Violin and Piano. Delius's Sonata No 3; and Lennox Berkeley's Sonata. Richard Deakin (violin) and Catherine Dubois (piano).†
4.00 Solemn Vespers of the Feast of St Peter and Paul: from Brompton Oratory.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of David Hoult's selections.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: Anthea Gifford plays works by Villa-Lobos and James Patten.†
7.00 John Coltrane: Russell Davies presents a documentary about the tenor and soprano sax player.
8.00 Early Music Centre Festival 1983: Part one. Les Arts Florissants perform works by Michel Lambert and Charpentier (includes first scene from the opera Les Arts Florissants).†
8.50 Mohammed, Charlemagne and the Archaeologists: Talk by Christopher Wickham, Lecturer in Medieval History, University of Birmingham.
9.10 Early Music Centre Festival: part two. Works by Guillaume de Bouzignac; Etienne Moulinié; and Charpentier.†
10.00 The Man who Read Hemingway David Warner reads Roy Kelly's story.
10.15 Tchaikovsky: A Fateful Gift. Part three of David Brown's exploration of the composer's life and music. Tonight: Tchaikovsky, the nationalist.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
Medium frequency medium wave: as above except: 10.55am-6.30pm Cricket: Second Test. (England v West Indies). 1.05 News. 1.10 Six Continents. 1.30-1.40 County Scoreboard. VHF only – Open University: 6.15-6.55am: 6.15 A Christian Testimony. 6.35-6.55 Lisbon Earthquake. 11.20-12.20am: 11.20 Two Worlds. 11.40 Milton's Readers. 12.00-12.20 The Mid-60s.

Radio 2

News on the hour. (except 9.00pm) Major bulletins: 7.00, 8.00am, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW) 4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Ken Bruce† incl 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Wimbledon 84. Commentary on today's matches. 7.00 John Dunn† (mf and vhf) including 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 Friday Night is Music night from the Hippodrome, Golders Green. With Maryetta and Vernon Midgley, and the Henry Krein Quartet.† 9.15 The Organist Entertains. Nigel Ogden talks to organ builder John Corkhill. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket. Everything in the Garden. 10.30 Victor Silvester Jr in the Radio 2 Ballroom. 11.00 Jeremy Beadle's Nightcap. Jeremy Beadle. 1.00am Jean Challis presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
6.00am Mark Page. 7.00 Adrian John. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Bruno Brookes. 4.30 Select-A-Disc with Janice Long. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable with Richard Skinner. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show with Andy Batten-Foster.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 2.00pm Gloria Hunniford.† 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 Paul Burnett. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 At the Piano. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Patrick Martyn's Music Box. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The World of Singing. 8.30 A Chapter of Adventures. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Garrulous Ghosts. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 In The Meantime. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon 84. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Middlemarch. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 In The Meantime. 9.40 Ulster Newsletter. 9.45 Villette. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Twelve Good Men and True. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah And Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Letterbox. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Honorary Consul. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Hours. 5.45 The World Today

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 1.22pm-1.25 News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 11.15-11.45 Week In Week Out. 11.45-11.50 News and weather. 1.25am Weather. Scotland: 1.20pm-1.25 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.15-11.45 The Beechgrove Garden. 11.45-11.50 News and weather. 1.25am close. Northern Ireland: 1.22pm-1.25 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.15-11.45 As I Roved Out. 11.45-11.50 News and weather. 1.25am News and Weather. England: 5.55pm Regional magazines. 11.15 East – Weekend. Midlands – Bodypower. North – A Chance to Meet . . . John Duttine. North East – Coastal. North West – The Friday Show. South – Southern Life. South West – The Music Makers. West – Video Magic. 1.25am Close.

SC4 Starts 2.00pm Yn Eu Cynefin. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Interval. 3.05 Everybody Here. 4.00 Good Food Show. 4.25 Countdown. 4.55 Lan Lofft. 5.05 Ffiach Heulyn. 5.35 Adams Family. 6.00 Garden by the Mersey. 6.30 Chicago Teddy Bears. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Llun ar y Sgrin. 8.00 Y Byd Yn El Le. 8.45 Midsummer Night's Tube. 1.00am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Faces in the Dark* (John Gregson). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Calendar. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.30am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Great Chase*. (Buster Keaton). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 In the Garden. 11.20 Film: Strange Possession of Mrs Oliver (Karen Black). 12.40am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 9.30am-9.45 Wales and the Sea. 11.05-11.20 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30 Elinor. 11.15 Film: As HTV West. 12.35 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00-3.30 Film: Rhodes of Africa*. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Vintage Quiz. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: Blind Terror (Mia Farrow). 12.10am That Hollywood. 12.40 Christian Calendar, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 On The Market. 2.00 Film: Mutiny on the Buses (Reg Varney). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Going For Gold. 6.30 News, 6.35-7.00 Flying Start. 10.30 Teacher's Only. 11.00 Film: The Nanny (Bette Davis). 12.45am Portrait of a Legend. 1.15 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Joanie Loves Chachi. 2.30-4.00 Glasgow Open Golf. 5.15-5.45 Short Story Theatre. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Just Our Luck. 10.35 Ways and Means. 11.05 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05am Golf. 12.35 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Son-Rise: A Miracle of Love (James Farentino). 3.20-3.30 Hear Here. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Central News. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.35 Film: Last Detail (Jack Nicholson). 1.20pm Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Falcon Crest. 3.00-3.30 Look Who's Talking. 5.15-5.45 Take the High Road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 University Challenge. 10.30 Boat Show. 11.00 Irish RM. 12.00 Marie Gordon Price in Concert. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Adventurer. 2.30 Falcon Crest. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 10.30 Crossfire. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 11.55 News. 12.05am Glasgow Golf. 12.35 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. 2.30 Levkas Man. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Looking At Leisure. 10.30 Database. 11.00 Film: Things of Life. 12.35am News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Faces in the Dark* 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoon. 6.00 Channel Sport. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 10.35 Benson. 11.05 Film: Order to Kill. 12.45am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 2.00-3.30 Film: Watusi (George Mongomery). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Gambit. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.05 Film: Red Sun (Charles Bronson). 1.10am Anthology, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. 2.30-4.00 Film: Small Voice. 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.30-7.00 Database. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Newhart. 11.00 Devlin Connection. 11.55 News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Faces in the Dark* (John Gregson). 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Benson. 11.05 Film: Order to Kill. 12.45am Postscript, Closedown.






Traditional values: The Royal Regatta is the one occasion when the gentlemen outshine the ladies in the matter of fashion. Photographs: Chris Harris.

Cloud over jolly good boating weather at Henley

By Alan Hamilton

The opening day of Henley Royal Regatta yesterday was clouded by the disclosure that two crews composed mainly of South African nationals had entered the competition in the guise of a British Rowing Club.

Regatta officials admitted last night that the Cantabrigian Rowing Club, whose crews won in their heats in both the fours and eights contests yesterday, was essentially South African with a token British presence in each case, but they confirmed that the club had broken none of the Regatta's rules.

Mr Peter C..., QC, chairman of the Henley stewards said last night: "Some, but not all, of these crews have South African passports; but there is a minimum of one British passport in each crew. Even if they had been rowing under their true colours, we would still have been obliged to accept them."

South Africa is still technically a member of FISA, the International Rowing Association, although it has been absent from most recent international events. A similar incident occurred at last year's Henley Regatta but again no rules were broken.

Yesterday the mainly South African fours crew beat Nottinghamshire County Rowing Association by half a length and in the eights a mainly South African crew easily beat Aberdeen University.

Although both opposing crews were sanguine about the identity of their victors, the crunch may come at the weekend if the Cantabrigians beat a Canadian crew in the semi-final of the Thames Cup. The Canadians are likely to observe the conditions of the Gleneagles agreement on sporting links with South Africa and withdraw from the competition.

Lead-free petrol to be sold in EEC from 1989

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Lead-free petrol must go sale inside the EEC from the start of 1989 Community environment ...ers agreed in Luxem... yesterday.

...aim is to make Europe a ...ree zone by the end of the ...ry. France and Italy, which consistently blocked agree... on lead-free perol for ...s. both accepted the new ...me.

The new Community regu...ons will insist that all new ...odels of cars sold from 1989 ...ill run on lead-free petrol.

Anger as Cabinet blocks Enterprise Oil 'coup'

Continued from page 1

the Government are going to change the rules as they go along, a lot of people in the City are not going to underwrite future issues".

In a statement to the Commons, Mr Walker confirmed that the Enterprise issue had been a flop. Apart from RTZ's application, only 17 per cent of the shares on offer had been subscribed for. Because the issue was underwritten, the Government will still get its guaranteed minimum proceeds of £392m from the sale.

Mr Walker made it clear that the Government had always stated its intention that Enterprise – which was created as a vehicle for privatizating the former North Sea oil assets of British Gas – should stay an independent oil exploration and production company. This was one reason why it had retained a single "golden share", allowing it to block any unwanted bidder

At Westminster, the Government's fury was said to be particularly directed at the way in which RTZ had made its bid.

Ministers stunned, page 2
Parliament, page 4

Lord Astor, of The Times, dies

Continued from page 1

profession and industry is the poorer by his death

Sir William Haley, former editor of *The Times*, said Lord Astor had an attractive approach and made contacts easily. "He was frank in making it clear he had no cornucopia from which losses could be met."

Sir William Rees-Mogg, editor from 1967 to 1981, described Lord Astor as a "very straightforward, friendly and honourable man."

Leading article, page 13
Obituary, page 14

British Steel pledges to 'fight it out'

Continued from page 1

He told the National Association of Steel Stockholders: "Before recent events, Scunthorpe was nearly back to a three blast-furnace operation.

"We needed the Orgreave coke not so much for volume as for quality. In tonnage terms, 18,000 tons is quite small. Orgreave was really a diversion while the Trent operation got under way."

The turning point on supply was therefore when the NUM and the National Union of Railwaymen agreed to try to stop deliveries of ore by rail.

This threat was taken very seriously indeed by BSC. Mr Scholey said that, as of yesterday, coal and ore were being delivered from Port Talbot docks to the Llanwern plant by road at the rate of 30,000 tons a week to maintain production.

Stocks of iron ore on the ground at Ravenscraig and Scunthorpe were good, Mr Scholey said, and can be maintained by road.

"At Scunthorpe, we will mount a similar operation before the rail people get to that lot," Mr Scholey continued.

Portfolio
£4,000 for Times Portfolio winner

A man who says he is "not at all knowledgeable about stocks and shares" has won £4,000 in The Times Portfolio competition.

He is Mr Peter Barrett, who lives in Shelfield, near Walsall, West Midlands.

Yesterday with 10 minutes to spare before starting work at Metro Cammell, the bus builders in Birmingham, Mr Barrett thought he would check *The Times* competition, "because I realized I had in my pocket the envelope containing the card from *The Sunday Times*.

"At first I could not believe it. When I saw plus 2 I asked someone else to check it for me and then I found I really seemed to have won so I made a claim. It is still only just sinking in.

"I am not at all knowledgeable about stocks and shares and this is the first time in my life I have won anything."

Mr Barrett, who is 30, is married with three children. His wife, Ann, said "He always reads *The Times* and I suspected he had a go at this competition, but for him to have won it is absolutely unbelievable".



Mr Barrett: "I could not believe it."

Card that won the prize

Mr Barrett's winning card was made up thus:



The numbers gave the following dividends:

-1	-2	+2	+2
-1	-1	+1	+2

The sum of the pluses and minuses is +2, the winning total, and this is the figure that today's winner will be carrying forward to the weekly total, which will be in *The Times* tomorrow. Other players will put in their own figures for each day since Monday.

Rules and how to play in the information service below; Portfolio list, page 16

LT takeover

London Transport today passes from control of the Greater London Council to that of the Government under an order announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport.

Drink inquiry

The Home Office is considering whether motorists given a drink-drive test on a Lion Intoximeter in Carlisle should be recommended for a free pardon after the Cumbria police referred details of about 190 cases to it.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits RAF Brize Norton, 11.

Princess Margaret visits the Haberdashers' Aldersey Church of England School at Bunbury, 2.50; and later attends a Ball given by the Cheshire and West Cheshire branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Eaton Hall, Chester, 10.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester presents the Queen Mother's Birthday Awards, Guildhall, London, 2.45.

The Duchess of Kent visits Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, 2.30; and later visits the headquarters of the Samaritans in Manchester, 3.50; she then attends a concert by the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester, 7.25.

New exhibitions

The Edinburgh School: paintings from the City Collection; City Art Centre, 2 Market St, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (ends July 21).

Summer exhibition: Colin Jellicoe Gallery, 82 Portland St Manchester, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 1 to 5; (ends Sept 22).

Paintings by Deborah Dewar: The Macauley Gallery, Stenton E Lothian: Mon to Sat 12 to 5, Sun 12.30 to 5, closed Weds; (ends July 8).

Music

Recital by the Harold Ensemble: Firth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 1.10.

Concert by St Michael's Church Choir and the Audley Singers: Thaxted Church, Thaxted, Essex, 8.

Concert by the Wells Cathedral School Chamber Orchestra: Wells Cathedral, Avon, 8.

Concert by the Bristol Schools Music Society: Colston Hall, Colston St, Bristol, 7.30.

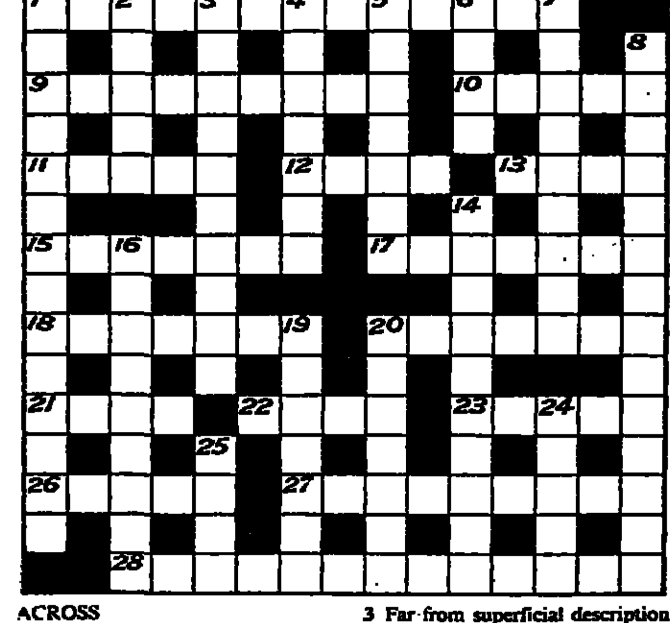
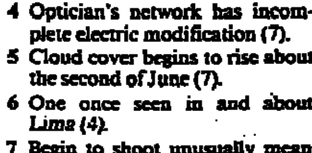
General

White Horse Village Folk Festival; Alton Barnes, Wilts, 7. Sat and Sun 10.

The Northern Ireland Game and Country Fair; Clandeboye Estate, Bangor, co Down, 10.30 to 7. Sat 9.30 to 9.

Flower Festival; St Peter's Church, Old Town, Bexhill on Sea, 10 to 8.

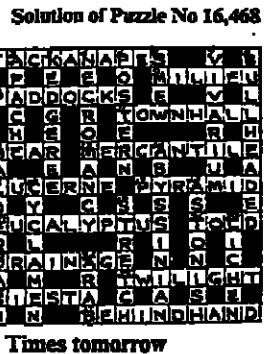
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,469

ACROSS
1 Girl preparing to hit golf ball – for putting on greens? (5,8).
9 Cook uses this helicopter, it's commonly said (3-6).
10 Fuel oil can make the tanker's content (5).
11 One's after nominal value for capital (5).
12 This old Roman street was the scene of a conspiracy (4).
13 Snug part for a celebrity (4).
15 Colonel's said to be in this as a mental patient (3-4).
17 Wise guy taking in America gets a skinful on board (7).
18 Most showy undies (7).
20 Saw an example of Solomon's wisdom (7).
21 In war, Myrmidons made one for Achilles (4).
22 Return knocks in the ring (4).
23 Fish uncooked in mid-Scotland (5).
26 That's the lot, some say (5).
27 Switch it again to make a stir (9).
28 Football side's fire casualty in 1936 (7,6).

DOWN
1 X marked the end of her spell of inactivity (8,6).
2 Elgar's most refreshing variation (5).
3 Far from superficial description of Edward in his bathysphere (4-6).
4 Optician's network has incomplete electric modification (7).
5 Cloud cover begins to rise about the second of June (7).
6 One once seen in and about *Lima* (4).
7 Begin to shoot unusually mean tiger (9).
8 Offset what's left where black market goods are sold (14).
14 The one that may lead most quickly to Rome? (10).
16 A cut and a trim went wrong – shocking! (9).
19 Best quality pig food on a sailing ship (7).
20 26 is never so unfair (7).
24 She shows an Italian article (5).
25 Pipe many a song (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,468



Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Wimbledon

Today's order of play (2pm):
Centre Court: Miss E Nagelsen (US) v Mrs J M Lloyd (US); S Davis (US) v J M Lloyd (GB); R Gehring (W Germ) v I Lendl (Czech).
Court One: Miss C Bassett (GB) v Miss A E Hobbs (GB); M Davis (US) v J S Connors (US); P Cash (Aus) and P McNamee (Aus) v Simonsson and H Sundstrom (Swe).
Court Two: T S Mayotte (US) v T E Gullikson (US); Miss M Navratilova (US) v Miss I Budarova (Czech); P Fleming and J P McEnroe (US) v D Gitlin and C Cooper (US); E Edwards and Av Visser (S. Af) v T Slozil and T Smid (Czech).

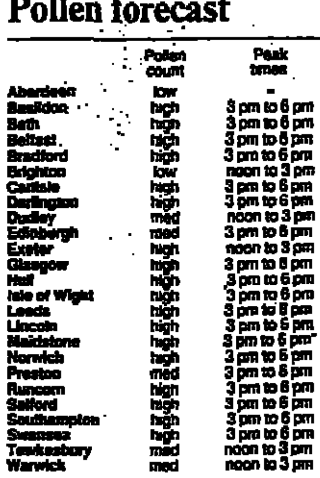
Anniversaries

Giacomo Leopardi, poet, was born at Recanti, Italy, 1798.

Deaths: Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Florence, 1861; Thomas Henry Huxley, scientist, Eastbourne, 1895; Paul Klee, pioneer of abstract painting, Muralto-Locarno, Switzerland, 1940; Ignacy Jan Paderewski, pianist and statesman, prime minister of Poland 1919, New York City, 1941. *The Daily Telegraph* first published, 1855. Trade Union Act, 1871 passed.

Today is the Feast of Saint Peter and the Feast of Saint Paul.

Pollen forecast



	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	-
Basildon	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Bath	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Belfast	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Bradford	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Brighton	low	noon to 3 pm
Carlisle	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Darlington	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Dudley	med	noon to 3 pm
Edinburgh	med	3 pm to 6 pm
Exeter	high	noon to 3 pm
Glasgow	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Hull	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Isle of Wight	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Leeds	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Lincoln	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Maidstone	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Norwich	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Preston	med	3 pm to 6 pm
Runcorn	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Salford	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Southampton	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Swansea	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	med	noon to 3 pm
Warwick	med	noon to 3 pm

* except during rain
Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Food prices

Home produced lamb prices are still falling. Loin chops are down as much as 11 pence a pound. Whole leg ranges from £1.29 to £1.80 a pound, loin chops £1.44 to £2.15 a pound, best end chops £1.18 to £1.98 and shoulder 76p to £1.20. All lamb cuts at Sainsbury's are down this week, some by as much as 52p a pound.

Beef prices are stable, with topside and silverside ranging from £1.98 to £2.32 a pound, fore rib on the bone £1.19 to £1.72 a pound and rump steak £2.65 to £3.29 a pound. Boneless brisket is down two pence a pound, ranging from £1.49 to £1.84.

The main crop English strawberry season starts this week. Supplies and quality are reported to be very good. Prices range from 60p to £1.00 a pound in the shops, or "pick your own", at 40 to 58p a pound. Spanish apricots at 35 to 45 a pound are plentiful, as are nectarines at 15 to 30 but they are not fully ripe. Peaches 6 to 25p each; gooseberries 30 to 35p a pound.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the problems and needs of the disabled.

Lords (11): Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill, second reading. Data Protection Bill, Commons amendments.

Roads

The Midlands: A6: Contraflow between Derby and Leicester at Hathern. M1: Contraflow between junction 24 (Loughborough) and junction 25 (Nottingham). M5: Contraflow between junction 3 (Birmingham W and central/Kidderminster) and junction 4 (Birmingham S W/Bromsgrove).

Wales and West: A38: Northbound lane closure on the Plymouth Hill Underbridge between Plymouth and Exeter, and on both carriageways near Marsh Mills viaduct.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.55
Austria Sch	27.60	26.00
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	1.82	1.75
Denmark Kr	14.33	13.63
Finland Mkk	8.27	7.87
France Fr	11.90	11.40
Germany DM	3.91	3.72
Greece Dr	156.00	147.00
Hongkong $	10.82	10.32
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yen	334.00	318.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.18
Norway Kr	11.14	10.64
Portugal Esc	199.50	181.50
South Africa Rd	2.17	2.03
Spain Pta	215.25	205.25
Sweden Kr	11.40	10.90
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.39	1.34
Yugoslavia Dnr	186.00	176.00

Retail Price Index: 351.0
London: The *FT* Index closed down 9.1 at 807 1.

Times Portfolio–rules

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of *The Times* is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in *The Times* Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e. largest increase or lowest loss) of any combination of 8 of the 40 shares which, on any day, comprise *The Times* Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in *The Times*.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of *The Times*.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in *The Times Portfolio* list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the column provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or -), in pence, as published in that day's *Times*.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or -).

Check your overall total against *The Times Portfolio* dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches *The Times Portfolio* dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to play – Weekly Dividend

Monday – Saturday record your daily *Portfolio* total.

Add these together to determine your weekly *Portfolio* total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright, or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone *The Times Portfolio* claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches *The Times Portfolio* Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call *The Times Portfolio* claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● *Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.*

Weather forecast

A slightly NW airstream will cover the UK.

6 am to midnight

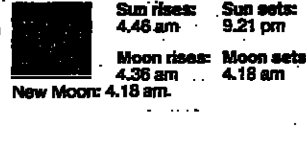
London, SE, E, central S, E, NW, central N, NE England, E Anglia, E, W, Midlands, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow: rather cloudy with a few showers but some sunny intervals, wind mainly NW moderate, max temp 18C (64F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: dry, sunny intervals, wind NW, max temp 20C (68F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyl, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: rather cloudy, scattered showers, wind N to NW moderate or fresh, max temp 16C (61F).

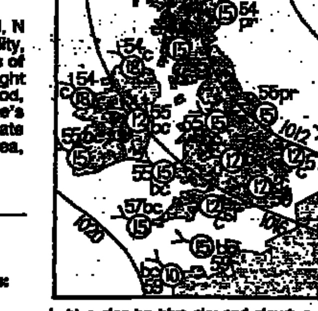
Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: generally similar.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: wind, N W moderate or fresh, showers, visibility, good, sea, slight or moderate. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E), wind, light or moderate, showers, visibility good, sea, smooth or slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind, N W moderate or fresh, showers, visibility good, sea, slight or moderate.



Sun rises: 4.46 am — Sun sets: 9.21 pm
Moon rises: 4.36 am — Moon sets: 4.18 am
New Moon: 4.18 am.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

Lighting-up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.17 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.27 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 4.01 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.14 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.46 am

High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.33	6.6	2.59	6.8
Aberdeen	2.04	4.0	2.27	4.0
Avonmouth	8.12	12.4	8.30	12.6
Belfast	11.49	3.1		
Cardiff	7.57	11.4	8.15	11.6
Devonport	6.42	5.0	7.07	5.2
Dover			12.05	6.3
Falmouth	6.12	4.8	6.37	5.0
Glasgow	1.29	4.5	2.05	4.3
Harwich	12.27	3.9	12.58	3.9
Holyhead	11.16	5.2	11.35	5.4
Hull	7.14	6.9	7.38	7.0
Ilfracombe	6.53	8.6	7.11	8.8
Leith	3.22	5.2	3.46	5.4
Liverpool			12.12	9.0
Lowestoft	10.25	2.4	10.50	2.3
Margate	12.37	4.5	1.08	4.6
Milford Haven	7.07	6.6	7.25	6.8
Newquay	5.58	6.6	6.15	6.8
Oban	6.47	3.7	6.51	3.8
Penzance	5.38	5.1	6.02	5.3
Portland	7.56	1.9	8.28	2.1
Portsmouth			12.28	4.4
Shoreham			12.14	5.9
Southampton			noon	4.3
Swansea	7.14	8.9	7.32	9.2
Tees	4.27	5.1	4.50	5.1
Walton-on-Naze	12.20	3.9	12.46	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	s	15	59
Birmingham	c	12	54	Inverness	c	12	54
Blackpool	f	15	59	Jersey	s	16	61
Bristol	c	17	63	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	f	16	61	Manchester	c	14	57
Edinburgh	c	14	57	Newcastle	c	12	54
Glasgow	c	15	59	Ronaldsway	s	14	57

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 16C (61F); min 6pm to 6am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 6pm, 60 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 2.4hr. Bar, mean sea level: 6pm, 1,019.2 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Weymouth, 20C (68F); lowest day max: Lerwick, Cape Wrath, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Manston, 0.16in; highest sunshine: Jersey, 14.9hr.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	7.9	.02	14	57	Sunny	Guernsey	14.6	–	17	63	Sunny
Bridlington	8.9	–	14	57	Sunny	Scilly Isles	9.4	–	18	64	Sunny
Cromer	11.0	–	13	55	Sunny	Newquay	9.3	–	18	64	Sunny
Lowestoft	6.2	–	15	59	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	9.0	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Clacton	1.1	–	15	59	Bright pm	Tenby	5.1	–	16	61	Sunny
Margate	1.0	.05	14	57	Showers	Southport	7.3	–	17	63	Sunny
Folkestone	4.2	.01	16	61	Showers	Morecambe	6.5	.01	17	63	Sunny
Hastings	4.9	–	16	61	Cloudy pm	Douglas	11.6	–	15	59	Sunny
Eastbourne	7.0	–	17	63	Sunny am	London (Ctrl)	2.4	.02	16	61	Showers pm
Brighton	–	–	17	63	Bright am	B'ham (Airpt)	3.8	–	15	59	Showers
Worthing	8.0	–	18	64	Sunny am	Bristol (Ctrl)	2.6	–	19	66	Bright
Littlehampton	7.0	–	19	66	Cloudy	Cardiff (Ctrl)	4.2	–	19	66	Bright
Bognor R	9.1	–	17	63	Showers pm	Anglesey	9.3	–	16	61	Sunny pm
Southsea	9.9	–	19	66	Sunny am	B'pool (Airpt)	9.5	–	16	61	Sunny
Shanklin	–	–	–	–	–	Manchester	5.1	–	16	61	Showers am
Bournemouth	10.2	–	18	64	Bright	Nottingham	5.3	–	15	59	Bright
Poole	9.8	–	19	66	Cloudy	N'cstl-u-Tyne	7.7	.09	14	57	Showers am
Swanage	10.4	–	19	66	Cloudy pm	Carlisle	7.9	.02	16	61	Bright
Weymouth	9.4	–	20	68	Bright	Eskdalemuir	8.1	–	14	57	Sunny
Exmouth	6.8	–	19	66	Bright pm	Prestwick	11.9	–	16	61	Sunny
Torquay	7.5	–	20	68	Sunny pm	Glasgow	9.5	–	18	64	Sunny
Falmouth	8.3	–	16	61	Sunny	Tiree	6.6	–	14	57	Bright
Penzance	8.7	–	17	63	Sunny pm	Stornoway	9.6	–	14	57	Sunny
Jersey	14.9	–	18	64	Sunny	Lerwick	4.9	.03	11	52	Bright

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	25	77	Copenhgn	c	14	57	Majorca*	s	26	79	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Corfu	s	29	84	Malaga*	s	24	75	Rome	s	26	79
Alexandria	f	28	82	Dallas				Malta*	s	27	81	Salzburg	c	18	64
Algiers	s	25	77	Dublin	f	13	55	Melbourne	f	11	52	Sao Paulo*		26	79
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	27	81	Mexico C				S Francisco			
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	s	23	73	Miami*				Santiago*	s	10	50
Bahrain				Florence	s	29	84	Milan	c	25	77	Seoul	c	23	73
Barbados				Frankfurt	r	14	57	Montreal				Singapore	f	29	84
Barcelona*	s	25	77	Funchal	c	21	70	Moscow	c	19	66	Stockholm	r	12	54
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	r	17	63	Munich*	s	20	68	Strasbourg	f	22	72
Belgrade	s	28	82	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Nairobi	f	23	73	Sydney	f	16	61
Berlin	f	15	59	Helsinki	c	16	61	Naples	s	26	79	Tangier	c	22	72
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	29	84	New Delhi	c	35	95	Tel Aviv	s	30	86
Biarritz	c	20	68	Innsbruck	r	17	63	New York*				Tenerife	s	24	75
Boulogne	f	14	57	Istanbul	s	24	75	Nice	c	23	73	Tokyo	c	24	75
Bordeaux	r	22	72	Jeddah	s	37	99	Oslo*	c	35	95	Toronto			
Brussels	c	15	59	Jo'burg	s	16	61	Ottawa				Tunis	s	35	95
Budapest*	f	19	66	Karachi	f	32	90	Paris	f	19	66	Valencia*	s	28	82
Buen Aires*				Las Palmas*	f	22	72	Peking	s	34	93	Vancouver*	f	15	59
Cairo	s	31	88	Lisbon	c	19	66	Perth	s	17	63	Venice	f	24	75
Cape Tn	c	18	64	Locarno	c	20	68	Prague	f	18	64	Vienna	f	23	73
C'blanca	c	22	72	L Angeles				Reykjavik	c	9	48	Warsaw	c	18	64
Chicago				Luxembg	r	12	54	Rhodes	s	27	81	Washington*	s	27	81
Cologne	f	16	61	Madrid*	c	28	82	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	f	22	72

* denotes Wednesday figures are latest available